

HOT SHOT FIRED

Into Several United States Judges in the Senate

BY SENATOR TILLMAN

He Claimed That Spooner Had Acted Harshly Towards Him, but Said He Did Not Object to Being Called "Rude," Because He Was a "Rude Man."

During the debate in the United States Senate Thursday on the railroad rate bill senator Tillman took the floor to put into the Record a number of statements he had gathered to justify his position that the people distrust the federal courts. Preliminary he announced that he did not intend a wholesale onslaught upon the judiciary and he acquitted the supreme court especially of questionable proceedings, although, he said, it had "wobbled" more or less.

In the south, he went on, there were many excellent judges, but on the other hand some of them had been guilty of questionable and discreditable acts. Many of them were said, unfully prejudiced in favor of the railroads and were wholly unfit to be trusted with the power of passing on railroad questions. Hence he argued that there would be no great risk in preventing their interference in such cases. "It is utterly absurd to show that the judges are higher creatures than other men," he said.

He referred to the decision of the supreme court on the income tax case saying that in that case one of the judges had changed his mind. "Thus," he said, "the practice of a century reversed and the country submitted merely because of the plea, that the highest court of the country must sustain it."

He also cited other cases in other courts intended to show that some judges are not only inflexible, but not incorruptible. "The first of the references was to Judge Smith McPherson of Iowa, who was represented in an article in the New York World of the 30th of March last as having appeared at a banquet to Gov. Cummins at Council Bluffs in such a condition as 'not to be able to stand up without clinging to the table.'"

Mr. Tillman next referred to a pleasure trip to Tampa, given by the three Kansas railroads to Federal judges McPherson, Phillips and Pillsbury. The account was condensed from the Kansas City papers and showed that the judges had been transported in a special car and were accompanied by the general solicitors of the railroads giving the excursion. Mr. Tillman said that Judge Phillips had been especially commended by the president in connection with the Paul Morton case and he contrasted the president's course in this case with his course in criticizing Judge Humphrey in the beef packers case.

I believe it has come to be considered good law to issue injunctions against strikers," said Mr. Tillman and added, "it is not the senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Spooner) who will correct." The manner of this appeal to him evidently angered Mr. Spooner. He rose and replied sharply saying: "The senator from South Carolina forgets what is decent when he challenges me in that way."

Mr. Tillman maintained that Mr. Spooner had acted very harshly toward him, and charged him with having been "indecent." To this Mr. Spooner responded that he would withdraw the word and substitute "rude." This satisfied Mr. Tillman who said he did not mind being called the word, because he was a rude man and did not care. Mr. Tillman considered the case of Edward Daniels of the Raleigh, N. C., New and Observer, who had been placed in prison because of refusal to sign a line of \$2,000 for criticising the appointment of a receiver for a railroad by Judge Purnell.

Mr. Tillman insisted upon withdrawing his question and apologizing but Mr. Spooner remarked that he asked no apology. Upon an apparently good-natured command to Mr. Spooner to sit down, Mr. Tillman and the chair became involved in a spirited colloquy as to who had the floor. The decision was favorable to Spooner, who remarked that in ordering him to take his seat Mr. Tillman merely had accentuated what he regarded as "a great piece of rudeness." After Mr. Tillman had offered an apology Mr. Spooner sat down with the statement that he did so of his own volition.

Mr. Tillman had read an editorial from the Columbia, S. C. State containing the judge Purnell case, upon holding the position taken by Joseph Daniels and quoting from a discussion of Circuit Judge Pritchard of North Carolina, declaring that published criticisms or even libel of a judge is not contempt of court. In having the editorial read he stated: "I have that article read with special pleasure because it does ample justice and speaks in the most complimentary way about Judge Pritchard."

