

SEQUEL TO AN ELOPEMENT

Lorenzo Stenhous Arrested on the Charge of Grand Larceny.

PROSECUTED BY HIS SON.

A Dramatic Scene Between Father and Son Enacted in the City Prison.

There was a dramatic scene in the City Prison yesterday in which the actors were Lorenzo Stenhous and his son Garner S. Stenhous and Private Detective Stillwell.

What led up to the scene was the old story of a middle-aged man's infatuation for a young girl, ending in desertion of his wife and family.

Some months ago Stenhous, accompanied by his wife Flora and their two sons, arrived in the City from Salt Lake City. As they did not rent a house their furniture was stored in a warehouse.

In January last Stenhous met Virginia Escobar of Monterey, a beautiful young girl, and became infatuated with her. Being short of money he removed the furniture from the warehouse, sold it for a sacrifice price of \$300 and eloped with the girl to Los Angeles.

Recently he wrote his son, Garner, from Monterey, that circumstances had arisen which would prevent him from again living with his wife. The letter was couched in such language that the family determined to have him punished. On Monday Garner swore out a warrant in Judge Low's court for his arrest on the charge of grand larceny. Stenhous was arrested in Santa Cruz and taken to the City Prison yesterday morning by Sheriff Matthews. He attempted to make his escape from the Sheriff while on the way to the City.

He had not been long in prison when his son, accompanied by Detective Stillwell, called to see him. There was no friendly greeting between father and son. The father, addressing Garner, who is a young man 22 years of age, said: "So you are the cause of this."

"Yes, father," replied Garner; "I did it for my mother's sake."

Hot words passed between father and son, and the latter concluded by saying: "Although you are my father, for the sake of you have treated my mother I would like to see you strung up to the nearest pole. You ought to be lynched, you scoundrel!" They advanced threateningly toward each other, when Detective Stillwell intervened between them and prevented trouble. As his two sons turned away from him he said: "You cannot force me to return home and I won't."

The Stenhous family is known throughout the land. The pioneer from was at one time a prominent newspaper man in New York, and about twenty years ago moved with his family to Salt Lake City, where he embraced the Mormon faith. His legitimate wife, Mrs. Fannie Stenhous, renounced the faith, and after the death of her husband came to this City several years ago. She wrote the famous book "Mormonism Exposed," and was known as a gifted lecturer.

Lorenzo remained in Salt Lake City, where he had married and settled down. After his arrival here, about nine months ago, he was employed on the Wave. At the house, it is said, he was anxious to force his wife to procure a divorce from him so that he can marry Virginia Escobar. His sons have numerous letters in their possession in which he asks them to use their influence with their mother to bring about a separation. In these letters he uses most disgusting language and arguments.

In other letters he admits having committed forgeries in Salt Lake City and in Montana under the name of G. S. Stenhous.

Detective Stillwell says that additional charges may be made against Stenhous. He bought a seal skin sack for Virginia Escobar and has not yet paid for it. His son is determined to push the case against him.

FEDERAL LAW FOR AN SOO

United States Court's Penalty for the Sale of Chinese Girls.

Similar Case of Lee Kum Ying and Sentence of the Pretended Mother.

Assistant United States Attorney Bert Schlesinger in discussing the case of the attempted sale of Ah Soo, the seven-year-old child rescued by and now in the care of the Methodist Episcopal Chinese Mission, said:

"Complaint should be made in the United States court the case will be vigorously prosecuted. Whether it is shown that the girl was brought to this country is held by any one for immoral purposes, or for any service, the culprit is amenable to the law and the penalty is a heavy one."

Mr. Schlesinger cited the law as follows: Under the act of March 3, 1875, it is provided that any person who brings within the jurisdiction of the United States in any manner whatsoever, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, from any foreign kingdom or country, or from sea, or holds, sells, or otherwise disposes of, any negro, mulatto or person of color brought in, as a slave, or to be held to service or labor, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, nor less than one thousand, one-half to the use of the United States, and the other half to the party who brought in, and, moreover, shall suffer imprisonment at hard labor not more than seven years, nor less than three years.

A similar case to that of little Ah Soo was the attempted sale of Lee Kum Ying, a 15-year-old Chinese girl. The Presbyterian Mission on Sacramento street rescued the girl when it was learned that notices offering her for sale were posted in the Chinese quarter. Her Shee, who claimed to be her mother, caused a writ of habeas corpus to be issued by the Superior Court. "The mission brought the matter to the attention of the United States court by bringing suit against Her Shee for perjury in swearing that she was the girl's mother. She was convicted and sent to San Quentin, where she is serving a term of three years. The girl was deported a year ago and is now under the care of missionaries at Hongkong."

