

WITH US AGAIN.

The Opening of the General Assembly in Columbia.

WHALEY IS SPEAKER

Of the House and Col. L. Blaise is President Protem of the Senate.

All the Old Officers Are Re-elected in Both Houses.

The Legislature of South Carolina met in annual session on Tuesday of last week, and both Houses organized without any trouble and got down to work. The gallery and floor of the House were crowded when Mr. Thos. C. Hamer, acting clerk, rapped for order at noon and asked for the election of a temporary chairman. Mr. John G. Richards, Jr., nominated Mr. Frank B. Gary of Abbeville. Mr. Gary was unanimously elected and on taking the chair ordered the calling of the roll. Messrs. Courtenay of Aiken, Deane of Georgetown and Gause of Williamsburg were absent. There was one ray of humor in the otherwise routine and dull proceedings. Mr. Hamer called the roll from the newspaper list printed some time ago and when Clarendon was reached read the name of D. L. Green. There was no answer and he was about to be marked absent when a member of the delegation informed the clerk that Mr. Green failed of re-election.

The election of speaker came next. Mr. J. P. Gibson of Marlboro, in a short speech nominated Mr. McColl. It was seconded by Mr. Croft of Aiken.

Mr. George F. von Koltitz of Charleston placed before the assembly the name of Mr. Richard S. Whaley, which was seconded by Mr. Fraser of Sumter.

Dr. J. H. Miller of Laurens nominated Mr. J. W. Nash, which was seconded by Mr. M. W. Walker of Spartanburg. The nominations were closed. Messrs. von Koltitz, H. Edwards, Miller were appointed tellers. On the first ballot the vote stood as follows:

Whaley 55 votes, McColl 50 votes and Nash 13 votes. As it took 59 votes to elect there was no election on the first ballot, and another ballot was ordered.

Mr. Walker then withdrew the name of Mr. Nash and the second ballot resulted as follows:

Whaley 65 votes, McColl 50 votes and Nash 13 votes. As it took 59 votes to elect there was no election on the first ballot, and another ballot was ordered.

Mr. Walker then withdrew the name of Mr. Nash and the second ballot resulted as follows:

Whaley 65 votes, McColl 50 votes and Nash 13 votes.

Mr. McColl was congratulated upon the large vote which he received. His friends now claim that he was a winner up to 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. Mr. Whaley's friends counted 53 votes for him Monday night and he received 54 on the first ballot.

It might be hard to say to what extent the dispensary issue was worked. Both sides used it, and neither side claims to have raised the disturbance.

Messrs. Hemphill, Johnston and Carey were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Whaley to the chair and the house arose as the newly elected speaker came down the aisle and took his seat. Mr. Whaley's remarks were short but the thanks he gave were sincere.

The other elections were unanimous, but under the law the roll had to be called in each case.

Mr. Thomas C. Hamer was nominated for clerk by Mr. J. P. Gibson and seconded by a number of members. Mr. Hamer is commencing his ninth year as clerk and during that time has given universal satisfaction and seldom has opposition. During his service he has never lost or misplaced a paper or bill despite the constant demand on his time.

Mr. John S. Withers of Chester was nominated by Mr. J. B. Wingard. Mr. Withers is the oldest attaché of the house and this session is the beginning of his 15th year.

Mr. John S. Wilson was unanimously re-elected sergeant-at-arms, this being his fifth year. He has never been opposed.

Rev. B. N. Pratt, who was re-elected chaplain, is the pastor of the Second Baptist church in this city and is well known to both the old and the new members of the house.

It was then after 2 o'clock and several of the members wanted to adjourn. A motion was made to that effect when some one called the attention of the body to the fact that the governor and senate had not been notified of the organization of the body. The senate had adjourned an hour previously and the governor

had been waiting on the message from the senate in his office down stairs Messrs. Harrison, Fraser and Walker were appointed a committee to wait on the governor and notify him.

IN THE SENATE. There was little of particular interest in the opening of the State senate, except for the introduction and adoption of the ready-made committees. These committee assignments were made up at a caucus Monday evening.

Senator C. L. Blaise was elected president pro tem of the senate. Gen. R. B. Hemphill, clerk; Mr. W. H. Stewart, reading clerk; and Col. J. F. Schumpert, sergeant-at-arms, a capable and efficient trio were re-elected without opposition. The Rev. A. N. Brunson, pastor of the Main Street Methodist church, was elected chaplain over Rev. J. P. Knox, pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, by one vote.