When the reading concluded Mr. Tillman thought he would pass on to Florida, although he could review instances in his own State of acts of tyranny and indecency, but the judge considering them is dead and has set his accounts elsewhere. The senator said he also knew some cases in Georgia, but that he would take up the case of Circuit Judge Pardie in enjoying the Florida railroad commission from instituting suit to compel the Louisville and Nashville railroad to reduce its fares from four to three cents a mile. He charged that those ought to be impeached for his respect to the Tillman next paid his respects to the case of Judge Charles S. Wayne

of Florida, whom the senate refused last session to impeach and asked to incorporate in his remarks a statement prepared by Representative Lamar of Florida. Mr. Tillman then closed with an apology, explaining that the situation was such as to require the administering of "some physic." He would not allow the judges to "roam up and down the land, doing whatever the railroads want and refusing to grant relief to the people."

Senator Bacon of Georgia made a spirited defense of the federal judiciary and deplored the fact that their misdeeds were given such publicity which would necessarily result from this recital in the senate. Tillman asked him if he had not voted for the impeachment of Judge Swayne. Bacon made reply to "this bunch of questions," as he called them. He had voted for Swayne's impeachment, but that he said was a different thing from criticizing a judge before he had been formally accused. Senator Bacon was applauded by the Republicans as he sat down.

Announcing his conviction that Mr. Tillman needed no assistance in presenting his case to the senate, Mr. Bailey took the floor in opposition to Mr. Bacon's contention that the judiciary should not be criticised on the floor of the senate, he believed in branding wrong wherever it made its appearance and while as a whole he had the utmost confidence in the judiciary of the United States he could not overlook the fact that there were some unworthy members of it.

SHOT IT OUT.

Two Young Men Tried to Kill Each Other.

The Columbia State says a sensational shooting affair between Dr. Rowland K. Smith, formerly of Columbia, and Mr. T. H. Brown, a well known lumber man of Chapin, occurred at that place Thursday morning. Both men, it is said, emptied their guns at each other, but neither of them was hit. The shooting occurred as the train from Laurens over the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens railroad was leaving the station, and it is alleged to be the result of the relations between Dr. Smith and the wife of Mr. Brown.

It is said by those who saw the shooting that Dr. Smith was boarding the train on its way to Columbia when Mr. Brown opened fire on him from the side of the track. The doctor dashed into the baggage car and returned the fire through the door. The passengers on the train were greatly alarmed by the firing, but no one was hurt.

Dr. Smith continued on the train and came as far as Irmo, where he stopped, and it is said, went back through Chapin on the next train in that direction and went on in the direction of Laurens. Mrs. Brown left Chapin on the night before the shooting and went from there to Laurens. Mr. Brown has it that the names of Dr. Smith and Mrs. Brown have been connected by gossip for some time, but that on Wednesday they were seen together walking in the woods and it was this and the subsequent departure of Mrs. Brown that brought the matter to a crisis Tuesday.

The affair was reported to President Childs of the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens railroad soon after the arrival of the train at this city. Mr. Childs investigated the matter carefully and announced Thursday afternoon that he would place the case in the hands of the attorney for the company with a view to having both parties arrested and tried for the same. He was indignant that the passengers on his road should have been submitted to this danger, and seems determined to bring the case into the courts.

Dr. Smith is a son of Capt. C. M. Smith of Columbia, the local agent of the Atlantic Coast line. He is about 28 years of age and is a married man. Mr. Brown is from Virginia and is connected with the lumber mill of Charles P. Robinson of Chapin.

How to Destroy Flies.

A prize of \$3,000 has been awarded by the Paris Mail to the anonymous inventor of a new method of getting rid of house flies. The method is strictly domestic, and it is claimed, will completely destroy the eggs, which are usually deposited in drain pipes. Crude petrol mixed with water is used for household disinfecting purposes. The drain pipes become lined with the oil, which both kills the eggs already there and prevents the deposit of others. When desired the petrol can be poured on fine soil and the latter sprinkled in corners. This, it is said, is thoroughly efficacious in destroying the eggs. The operations should be carried out in the spring to obtain the best results.

Killed by Bomb.

