

TESTIMONY OF MR. B. F. ARTHUR (Continued from page 1.)

Later on in the examination Mr. Arthur stated again that he construed the law to allow him compensation for the signing of the checks when sent to Union for him to sign.

DIDN'T CHARGE FOR CONVENTION TIME.

The following is also interesting: Q. Something was said about your being here as a delegate to the Episcopal Convention during the spring. Did you charge the time while you were here? A. I do not think that I did. Not if I came to the convention I did not charge the time.

Mr. Arthur was then asked if he had anything he could bring out, as he stated this morning, as to the transactions of any member of this board or any employee of it, which was unlawful or a subject of criticism.

Attorney General Lyon, who was present, also assured Mr. Arthur that if he knew anything against any member of the State Administration now was the time to make it known, and the matter would be sifted to the bottom. Mr. Arthur replied:

"I have no charges to make at this time."

When asked by Mr. Lyon if he had any charges, and if so why, Mr. Arthur replied:

"I have not approved of everything which has been done by the chairman of the commission—a good many things that it would take me some time to state."

He said that he would "bring in a minority report, covering these matters," and he did not think it would be well to state these things now.

Attorney General Lyon again assured Mr. Arthur that if he had anything to state in regard to any illegal or improper act by any member of the commission or anyone else the Attorney General would sift the matter to the bottom.

HAD BEEN SHOWN DISCOURTESY.

Mr. Arthur was then asked if he had anything to state against any member of the commission, their names being severally called, or against Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Lyon.

In regard to Mr. Stevenson he at first said he did not care to say, but later he stated that he thought Mr. Stevenson had made a personal attack on him in his report regarding the vouchers—that he had shown him discourtesy. He thought he should have been consulted before the report was submitted to the commission.

Mr. Arthur stated in answer to further questions that he had no other charges to make against Mr. Stevenson, and he was then asked to specify what his objections were to some of Dr. Murray's acts as chairman of the commission. He said that the first thing was the way the fund was distributed—that he objected to Dr. Murray taking everything into his own hands and running this thing as a one-man proposition. He said that he had made his objections known at the time to several members of the commission, and that he supposed the protest was spread on the minutes of the meeting. He was asked if the acts of Dr. Murray were not passed on approved by the commission, and replied that they were. Asked if any of the funds were placed in his (Arthur's) bank he said there were \$10,000 and that he did not desire any more than this.

The following are the next questions and answers:

Q. What bank did you particularly object to receiving any money? A. I did not object to any. Q. It was satisfactory to you where it was placed? A. Yes, in a measure. Q. In what particular was it unsatisfactory? A. I would rather not state now. Q. Do you regard the banks that received these deposits as safe and sound institutions? A. So far as I know. Q. Do you think the public funds safe in those banks? A. I suppose so. Q. In regard to those matters what else have you to criticize as to Dr. Murray's administration? A. I will state that in my report.

Q. We want it embodied here right now. A. I refuse to embody it.

Mr. Arthur again stated that he objected to Dr. Murray running the matter as a one-man proposition and said: "I will specify when I get ready." Later he said that he thought Dr. Murray had sold a good many goods in Richland county which could have been disposed of to better advantage elsewhere and that he had urged Dr. Murray not to be in too much of a hurry to get matters closed up, that the commission could make more by holding the goods over for a year, and the first thing he knew the goods were sold. He admitted, however, that Dr. Murray had written him about the sale.

COMPLAINTS OF TREATMENT.

Pressed again for specifications in his criticism of Dr. Murray and Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Arthur referring to Mr. Stevenson, said: "He could have spoken to me in Columbia and I want to state that I have been outrageously treated the majority of this commission in having this thing passed through their hands without asking me something about it. My integrity has been questioned and I have been assailed and charged with taking \$65 from the State of South Carolina."

Mr. Arthur was then asked if he had discussed the affairs of the commission in the presence of outsiders, for instance, Mr. Matthews and Col. Willie Jones, and he denied that he had ever discussed matters with these gentlemen except in a general way.

Q. Was it not your custom to carry your minute book to the Palmetto Bank? A. It never has been out of Dr. Murray's office at the dispensary to my knowledge. Well, that is the limit. Q. Did any person ever read your notes taken at the meeting? A. No. Q. You have never written them up at the Palmetto Bank? A. Never. Q. The typewriter there never prepared the minutes of the board? A. Never. My minutes? Why, never, most emphatically no. Q. Were Col. Willie Jones, Mr. Matthews or any other person at that bank acquainted with the general course of things which transpired in the commission? A. I deny this most emphatically. I have never shown my minute book to a living man.