Everybody was sworn in including all the new senators, and even the doorkeeper. There was some demurrer entered when the question of swearing in the chaplain came up, but he got a chance to make the oath too. Mr. M. M. Mann of Florence was appointed assistant clerk. Mr. J. R. McGhee of Greenwood bill clerk and Mr. G. E. Moore of Honea Path journal clerk, and Mr. W. Eugene Cook secretary to the president.

In the election for president pro tem, Senators O'Lea and Sturtevant asked to be excused from voting, saying they would spread their reasons on the face of the journal. It was understood that they objected to the caucus plan of selection, not only in this instance, but in the case of the committee also. Senators Bass and Talbert also asked to be excused from voting, but gave no reasons publicly.

When the list of committees was sent up, Senator Stuckhouse asked the suspension of rule 19, and all the chairmen were elected at the same time.

The usual formalities of sending messages to the house and the governor were gone through with and the governor's message was also read.

Senator Graydon made a fine start by introducing a bill to create a commission to fix up the State house grounds, the bill carrying an appropriation of \$30,000 with it. Senator W. J. Johnson submitted a resolution endorsing Harvie Jordan and Livingston of Georgia in their efforts to keep the New York cotton exchange from making fraudulent use of the mails.

Senator Blaise introduced a resolution endorsing the action of the president in the Brownsville affair upon the recommendation of Gen. Garlington, and requesting that the South Carolina senators "stand by those two officials in the discharge of their duty as far as this affair is concerned." Copies are to be sent to Roosevelt, Garlington, Latimer and Tillman.

President John T. Sloan presided and will remain in the chair until he turns over the gavel to Lieut. Gov. Montgomery. Although a year has elapsed since the last session, the president seemed to be as ready with parliamentary usage as ever and dispatched business with his usual celerity and unflinching courtesy.

HE WAS CAUGHT. A Negro Tries to Evade Debt by Donning Woman's Attire.

The Charleston correspondent of The State relates a queer story of how a negro tried to dodge a debt. Disguised as a woman, Sidney W. Burgess, colored, of Greelyville, Williamsburg county, was arrested Thursday afternoon by the police on Chapel street and Friday morning sentenced by the recorder to pay a fine of \$20 or spend 30 days in jail.

"Miss" Burgess obtained board at a colored inn on Alexander street on Tuesday night. "She" was on her way to Florida, where employment was waiting for "her." A licensed agent at Kingstree furnished the money for transportation and board. The disguise was employed because Burgess owed \$60 under lien to Clarence Montgomery of Greelyville.

Sidney Burgess' crop failed this year and he found himself in debt \$175. He paid, he said, all \$50 of this amount and tried to make arrangements to pay the rest. The agent at Kingstree told Burgess that he should pay the balance of the debt and get him work in Florida. He suggested to Burgess that he don woman's clothes so that he could get out of the State all right.

Burgess wore a black hat with two feathers in it, a black waist and a black skirt. His form looked not so good as the woman's, but he got away by lifting, remaining one of a package of socks with a string about the middle. He was not of a stout make-up, and having a clean shaven face, with rather feminine features, was much like a woman in appearance. It was his voice that gave him away to the boarders and led to his arrest.

Mr. Montgomery of Greelyville has been communicated with by the chief of police here and probably the fine of the negro will be paid so that he can go back home and finish working out his debt.

Almanacs Discredited. The weather bureau of the department of agriculture issues an almanac bulletin in which it states that long-range weather forecasts as based on the position of the planets, phases of the moon, stellar influences, or by the observations of animals, birds and plants have no legitimate basis. This all means that the traditional groundhog, goose bone, changes of the moon and other time-honored weather indications as a matter of fact have nothing to do with the weather, and therefore must be eliminated from the calculations of the farmer who wants to be up-to-date.

Wealth Producers. The achievements of the American farmers last year were on such a prodigious scale that Secretary Wilson could hardly find words to describe them in his annual report. It is estimated that the value of farm products totaled up to \$7,000,000,000, a tremendous sum to be added to the wealth of a nation in one year.

GEN. B. E. LEE.

HIS BIRTHDAY WILL BE CELEBRATED NEXT SATURDAY

In All Parts of the South by the People He Loved and Served.

The observance of the centennial of the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee will take place on Jan. 19, which is next Saturday week. All over the South commemorative exercises will be held and in Columbia the day will be observed very generally throughout the city. Appropriate exercises will be carried out by the Daughters of the Confederacy, the United Confederate Veterans and by the faculty and student body of the University of South Carolina.

The exercises which are planned for the evening, to be held in the hall of the house of representatives, will be of great public interest. The programme will be made up of addresses by those intimate with the life of Gen. Lee in its different phases and the presentation of the Daughters of the Confederacy medal.