A dispatch from Paris says a bomb explosion occurred in the forest of Vincennes Tuesday afternoon, killing a Russian named Strie and dangerously wounding a companion named Boussoff. The men were proceeding through the woods, each carrying a trunk with the evident purpose of hiding them for future use. While so doing the bomb which Strie carried exploded, killing him instantly. Boussoff was struck by fragments of the bomb and fearfully lacerated. The remaining bomb has not yet been examined owing to the danger in handling it.

Bold Thief.

A horse thief operated on Broadway, just above City Hall Park, New York Thursday afternoon, and picking for a prize a handsome bay and rubber tired runabout, valued at \$1,000, owned by Maurice S. Locke, No. 141 Schenck street, Brooklyn, drove rapidly away, while the owner was in a fine building.

Blind Student Executed.

One of the most interesting figures in higher mathematics, in geology, was a blind student who hailed from a small country town in North Carolina. He has mastered the most difficult courses in higher mathematics, in geology, won a degree from the University of North Carolina, and is now working for a degree of M. A. at Harvard.

WANTS TO HANG.

Murderer Rawlings, of Georgia, Asks the Governor Not to Suspend Sentence.

SUSPEND SENTENCE.

He Begs the Governor Not to Pay Any Attention to Silly Appeals for His Reprieve, but Let Him Be Executed At Once

From his cell in a Georgia jail a condemned murderer is sending forth appeals to stop all efforts to save his life and demanding to be hanged. This unique example among murderers has written a letter to Governor Terrell, of Georgia, insisting upon his rights as a murderer legally condemned to go to the gallows on the day named by the trial court—May 4. Through the newspapers, when they interview him, he makes the same demand.

This anomaly among condemned sentenced murderers is a former clergyman, the Rev. J. G. Rawlings. In jail with him at Valdosta, Ga., are his three sons, Leonard, Milton and Jesse. Leonard, Milton and Jesse were convicted for complicity in the murder last June of little Willie and Carrie Carter, children of W. L. Carter, with whom Rawlings had been at feud for years.

As the actual shooting of the children was done by Alf Moore, a negro, who confessed, declaring that Rawlings paid him to do it, many persons interested themselves in efforts to have the sentences commuted to life imprisonment, and the case was even carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Rawlings's emphatic and open resentment of these efforts to save his life created a sensation in Georgia, which has not yet subsided. In his letter to Governor Terrell he said: "I respectfully urge your Excellency not to interfere with the speedy execution of the death sentence."

Being interviewed for this newspaper, Rawlings made this remarkable demand still stronger. He said: "I am desperate. I don't care anything about the decision of the Supreme Court, and I had rather be dead than to stay shut up in this dark and stifling cell another day. It will suit me easily to be hanged to-morrow, and I am glad it is done the better."

"I have written to my attorney, Mr. Cooper, asking him not to take any further steps in the matter, and let it go as it stands. I have written to the Governor demanding my rights. I don't care anything about my own fate, so far as it affects me personally, and I have only wanted to live thus long in hope of being able to do something to save my innocent boys."

"I expect to die like a man, and one of the greatest regrets I have is on account of my mother. I have just written her, though, that I shall go to my death bravely. She is old now, and can't bear up under such affliction even as well as my wife can."

"But that can't be helped. I am entitled by sentence of the Court, to be hanged by the neck until dead, and in simple justice I demand my legal right—I insist upon no interference with my execution."

The United States Supreme Court has decided not to interfere with sentence of the trial court. But Rawlings's attorneys have still the plea of insanity to argue—and the condemned man's strange demand, in itself, is considered a good ground for such a plea. But this fact does not give rise to any suspicion that the murderer is playing an "insane dodge," as he is so earnest and emphatic and logical in his demands for his right to be hanged.

Milton and Jesse, who are to hang with their father, are not so anxious to go to the gallows, and they say that the old man is crazy and has been for years. Both of the boys have made a pathetic appeal to the Governor for clemency, stoutly claiming that they are innocent of the crime for which they were convicted.