Mr. Arthur went on to say that Col. Jones had asked him only such general questions as any one might ask in regard to the condition of affairs, and that he had shown him, Arthur, a letter from the Loan and Exchange Bank written to one of the whiskey houses in the West about this fund being paid on the 15th of October. Mr. Arthur denied that he had let out information about the employment of Felder to investigate claims, and denied that he told McGhee, of Greenwood, that he would refuse to countersign the check if the commission undertook to pay out the claim before a certain date. In answer to a question Mr. Arthur said he had voted for the resolution instructing Dr. Murray to deposit certain money in the National Loan and Exchange Bank until further arrangements were made.

In concluding his testimony Mr. Arthur repeated that he did not think he had been treated right, and said that the Richmond trip was the only thing which he incorrectly charged to the commission, and he would refund that amount.

The other commissioners were severally sworn and examined as to their vouchers, and some of them inserted dates that had been omitted. It was also brought out that Mr. Lyon had submitted a statement for traveling expenses from Columbia to Augusta, \$7.90, on business for the commission and failed to specify in his vouchers what it was for; this was corrected.

Among the vouchers on record as having been presented by Mr. Arthur and paid are the following:

October 16, \$32.15; September 16, \$76.45; May 31, \$95.80; April 30, \$77.44; February 19, \$41.95; April 1, \$104.95; October 28, \$25.10.—News and Courier.

MORE ABOUT MEXICO. (Continued from page 1.)

very profitable, as each plant will yield about \$20 worth of this fluid when it is tapped. At about 8 years old it then dies and is used for firewood, its leaves go to make shingles, etc. 80,000 gallons is said to be the daily consumption of this liquor in the city of Mexico alone. It is the drink of the poor and poor Indian.

As night comes on we enter this cosmopolitan city, brilliantly lighted, with its grand cathedrals, parks and palaces, with a history reaching back to the misty past, with relics in its museums unmistakable evidences of a knowledge of the arts and sciences, rivaling those of Greece and Egypt in their palmist days.

On Sunday afternoon, we, like all visitors to Mexico, attended the bull fight, and saw for the first time in all its horror this brutal relic of a barbarous age—fastened upon all countries where the blood thirsty Spaniard has set his foot. When this wild, unseemly sport was ended, eleven horses and six bulls lay dead outside the ring and one matorador severely wounded; it is a most horrifying spectacle, one that is calculated to put to the severest test the strongest nerve, and chill the blood in the boldest heart.

Mexico City has one of the most complete street car system of any city on the North American continent. It is owned and managed by Canadians, with native operators. Every car runs to the Zocalo or the great Plaza, situated in the center of the city. This Plaza is surrounded by the National Palace, the great Cathedral and all the government buildings. This cathedral is one of the grandest architectural structures in Mexico and perhaps in the world, requiring more than one hundred years to complete, at a cost of many millions of dollars.

The tones of its organs are of indescribable sweetness and the singing of the choirs is inexpressibly grand—its altars are beautiful and rich beyond estimation—its walls are hung with the grandest pictures from the most famous old masters. To see Raphael's original painting of the Crucifixion is worth a trip to Mexico. Thousands of dollars have been refused for this world-famed picture.

The altar where the Emperor Maximilian and Empress Carlotta were crowned is chained off, having never been used since his death. Nearby are beautiful pictures of the two, one represents the Emperor mounted on a magnificent white horse. He was superbly handsome, and the peons looked upon him almost as a god; he was tall and beautifully formed, with flowing yellow hair and long side whiskers so unlike any of their race. The cross that he held in his hand when he was shot is in the altar still. When the detail of the Mexican soldiers lined up to shoot him and his two Austrian generals he called each one up and gave him a \$20 gold piece with the request that they would shoot at his heart so as not to injure his handsome face. He was a good spender and a great beautifier, and Mexico City is indebted to him and the refined taste of the lovely but unfortunate Carlotta for the grandeur of its parks and public gardens. I say unfortunate Carlotta, for she, after a vain attempt to enlist the sympathies of Napoleon III in the behalf of her husband, became a raving maniac while pleading for his life before the Pope of Rome, and today is an old, gray-haired, miserable maniac, shut up in a castle in Belgium.

After leaving the Cathedral and passing through the most beautiful flower market in the world, we visited the Thieves Market, which was indeed a most sudden transition from the sublime to the ridiculous. The thieves have a square allotted to them near the Cathedral in which to expose their stolen stuff for sale, and from the looks of their collection you could easily imagine that they are the greatest thieves on earth. They will steal anything from a toothpick to a dinner pot. They will try to sell you something and at the same time attempt to steal what you have on your person. Two little rascals dropped down and commenced to rub my shoes with the light touch of the born thief—in a few seconds they were standing up under my overcoat tail. I had

been watching them, and soon had each one by the hair pulling them out.