The trial to settle the question of the guardianship of the child has been postponed till 10 A. M. to-morrow. If the guardianship is awarded to the mission vigorous measures will be taken probably in the United States court for the prosecution of the offenders.

When the habeas corpus case was called up in Judge Trout's court yesterday morning Attorney Barnett was given quite a surprise, to use his own words, Charley Hung and a crowd of highlanders were huddled in the courtroom for a easy victory; but C. B. Holbrook, acting as Secretary Williams' attorney, soon changed their feelings to deep chagrin.

Mr. Barnett was not quite ready, but Mr. Holbrook was and so informed the court. He reminded Judge Trout that Secretary John McComb of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had only a few days previously been appointed the plaintiff's guardian, consequently the allegations of Charley Hung, charging unlawful detention of the girl, could have no standing in the court. Judge Trout saw it in the same light, and was ready to dismiss the writ when Mr. Barnett urged a continuance until Thursday. The court granted his request, but said it would not make any difference with the judicial disposition of the case.

The only way now left open to the highlanders is to ask for a revocation of Secretary McComb's letters of guardianship, and then the case can be heard on its merits.

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LETTING THE CONTRACTS.

The Valley Road Grading in Stockton Secured by R. R. Thornton.

SURVEYING THROUGH TULARE.

Deeds for Right of Way as Far as Stanislaus River Held by the Company.

With the lease of China Basin signed, sealed and delivered, contracts for grading the city of Stockton, together with contracts for lumber and piling between that point and Stanislaus River disposed of to responsible parties, the directors of the Valley road have just cause for congratulation.

On Monday the China Basin lease was signed. Yesterday at a meeting of the board of directors the first grading contract was let, and in less than a week's time picks and shovels by the hundred will be actively at work preparing the way for the road that is to free San Joaquin Valley, build up San Francisco and in a general way benefit the entire State.

R. R. Thornton of Stockton secured the contract for the three miles grading necessary to be done in that city. The board received several bids from Stockton and San Francisco parties, finally letting the contract to the Stockton bidder. Mr. Thornton is required to furnish a \$15,000 bond to guarantee the satisfactory performance of his work. This is the first of the kind of the moment he is notified that his bid is accepted.

Acting President Watt says the bond will be received by Saturday, and that the first active work will possibly begin next Monday morning. When asked whether the board of directors would go to Stockton to witness this interesting proceeding, Mr. Watt said:

"What is the use? Every man, woman and child in California knows that this road will be built, and that, too, as speedily as possible. The time to celebrate has not yet arrived, but it will come sooner than many suspect. When it does, there will be such a demonstration as has never been seen in America."

The contract for lumber and piling necessary between Stockton and Stanislaus River was let to responsible parties. The redwood lumber is to be supplied by the Albion Lumber Company of this City, while the Dolan Lumber Company is awarded the contract for piling. The pine lumber contract goes to P. A. Buell & Co.

Four suits for condemnation of property between Stockton and Stanislaus River were commenced by the Valley Road Company yesterday. The names of the parties refusing to grant the rights of way are J. K. Dock, D. M. Wely, Antonio Galvani, Gene and M. E. Burden. Deeds for the balance of the right of way as far as selected are now in the company's possession. The route down the valley from Stanislaus River has not yet been selected, but as the people are anxious for the road, it is supposed that any trouble will be had in securing deeds necessary to protect their rights.

The company is in possession of deeds to thirteen acres of land on Stockton street, which will be used for terminal purposes. It also holds deeds for twenty-five acres of what is known as the Boggs Tract, and on this plot of ground the shops will be erected. The company has a frontage of over nine blocks.

The Washenaw began unloading its cargo of steel rails yesterday. They will be carried by barges to Stockton. To-day several vessels will be sent to take their cargoes to barges, which will be immediately towed to Stockton.

Late yesterday afternoon Chief Engineer Storey received a letter from Tulare saying that the survey party had run a line through that town. This does not mean that the Valley road will go through Tulare, though Engineer Storey thinks it not improbable.

Two wayward girls, Josie Stanley and Lillian Whelan, were arrested by officers of the city on the ground that they had been in the city for some time, and were being treated as a nuisance. The girls are being held in the city jail.