When Rawlings was told that the United States Supreme Court had refused to interfere in his case he was jubilant. "How mar a foundation, ye saints of the Lord!" he continued to whistle as the news was broken to him and finally said: "It is no more than I expected and I am not sorry. I looked for no favors from the United States. I will be glad when we are hanged. I reckon we will be at peace then."

The men have been confined in jail for a little more than ten months, and the monotony of a dingy 10 by 12 foot cell has told sadly on their spirits and demeanor. They occupy a corner cell in the jail, with windows overlooking busy thoroughfares on two sides, and as they sit day by day looking out through the bars at the people passing by, or as they pace restlessly up and down the narrow corridor, reflecting on the time when they, too, were free to go and come as they please, it is not hard to understand that they have found jail life so irksome.

The elder Rawlings maintains that he has absolutely no hope of his soul's

salvation, and says he is certainly doomed to go to hell. He believes he has committed the unpardonable sin, and has appeared to become insane during his long incarceration, have gone to the jail to minister to him, and have attempted to disturb his mind of the idea that he is doomed to eternal punishment if he repents of his sins. He was once a minister of the gospel, and says he has studied the Bible closely for years, with the result that he is convinced that mortals sometimes reach a stage where they are beyond the pale of God's forgiveness.

The crimes for which Rawlings and his three sons—Milton, Jesse and Leonard—were convicted were committed on the night of June 13, 1905. On that night Carrie and Willie Carter, a farmer, living ten miles north of Valdosta, were shot down in the yard of their father's home, and an attempt made by the assassins to kill the rest of the Carter family.

The girl, aged fourteen, and her brother, six years old, went out to their father's house soon after the evening meal to investigate the incessant barking of their dog, and as they reached a point near the garden fence, a few yards from the house, both of them were shot down, the little girl being killed almost instantly and the boy lying to drag himself back to the door of his home. For some time the parents were afraid to open the door to take him in for fear that another volley from the assassins, who were secreted in the shade of some trees nearby, would end the lives of other members of the family.

The boy lingered until about sunrise on the following morning, and the girl's body lay in the cotton field, where she fell until after daylight.

In the trial of Rawlings and his sons, witnesses swore that the girl's head had been battered into the ground by the heels of the murderers, or by the stocks of their guns, as she lay dead.

Suspicion at once fell on J. G. Rawlings, as he and Carter had been enemies for a long time. It developed that Rawlings spent the night at Valdosta, and at the coroner's inquest the next day Carter and his wife and daughter swore that they had recognized the Rawlings boys as the assassins who walked around the Oster homestead in the moonlight on the night before.

The boys were arrested that day, and on the following day, as the elder Rawlings and his wife drove into town and to the jail with some clothing for their sons, the father was taken into custody and looked up with his boys.

Alf Moore, a negro, was arrested at Slaughter, thirty miles north of there, two days later, charged with complicity in the crime, and made a confession of the whole affair. He swore that the elder Rawlings hired him to go and kill the three Carter children, and sent him \$100 for the work, and sending his three sons to see that the murders were carried out as arranged.

At the trial Moore claimed that when they reached the Carter homestead, about a mile from the home of Rawlings, that his nerve failed him and he refused to take any part in the murders. He maintained that Milton and Jesse Rawlings fired the shots that killed the two Carter children, and that he (Moore) then became frightened and ran away. His testimony was corroborated in many points by the testimony of the Carter family.

After the conviction of the men, Rawlings acknowledged that he hired the negro Moore to kill the Carters, but that his boys were not present, knew nothing of the arrangement between him and the negro, and had absolutely nothing to do with the murders. He has stoutly maintained this all the time.

Furthermore, Rawlings says he did not intend to have any of the Carters harmed except the old man, and that it was not any part of his arrangement to kill other members of the family. On the other hand, Moore swears that he had positive instructions, as also had the boys, to kill the entire Carter family and then burn their house down.