We then went through the National Palace, going in at the main entrance over which hangs the liberty bell that the old priest Hidalgo rang on the night of the 15th of September, 1810 for the war of independence. The Palace stands on the spot where once stood the palace of the Montezumas that Cortez occupied, and for months held the powerful Emperor of the Aztec a prisoner in his own palace—robbed him of his treasure and degraded him in the eyes of his people, who considered him a god. On the "nochie triste" or "sorrowful night," when Cortez determined to leave the city to escape from the wrath of the infuriated Aztecs, he had the treasures of Montezumas poured out before his avaricious soldiers and told them to help themselves, but to remember that he who was lightly burdened could travel the best—but few heeded his warning and few escaped from the carnage of that dreadful night. Following the course of his retreat from the city we came to a place marked Alvarado's Leap. History tells us that Alvarado, one of the famous lieutenants of Cortez, leaped a canal at this point about 26 feet wide; perhaps he did it with the assistance of a long spear or lance. We came to the "Harbal Oel Nochie Triste," or "The Tree of the Sorrowful Night," a very large oak which is still living—under which Cortez sat and wept on the following morning at the remnants of his shattered and broken band. It seems strange that a tree that was perhaps at that time several hundred years old, should still be living four hundred years from that period.

Fearing that my letter may by its length become a burden to your readers, I will stop. May write something more another time if you wish.

Respectfully,
J. H. Hamilton.
Lockhart Locals.

Lockhart, March 9.—Rev. J. C. Lawson, of Kelton and pastor of the Baptist church at this place, was visiting among the members and friends generally the most of last week, and also filled his regular appointments on Sunday delivering two splendid sermons.

The farmers around Lockhart are very busy just now buying tools, hauling fertilizer and doing general routine work preparatory for a good crop this year.

Messrs. J. B. Hall, J. C. Ammons and E. R. Reggins represented Lockhart at "The Clansman" Saturday night at Spartanburg. They claim to be well paid for their time and money.

Rev. White, of Kelton, was in our town last Friday and Saturday in the interest of the M. E. church of which he is pastor.

Mr. Melvin Bobo and Miss Lela Hill were married on the 8th inst. at 7 o'clock p. m. The people of Lockhart extend to them many good wishes.

Mr. Thompson, the retiring agent of the Southern railroad at this place, leaves for Charlotte tomorrow.

Mr. Wallus Gibbs, of Union, visited our town Sunday and the writer believes some of the young ladies appreciate his calls. He is a worthy young man, has many friends and is well liked in our village.

The 12-year old son of Bernie Ballew has been very low with pneumonia fever last week but is reported some better at this writing.

Mr. Arthur Burgess, of the Lockhart store, visited homefolks at Pacolet Sunday.

Evolin, the 8-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Z. E. Callas, who was very sick with pneumonia, is much better, and we congratulate the parents for such rapid improvement.

NOTICE.
State of South Carolina,
County of Union.

Notice is hereby given that E. C. Briggs, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Coleman G. Shettlesworth, deceased, will, on the 7th day of April, 1908, at 11 a. m. apply to W. W. Johnson, Judge of Probate for the county aforesaid, at his office in Union, S. C., for a final settlement and discharge. All creditors must present their claims against said estate, properly proven, on or before said date, or be barred, and all persons interested in said estate are notified to be present at the hearing of said application.

E. C. Briggs, Administrator.
March 2, 1908. 10-4t

Jonesville News Items.
Jonesville, March 10.—The warm weather last week started the sap in the trees and some of the peach and plum blooms are out, but they are getting a set back by the present cold spell. It is hoped that the weather will deal gently with the fruit this spring and let us have a good crop of all kinds of fruit.

Early gardeners have planted their seed and a great many early Charleston cabbage plants have been set and they are doing well.

Farmers wanted to sow largely of spring oats but they were kept from sowing until they have to a great measure abandoned the idea of sowing. A great many bushels of wheat, that were intended for seed this season, will go to the mills and be ground into flour.

The guano trade is getting to be lively and this is right for our lands will give good returns for a liberal use of commercial fertilizers under all kinds of crops, and if corn is to be cultivated upon the Williamson plan commercial fertilizers must be freely used.

A good many bales of cotton have gone on the market in this community in the last few days at prices all along from ten to eleven and three-quarters cents.

I see considerable cotton in some fields yet to pick, and I hear of corn not yet gathered. Are our people lazy or are they making more than they can gather? Perhaps it is on account of a scarcity of labor and poor labor together. It is rather bad for a country that makes more produce than it can gather.

The John Hames Chapter U. D. C. had a very pleasant and successful meeting this evening at the home of Mrs. Lula Crawford. The Chapter is clear of debt, having paid for the monument and all dues to date, and they are looking around and hunting something else to do or some needy veterans to help. The will never rest until they find something to do and then they will do it with all their might.

Dr. W. J. Douglass, of Pacolet, is visiting in our town this week. The doctor looks considerably off as he has just passed through a severe case of pneumonia.