The State Board of Trade discusses the Proposed Exhibit of California. At a meeting of the members of the State Board of Trade yesterday it was decided to request Governor Stanford to postpone the Supervisors' convention to a California exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition from July 15 to Wednesday, July 24. This was because all of the Supervisors in the State are to meet on the 15th as county boards of equalization.

Secretary Filcher informed the members of the Board of Trade that the railroads had agreed to bring the county Supervisors to this City to the convention at half rates, and the steamship companies at three-quarter rates. The hotels in San Francisco will reduce their prices 10 to 20 per cent. All of the counties have promised to send big delegations to the convention and many of the delegates will be authorized to act. Out of 300 Supervisors in the State he expects that at least two-thirds will attend.

Dr. T. G. MacLean of Monterey called attention to the 15th inst. being a very unfavorable date for holding the convention. He suggested that the convention be postponed to the 16th inst. The board of Supervisors would not do so, as it would take majorities of the Boards of Supervisors to act. The project of sending an exhibit to the Atlanta Exposition was of too much importance to be "jumped at." There were several matters to be looked into before the convention met, and the principal one was the cost of making a creditable exhibit. The county Supervisors would want full particulars upon this subject before they would agree to stand their share. He said that the Southern Pacific Company had agreed to carry the exhibit as far as New Orleans free of charge, and he had no doubt that the connecting roads would also carry the exhibit to its destination free of charge. While all of the counties have at their disposal \$61,500 for advertising purposes, they do not know how much the total cost would be.

A committee consisting of Lelong, Maslin and Filcher was appointed to ascertain the cost of sending an exhibit to the Atlanta Exposition. The committee will report to the Board of Trade at the convention. J. B. Foy and A. Greening of Santa Clara County made brief addresses in honor of a display of California products at Atlanta.

General Chipman was not able to be present, but he sent a letter in which he said:

"I wish you would urge the committee on immigration to make a report on the question of alien ownership, and in such way as would be satisfactory either for or against that class in this State. I have recently been inquired of by many, especially from England, Ireland and France. There is a class of very desirable people who desire to come here and locate upon small tracts for permanent homes. These are English army and navy officers who are on retired pay, but who do not wish to relinquish their citizenship. Many of them have sons, however, whom they desire to

permanently settle in this country and who will become citizens. They all speak against the large land-holding by alien ownership, and for any laws, however severe, upon that feature."

Mr. Mills said that the easiest way for aliens to get over the laws if they don't like them is to become naturalized. A discussion followed as to the best methods of packing and shipping fruit exhibits to Atlanta. Messrs. Lelong, Maslin and Filcher were selected to look into the matter of packing and shipping fruit to the exposition.

RECKLESS DRIVING. A Butcher's Boy Runs Over and Seriously Injures Two Young Ladies. R. Whelan, a boy 12 years of age, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Policemen Reynolds, Donovan and Van Kueren, on the charge of battery. Young he is, the boy drives a wagon for J. M. Nowlan, butcher, Haight and Fillmore streets.

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Reynolds and Donovan saw the accident and hurried to the scene. They procured a doctor to attend the young ladies to Miss Arnold's home, 827 Hayes street. Miss Arnold was suffering greatly from an ugly cut on her forehead and was suffering from internal injuries. Medical assistance was at once summoned.

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The Little trouble over the account of Dr. R. H. McDonald, who, until the failure of the Pacific and People's Home Saving banks, was the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was satisfactorily settled at the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the society yesterday afternoon.

Dr. McDonald had deposited funds of the society amounting to \$3854 in the People's Bank. Like all other deposits in that bank, it was inaccessible. A personal check for the amount was received yesterday through the Bank of California from Dr. McDonald, who is now in New York.

The society has accordingly transferred its claim on the People's Bank to him, and he will stand the risk of getting his money from that source. The treasurer, George A. Newhall, was instructed to deposit \$2500 with the Security Bank.

Secretary McComb was instructed to prosecute Manager Gustav Walter of the Orpheum employing a minor, viz.: one of the Martinetti brothers, acrobats, who is said to be only 13 years of age.

A refusal of the Home for the Feeble-minded to receive an unfortunate boy from this City on the ground that it had no room has come to the notice of the society. K. Heins, a widower living on the San Bruno road, reports that he applied to the home asking it to receive a nine-year-old son, with results well stated. He has five sons in all—Theodore, 19 years of age; Peter, 16; John, the feeble-minded, 9; William, 6, and Henry, 4, but owing to the fact that all his time is taken up looking after the survey party and running his care, and also to the refusal of his eldest son to contribute to their support, Mr. Heins says that his predicament is such that he is unable to go out and work at his trade. The father has taken care of the two youngest children of his hands and will have them cared for.