If Moore was actuated in turning State's evidence by a hope of escaping the full penalty of the law for his part in the tragedy, he was doomed to disappointment, as the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and he, too, was sentenced to death, along with J. G. Rawlings, Milton and Jesse; Leonard Rawlings was sentenced to the penitentiary for life; and served a few weeks, later being brought back to jail here on an order from Governor Terrell, to await the result of the appeal made by their attorneys to the Supreme Court.

All Moore has also escaped the death penalty so far, as his testimony was considered very essential in the case the Rawlings obtained another trial.

J. G. Rawlings is forty-nine years old, and in addition to his three sons, who are now budding into womanhood, Milton Rawlings is about twenty years old, Jesse eighteen and Leonard sixteen. The boys are away above the average in appearance and intelligence.

BOYS SAY FATHER IS CRAZY. Rawlings was a well-to-do farmer, and before his numerous troubles with Carter, and even up to the time of the murders, was a very popular man among a great number of people. In fact he had many friends, it is said, even Carter had. He was very capable and a good neighbor and his home was always open to his friends, wherever they were entertained in the best manner possible.

Milton Rawlings, the eldest son, has written their attorney, John E. Cooper, of Macon, requesting him to institute lunacy proceedings against his father and, if possible, have him committed to the insane asylum, as he and his brothers are confident that the elder Rawlings is a crazy man. It is understood that this will be the next step of the attorney, and if it is unsuccessful in that, the last page of the famous case will have been written.

Rawlings and Rawlings will expiate his crime on the gallows as he insists is his right.

Since his conviction the elder Rawlings has spent much of his time reading the Bible. He has a habit of reading aloud, and this habit nearly caused a duel to the death between Rawlings and Henry Hickey, said to be from New York, who is under sentence for picking pockets while a circus was exhibiting here last fall.

Rawlings was reading the Bible aloud when Hickey cursed him. Rawlings made at Hickey with a knife, which he had been allowed to have, and Hickey drew a razor, which no one knew he had. The men were soon slashing one another and inflicting several wounds before they were separated.

Such episodes as this, manifestations of an ungovernable temper, have been frequent in Rawlings's career—though, up to the time of the murder of the Carter children, he was able to keep out of serious difficulty. There is no doubt that he was sincerely religious, and when his passions were not incited by some infringement of what he considered his personal rights he was a kind and charitable man. It is characteristic of him to still insist upon his personal rights even when they condemn him to the gallows.

WILL FIGHT BRICE. The Anti-Dispensary Leader May Lose His Senatorship. The dispensary people of York county have organized their forces to the aid of Senator J. Steele Brice, the anti-dispensary leader and author of the Brice act under which fourteen counties have voted out their dispensaries.

The correspondent of The Charleston Evening Post, who was at Book Hill last week, was informed by a number of dispensary leaders that Senator Brice's defeat for reelection as county chairman on May 7 was now practically certain; enough delegates have been elected last week to accomplish that end.

W. H. Stewart, who has served a long number of years as reading clerk of the senator and who is a splendid organizer, is to be put up to beat Mr. Brice. In addition to this preference is to be held at Book Hill in the immediate future for the purpose of nominating four straight dispensary men for the Legislature.

Mr. Brice's term as Senator does not expire for two years and he therefore cannot be put out altogether until that time, but his defeat as county chairman means almost certainly his defeat as Senator two years hence at the election in his place of Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Brice attended the recent anti-dispensary secret conference here recently. The message information given out about his doings disclosed that it was the intention of the anti-dispensary people to organize throughout the county. So it is thought likely that the anti-dispensary people of York will also put out a legislative ticket. In that event other counties in all probability to do suit.

The York fight appears to mark the beginning of drawing sharp lines on the dispensary issue in the coming summer campaign. The storm center at York appears to be at Fort Mill, where a straight Stewart delegation has been chosen to the county convention. The hidden hand seems to be that of ex Representative J. R. Halle, of that place, who is backing Mr. Stewart.