Mr. J. R. Page, of Chester, has lately moved to our town. Mr. Page is a good citizen and he has a hearty welcome to Jonesville.

Mr. Charles Littlejohn, of Pacolet, spent Sunday in Jonesville and attended service at the Methodist church.

Mrs. H. W. Ackerman, of Latta, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Littlejohn.

Mr. George I. McWhirter has returned from several days visit to relatives near Elberton, Ga.

Mrs. C. A. Pender, after spending several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Foster, has returned to her home in Augusta.

Mr. Roland Coleman, a son of Mr. R. D. Coleman, who has been from home for the last four years working in different places in the North, came home the other day. Mr. Coleman is right from Cincinnati, where he has a position as electrician.

Miss Beulah Hancock, of Bonham, is visiting her cousin, Miss Belle Gault.

Miss Jones, of Baltimore, will take charge of the millinery department of the R. W. Scott Co. this spring.

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SEEDSMEN, - Richmond, Va.

Statement of the condition of EVERYBODYS BANK	
Located at Jonesville, S. C., at the close of business March 9, 1908.	
RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$29,002.72
Overdrafts	1.04
Banking House	1,982.23
Furniture and Fixtures	982.94
Due from Banks and Bankers	9,444.91
Currency	1,293.00
Gold	45.00
Silver, Nickels and Pennies	226.64
Checks and Cash Items	27.77
Total	\$43,118.95
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock Paid in	\$20,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	370.89
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	15,904.69
Time Certificates	3,843.37
Bills Payable	3,000.00
Total	\$43,118.95
State of South Carolina, County of Union	
Before me came J. M. Gault, Cashier of Everybodys Bank, who being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of file in said bank.	
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of March, 1908. G. C. Perrin, Jr., (L. S.) N. P. S. C.	
Correct Attest: J. F. Altman J. W. Lipscomb L. K. Littlejohn	
Directors	

Statement of the Condition of THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK	
Located at Union, S. C., at the close of business March 9th, 1908.	
RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$8,634.39
Demand Loans	500.00
Overdrafts	105.37
Furniture and fixtures	789.32
Due from Banks and Bankers	21,191.80
Currency	2,537.00
Gold	35.00
Silver, Nickels and Pennies	627.89
Checks and Cash Items	41.35
Total	\$33,922.12
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock Paid in	\$12,975.00
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	18,380.35
Savings Deposits	1,403.00
Time Certificates	1,057.00
Cashier's Checks	97.77
Total	\$33,922.12
State of South Carolina, County of Union	
Before me came H. B. O'Shields, Cashier of the above named bank, who, being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of said bank.	
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of March, 1908.	
J. D. Arthur, Notary Public.	
Correct attest J. T. Douglass W. S. McLaure J. G. Goings	
Directors	

Statement of the Condition of THE PEOPLES BANK	
Located at Union, S. C., at the close of business, March 9th, 1908.	
RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$180,462.97
Demand Loans	4,400.00
Overdrafts	8,020.33
Bonds and Stocks owned by the bank	40,033.60
Banking House	12,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,000.10
Due from Banks and Bankers	12,439.18
Currency	2,341.00
Gold	1,165.00
Silver, Nickels and Pennies	372.20
Checks and Cash Items	210.05
Total	\$222,463.53
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	60,000.00
Surplus Fund	15,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	2,304.42
Due to Banks and Bankers	1,896.61
Demand Certificates	10,000.00
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	71,573.12
Savings Deposits	30,308.05
Time Certificates	10,000.00
Cashier's Checks	117.70
Notes and Bills Rediscounted	20,234.92
Total	\$222,463.53
State of South Carolina, County of Union	
Before me came J. M. Greer, Cashier of The Peoples Bank, who being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of file in said bank.	
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of March, 1908.	
H. B. O'Shields (L. S.) N. P. for S. C.	
Correct Attest: J. H. Hamilton L. M. Jordan B. F. Arthur	
Directors	

NOTICE.
State of South Carolina,
County of Union.

Notice is hereby given that E. C. Briggs, administrator of the estate of Sarah Shettlesworth, deceased, will, the 7th day of April, 1908, at 11 o'clock a. m., apply to W. W. Johnson, Judge of Probate for the county aforesaid, at office in Union, S. C., for a final settlement and discharge. All creditors must present their claims against said estate, properly proven, on or before said date, or be barred, and all persons interested in said estate are notified to be present at the hearing of said application.

E. C. Briggs, Administrator.
March 2, 1908. 10-4t

NOTICE.
All persons holding claims against the estate of J. R. McGowan, deceased, must present the same to me, property proven, and all persons indebted to said estate must make payment to me.

J. W. McGowan, Administrator.
March 2, 1908. Carlisle, S. C. 10-3t

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