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LOST IN THE SHUFFLING.

It's a Mystery Yet How Widow Anderson Lost Her Entire Estate.

DISAPPEARED IN THE COURTS.

Public Administrator Freese Is Trying to Trace a House and Lot.

It is a maxim of the law that there is no wrong for which there is not a legal right. Mrs. Christiana Anderson of 101 Twentieth street, corner of Hampshire, a widow with three children, aged respectively 16, 13 and 10 years, is of the opinion that in her endeavors to obtain her legal rights a great deal of wrong has been done her.

She has made a complaint to Public Administrator Freese and requested him to assist her to come into possession of property which was left to her by the will of her husband.

R. F. Mogan, who is acting for J. D. Sullivan, the Public Administrator's attorney, has made an investigation. It appears that in 1892 John Martin Anderson, who kept a lodging-house and saloon at 8 1/2 Clay street, died, and after the funeral it was ascertained that he had made a will in which he nominated Dr. Francis S. Cook, a son of 712 O'Farrell street, who had attended him in his last illness, as executor of the will without bonds. Anderson deceased had owned and mortgaged a certain property excepting \$15, which he divided among three children. Shortly after the will was opened Dr. Cook, through his attorneys, King, Rossi & Belyea, applied for letters, which was issued to him, and with the application was filed an inventory of the property left by Anderson. The aggregate had been originally fixed at \$9675, but these figures were erased and \$9675 was written over them.

On the 16th of May, 1892, L. L. Nelson, P. J. Flannigan and H. M. Levy, appointed at \$5 a day each to appraise the real estate, filed a report in which they gave it as their opinion that the realty and personal assets were worth \$2000. On the 30th of June, 1894, the property was reappraised at \$7500.

In the meantime the executor received allowed bills, including \$2000 to the Hibernian Bank, and \$1000 to the Hibernian Bank, for the property, \$10 to William W. Kerr, M.D., "for eleven consultations with Dr. Cook" during Anderson's last illness, \$25 to an agent, whose name is not given, to dispose of certain property at private sale for which he obtained \$65—a rather high commission—and other bills amounting in the aggregate to \$170.83.

The records on file are an evidence of the careless manner in which papers may be filed in courts. What is indorsed "final account of Francis S. Cook, executor," was filed several months before the executor was authorized by law to file such a document. This shows that when the executor entered upon his duties he received \$65 in cash, sold personal property for \$100, making a total of \$165 received, and that he allowed bills of the amount of \$220.83 and demanded fees for services as executor and attorney's fees. These two charges are in the shape of one set of figures written over another. The amount opposite the executor's name was originally \$300, then \$275 was written over it, and on top of that \$300 is written in pencil. The charge for attorney's fees was originally \$350, but over that sum is written in pencil \$275. The court record, however, fails to show that this account was allowed.

"Now it appears," said Attorney Mogan, "that a petition was filed asking for permission to sell the real estate and that it was granted. At the time the order was given by Judge Slack, before the matter was pending, he told the executor, Dr. Cook, to be sure that he received the money before he signed any paper or deed. On the 24th of September, 1894, the administrator of the estate, sold the property to Rose Dugan, a friend of John J. Coffey, attorney for Mrs. Anderson, for \$7500. On the 11th of February following Judge Slack confirmed the sale. After Rose Dugan made a demand on the executor for the bank, canceled the \$2000 mortgage and took a new one for \$2500, receiving the \$500 in the transaction. Mrs. Anderson declares that she never received a dollar out of the estate and that she has repeatedly made a demand on the executor for an accounting but could get no satisfaction. I called on Dr. Cook and he informed me that he did not sell the property to Rose Dugan because he did not receive any money for it. He said that it was necessary to raise money but as an executor cannot raise money it was agreed that the property should pass to Rose Dugan, who would raise \$500 and then redede the property to Mrs. Anderson, and that to this end such transactions had taken place. What the Public Administrator wants to know is what has become of the money if any was paid for the property. If it was not a sale he wants to know why the property was not rededed to Mrs. Anderson."

"The bank people, having heard of this matter, have commenced a suit in the Superior Court to foreclose the mortgage, and they make a demand on the executor and four others, designated by fictitious names, as defendants. In this matter nothing beyond filing a demurrer on behalf of Rose Dugan has been done."

"Another matter has been up during the investigation, and that is that Mrs. Anderson had a judgment rendered against her some time ago for \$1000 on a promissory note, which she declares