The Yorkville Equator is supporting the Brice faction though all the other newspapers of the county are said to have lined up on the other side.

ROOSEVELT FLUNKS. He Worked a Shell Game on the Democrats. A dispatch from Washington says President Roosevelt has completely flunked on his championship of the rate-making bill. So seems to be the general impression in Washington among those who knew of his having sent for forty newspaper correspondents, Friday afternoon, mostly representatives of Republican papers.

He informed them that he would stand by the amendment agreed upon by the Aldrich element. This is known as the Allison amendment and calls for the broadest possible court review of the rates fixed by the interstate commerce commission, against which review all the light in the senate or most of the republicans has stood out persistently in favor of limited court review. He denies now that he has surrendered, but claims that his advocacy of the Allison amendment is in accord with his private views and the very thing he has been striving for. Exactly how he will be able to justify this claim is best known to himself. He says he is consistent and he doesn't care who thinks otherwise. So there! But it is thought and freely said that the object of sending for these correspondents was to get the news to the country in such a way that the people will be fooled.

Senator Bailey, who has led the fight against the Aldrich crowd, says the Allison amendment is the broadest court review provision that could be drawn, and Senator Tillman thinks that the Republicans will now let up on it to a man. Tillman says he sees no reason why they cannot just pass the bill Monday, for the Democrats are powerless, and the Republicans will stick by the president. It looks like something is going to happen now, after all these months of talk, though it isn't going to happen in accordance with Roosevelt's talk. Mr. Aldrich hasn't talked, but he's in.

ZACH MCGHEE. Wed Amid Debts. The San Francisco disaster so shook the plans of Montford Spiving, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George L. Spiving, of South Orange, N. J., that his marriage with Mrs. M. C. Spiving was marred on May 24 to Miss Alice Duncan, but everything was changed by the calamity that despite the fact that the home which had been made ready was ruined, the two were wedded on April 24, when they with a quarter of a million other San Franciscans, were homeless.

STOLEN BONDS

Must Be Paid For by Responsible Parties.

GOVERNOR HEYWARD

Writes a Letter to State Treasurer Jennings on the Subject. Nothing Was Done by Legislature to Make Provisions for Redeeming Worthless Bonds.

Gov. Heyward Wednesday made official inquiry into the matter of the bonds purloined from the office of the State treasurer says the State. The amount so lost to the State approximates \$16,000. The fact that purloining had been going on was discovered last October and was made public at that time.

The delinquency then amounted to \$16,403.75. The face value of the bonds purloined was \$12,500 and the interest was \$3,903.75. Between that time and January 1st the accrued interest was \$281.25 and to date is about \$400 additional.

As no announcement of any movement to pay has been made and as the interest is increasing daily, the legislature having declined to make an appropriation to take up these worthless bond certificates, Gov. Heyward thought it his duty to make some inquiry. The officials responsible for the making good of the losses suffered by the State are Capt. B. H. Jennings, State treasurer from 1901 to date; Dr. W. H. Timmerman, from 1895 to 1901; and Dr. W. T. O. Bates, from 1891 to 1895.

Accordingly, Gov. Heyward addressed the following letter to Capt. Jennings as there had been some discussion as to the manner in which the loss should be prorated and Capt. Jennings is the incumbent in this office:

May 2, 1906. Mr. B. H. Jennings, State Treasurer, Columbia, S. C. My Dear Sir: I beg leave to call your attention to the last annual report of the comptroller general to the general assembly relative to an investigation of certain irregularities in the State treasurer's office. This investigation revealed the fact that in the exchange of certain Brown Consul coupon bonds the State has lost, by a number of fraudulent transactions, the sum of \$12,500, together with interest, a total of \$16,403.75, and I will be glad if you will inform me what steps, if any, have been taken looking towards the reimbursement of the State for the loss incurred. As chief magistrate I feel it my duty to call your attention to this matter, and desire to have this information requested in order that I may refer it to the office of the attorney general, so that the interest of the State may be protected.