GEN. CARVILLE'S ORDERS. The following orders have been issued by Gen. Carville of the United Confederate Veterans:

General Orders No. 17. As instructed by general orders No. 52 from Gen. Stephen D. Lee, the major general of this department are advised that it is the wish of the general commanding that orders be at once sent down to the brigades to unite in a special celebration in honor of Gen. Robert E. Lee on January 19th, 1907, that day being the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of our late illustrious leader.

No suggestion is made as to the form of the memorial exercises to be held, but it is desired and requested that the hour for the celebration be 12 o'clock m., on Saturday, January 19th, at the home of the "Howe" Foundation, "Ye Saints of the Lord" and "For All the Saints Who From Their Labors Rest," be used.

By command of Thos. W. Carville, Major General, Commanding S. C. Division, U. C. V. J. M. Jordan, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

THE SONS OF VETERANS. The following orders were issued by the United Sons of Confederate Veterans.

General Orders No. 14. The 19th day of this month will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the commander in chief of the Southern forces in the War between the States as a soldier, citizen and a man. His greatness is recognized by all, and history records him a place among the greatest of the great.

His life was consecrated to the cause of the Confederacy. Her hopes and victories were his, as were also her disappointments and her defeat; and through it all he bore himself as one worthy of the cause he espoused.

It is fitting, therefore, for the Sons of Confederate Veterans to honor the memory of Robert E. Lee, the chief of their fathers, and all the members of the South Carolina division, U. S. C. V., are called upon to properly observe the birthday of this great Southerner.

By order of George Bell Timmerman, Commander S. C. Division U. S. C. V. Official: D. A. Spivey, Adjutant and Chief of Staff.

Permission was granted by the house of representatives for the use of the hall.

TAINTED MONEY. And It Should be Returned Says Retiring Governor.

Retiring Governor S. H. Erload, of South Dakota, in his last address to the legislature, denounced in emphatic terms the deal by which South Dakota came into possession of about \$25,000 through suits against the State of North Carolina on bonds issued by that state during the carpetbag regime.

South Dakota, Governor Erload said, had no right to take the money, and the State University, to which it was given, should not have touched it, because it was tainted.

"I recommend," said the governor, "that the legislature pass an act carrying an appropriation to return the sum of \$22,416 to the state of North Carolina. We took it away from our sister state, North Carolina, simply because the law said we could. Might not make right in this instance. If the state of South Dakota returns said sum to the state of North Carolina, it will do more to cement the states together than anything that has happened since the civil war. Morally we have no right to a cent of this money, and we ought to be brave and true enough to give it back."

The retiring governor said it is evident that ingenious schemers are using the state for private ends.

The case of South Dakota vs. North Carolina is the first of similar suits to be brought to compel the several states of the South that floated wildcat bonds during carpetbag times and since repudiated them, to pay them with interest.

An individual cannot sue a state, but one commonwealth can sue another commonwealth. Hence certain holders of bonds have entered into partnership with the state to force payment.

Robbed and Murdered. At Danville, Va., George Stevens, Fletcher Harris and Albert Adkins, young white men, were held for the grand jury Thursday in a preliminary hearing on the charge of robbing J. M. Thomas of Roanoke, whose body was found in a ravine near that city on the morning of Jan. 2. Stevens turned State's evidence and testified that Harris and Adkins robbed Thomas as while he was in drunken stupor. He acknowledged receiving part of the money.

LOOKED STORMY.

A Fight Narrowly Averted in the National House.

GAINES AND MAHON

Come Very Near Mixing on the Floor.

"No Man Can Tell Me Lie," Shouted the Tennessean as He Rushed For the Pennsylvania Member.

The National House of Representatives at Washington took on the appearance late Thursday at the closing days of Fifty-fifth congress, commonly known as the "war congress," when altercations between members were frequent.

Mr. Gaines of Tennessee, and Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania, were only prevented from meeting in a personal encounter by the intervention of other members. Mr. Gaines was making a speech on his bill to "dox" members pay for absence from the house and was being twitted by both sides of the chamber by his evident embarrassment, when he charged Mr. Mahon with being absent from the house 95 per cent. of the time.

Previous to this sweeping assertion, Mr. Gaines had read excerpts from The Record in relation to the withholding of pay in the Fifty-third congress and the part Mr. Mahon had played at that time.

When Mr. Gaines had concluded Mr. Mahon rose. He explained how in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth congresses he had had \$7,000 due him and that the then speaker, Crisp, had given him an order on the sergeant-at-arms for the amount, which was paid. Then coming to the crux of Mr. Gaines' charge Mr. Mahon thundered:

"Any man who charges me with being away from this house 95 per cent. of the time tells an untruth."