Very respectfully, D. C. Heyward, Governor. In reply to the letter of inquiry from Gov. Heyward, Capt. Jennings made an official answer in which he said:

"I am in receipt of your letter of this date in re the matter of fraudulent transactions in exchange of certain Brown Consul bonds of the State. You ask what steps, if any, have been taken looking towards the reimbursement of the State for the loss incurred. I answer for myself that I have arranged for a loan with which to purchase a \$1,000 State bond, which will be deposited in bank to await the decision of the proper tribunal as to my individual liability as State treasurer, that with interest being the amount reported so far as having been fraudulently taken during my administration."

I am not authorized to speak for Dr. Bates and Dr. Timmerman, former treasurers, as they have not informed me as to their intention. Neither do I know what further action I will be required to take in the premises, until I receive instructions from the attorney general and yourself."

The amount of the shortage is increasing daily and it appears that there should be some way of securing it. Each of the State treasurers who has been hurt by the peculation of some one has stated that his bonds should not suffer and that each individual will pay the losses incurred in his administration, with interest.

There is a criminal indictment against D. Zimmerman, bond clerk, during the period of all of the transactions. On account of the fact that Mr. Geo. Bell Timmerman, solicitor from this circuit, is a son of one of the ex-treasurers, he has been relieved of the prosecution by courtesy, and Solicitor James E. Davis of Barwell has been entrusted with the case. It is believed that the State treasurer and his predecessors interested in these proceedings will ask for counsel to assist Mr. Davis.

In a letter dated Oct. 7, 1905, from Hon. B. H. Jennings, State treasurer, to the comptroller general, he called attention to what appeared to be an irregularity in the matter of the exchange of a certain \$1,000 Brown coupon bond, purporting to have been cancelled during the months of January, 1897, and the amount covered into a stock certificate. He stated that, judging from the records, the State appeared to have lost the amount of said bond, and the interest, at 4-1/2 per cent, since that date; and he requested that the comptroller general make a full investigation of the status of the State's securities, as required by law. The investigation was immediately made in person by the comptroller general, assisted by S. T. Carter, bookkeeper, and J. Fuller Lyon, bond clerk in the State treasurer's office. The result of the investigation caused a sensation over the State. The comptroller

general, in reporting to the State treasurer, said: "The examination reveals the fact that the bond clerk during the period in which these transactions appeared upon the books, has falsified or erased on the books the numbers of certain bonds surrendered for exchange, and has abstracted bonds previously cancelled, and has substituted the same at a later date for such bonds surrendered; and has evidently, as shown by the interest account, put the bonds so erased and cancelled on the market. This is clearly shown by the fact that all transactions during this period appear in the handwriting of the same bond clerk. It seems that the bond clerk in the State treasurer's office has charge of all bond transactions."

There has been some calculating to ascertain for how much of the loss Dr. Timmerman will be responsible and for how much Capt. Jennings, as the bond clerk referred to was in Capt. Jennings' administration but a few days. However, that is a matter to be adjusted elsewhere and not by the State.

There are now two ends to the transaction—the prosecution of the bond clerk and of Mr. T. J. Gibson, indicted in connection with him; and the other end is the securing of the money lost by the State. There is some disposition to criticize the legislative committee which made perfunctory examinations of the books in the State treasurer's office but these committees are not under bond and while morally they might have neglected their duty, yet legally they are not responsible and the State treasurer cannot and will not make the effort to contest whether or not they should be amenable after their books had been checked and approved.

WAITED IN VAIN. "It Takes a Woman to Change Her Mind." "It takes a woman to change her mind. Returned by the applicant, not used!" The above legend inscribed across the back of a marriage license returned to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia unused, summarized the sad ending of the romances of James H. Muffett, of New York.

Muffett was ready to marry Miss Harriet E. Webb, of No. 1642 Jersey avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday, to the extent of being at the trying place in Washington with a preacher, his license and a hopeful smile, Miss Webb had promised to be there promptly at noon.

It was a heartrending case for Muffett of waiting at the church all the afternoon and far in the night until in despair he was moved to send back the legal permit with the pathetic commentary on the party of the second part and her sex in general.

Mr. Muffett met Miss Webb in Brooklyn several months ago, and the courtship which began at once moved on without a hitch to its triumphant and logical conclusion. When she gave her answer to Mr. Muffett Miss Webb also gave a very busy imitation of a busy woman who had found the affair she had known in several states of previous existence and had been anxiously waiting for in this life.

Muffett was so sincerely convinced of the warmth of the young woman's affection for him that he consented to go to Washington and make all of the necessary arrangements for the ceremony and await the bride-elect. He carried out his part of the contract to the letter with a glad heart, until he became convinced that he was overdoing the waiting end. Mr. Muffett took the first train from the capital to New York.

He is curious to know just what detained Miss Webb.

What Is Needed. The beautiful life needed in our community life. We all have characters to build, strengthen and maintain. We need the beautiful. Dress and live as savages and would soon become savages in action. The city or village totally void of beauty would be the abode of the sensual and the lawless. A community of taste and beauty must necessarily be composed of refined and cultured people, and true leads to higher morality. There are about our village many things that commend to it. There are things that are capable of improvement. Public sentiment will do much towards beautifying our dwelling, our streets and alleys. Neatness, taste and beauty will help us all. Our moral life would be higher and our social life purer.

Found at Last. Several million nervous women will rejoice to hear what happened to the "man under the bed" whom Mrs. Earl Lindsay, of Kenkono, Ind., found. Her husband was away and before she retired she looked for "the man under the bed." Brave Mrs. Lindsay did not scream or faint, but got her husband's shot gun and ordered the man to come from under the bed. So he did but he ran out of the house and away. She chased him and fired both barrels of the gun at him. One shot hit him, then policemen caught him. He was James Wilson, professional burglar, wanted in several Indiana towns.

No Rain for Fourteen Years. "The most parched country in the world is located on the west coast of South America," said Capt. Feld, master of the British steamship Audenray, which arrived at Thompson Point, Philadelphia, from Iquique and Taitai, with a cargo of nitrate of soda for the DuPont nitro-glycerine works at G's BuPort. When the Audenray left Iquique it had not rained for fourteen years, although the tops of the Andes were at times snow-capped.

They Can Do It. The Charleston Post says "If the War Department can't head off Father Sherman on his march to the sea it might commission some of the old Confederate veterans in Georgia to stop him. Most of them were away on the fighting line when his father came along to burn their homes and make war upon their women and children, and they would not be sorry of the chance to halt the younger Sherman as they might have halted the elder."

Yes Ten Times. A young woman in Millerton, N. Y., Thursday received an offer of marriage with a request to reply by telegraph. Going to the telegraph office she asked the operator how many words she could send for 25 cents and he told her 10. Then she wrote: "Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes." The name of the young woman was withheld by the telegraph company, as was the name of the lucky man.

Bear Them All. The United States exported more goods in 1905 than any other nation in the world, according to statistics tabulated by the British board of trade. The total exports of this country amounted to \$1,621,000,000, while that of the next nation, Great Britain, only reached \$1,606,000,000. In imports Great Britain ranks first, the United States third.

SPOTTED FEVER

This Dreaded Disease Appears Again in the West

DOCTORS BAFFLED

The Medical Fraternity is Entirely at Sea Concerning Causes, Origin and Nature of the Disease. Generally Attribute it to the Wood Tick.

Passed Assistant Surgeon King, of the public health and marine hospital service, has just been sent from Washington to Missouri, Mont., to investigate a new outbreak of "spotted fever" and the medical world is once more "up in the air" over this strange and deadly disease. What causes it? What will cure it? And what will prevent it are questions that the physicians have been vainly trying to answer for thirty-five years, and today with the history of hundreds of cases to guide them, the learned fraternity is as much in the dark as it was in the early '70s, when