Mr. Gaines started down the aisle from his seat. "No man can tell me lie," exclaimed the Tennessean.

Then Mr. Mann, of Illinois, who was in the chair, took a hand in the altercation.

Both men were ordered to their seats. Mr. Mahon obeyed the command, while Mr. Gaines stood two seats away from the center of the chamber shaking both fist and head at the Pennsylvania.

When order had been restored Mr. Mahon again rose. Having been cautioned by the clerk that it was against his rules to address a member in the second person he measured his words, saying he would speak in the "fourth person." He then said:

"The charge of the gentlemen from Tennessee that I am away from this house 95 per cent. of my time is a deliberate falsehood."

With a rush Mr. Gaines reached the center of the chamber reaching directly toward the gentleman from Pennsylvania, insisting as he went that no man could call him a liar without personal chastisement.

The house was in an uproar by this time, the chair adding to the noise it not to the confusion by pounding of desk with his gavel. His efforts finally caused the head of the speaker to fly and struck one of the members.

The rush of Mr. Gaines upon his adversary brought a dozen members before the speaker's desk. Messrs. Ollie James of Kentucky, Taylor of Alabama, Bell of Georgia, Williams of Mississippi, the minority leader, and Stafford of Wisconsin grabbed Mr. Gaines, who, resisting vigorously, was borne back to his seat. Mr. Mahon standing in the first aisle on the Republican side, seemed to wait for the impact which never came. With Mr. Gaines back in his seat the Pennsylvaniaian continued his speech, insisting as to how he came to be connected with the invoking of an old statute compelling members to forfeit pay for time absent from the house.

He said that he was away from the house 95 per cent. of the time was a lie on its face, and that he was there 95 per cent. of the time as every member who cared to inquire could ascertain.

Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, had read the statute relating to the docking of members' pay and he was followed by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, who explained the reasons for the statute. Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, asked that the minority views of the judiciary committee on the statute be printed.

While this colloquy was in progress the friends of Messrs. Gaines and Mahon were engaged in an effort to bring about a reconciliation, in which they were successful. Mr. Mahon arose to a question of personal privilege. He stated that he did not desire to impugn the motive which prompted Mr. Gaines to utter what was an untruth about his absence from the house, but he desired to say that the informant was incorrect. He had no desire to offend the gentleman from Tennessee whom he clasped among his friends. He stated that he had been under the impression that the information misrepresented the facts.

Not to be outdone in civility, Mr. Gaines immediately arose and showing deep feeling said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had always been his friend but that he had been goaded beyond endurance, not only today but on a former occasion. He regretted extremely the turn affairs had taken.

"Are you satisfied with that?" he asked, pointing to Mr. Mahon.

For answer, Mr. Mahon rushed across the chamber. The two men clasped hands and in a moment of mutual applause, Mr. Smith of Iowa facetiously remarked that "a war had been the subject of the whole day's proceedings resulting in the most personal encounter" he thought the house was in no temper to proceed further with the fortifications bills and he accordingly moved that the committee rise.

Accordingly the house adjourned.

THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

The Senate of South Carolina Discusses the Matter.

Brownsville engaged the attention of the State Senate Wednesday. A resolution as to the conduct of the South Carolina senators in "standing by" the President and Gen. Garlington had been introduced the day before and this was brought up. Some of the senators opposed it on the ground of its questionable propriety, some on the ground that our representatives should neither be instructed nor requested to act otherwise than the course they had already decided upon.

The resolution, which had been introduced by Senator Blaise, was favorably reported. Senator Bates wanted it held over on the ground of propriety, Senator Blaise opposed this and a viva voce vote refusing to place the matter on the calendar brought out more talk.

Senator Mauldin opposed it on the ground of propriety. He wanted all the negro troops sent to the Philippines, but thought such an action by the senate would only add more capital to the Republican party's glorification of the brother in black.

Senator Blaise wanted it passed to back up Gen. Garlington.

Senator Bates again rose and said the question of legal right was not for the South Carolina senate to settle.

Senator Rysor did not want to request our senators to take action, and he endorsed the president's course.

Senator Laney did not want to inflame sectionalism any further.

Senator Weston, referring to Senator Rysor, said that the practice of instructing congressional representatives was quite common, but Senator Graydon sided with Senator Bates.

In addition he said Tillman's course was well known and he "did not want to embarrass the senator."

Senator Mauldin made the last talk before the vote, saying that it would be better to let alone "the two bright shining lights in the senate."

Yeas—Senators Appell, Byrnes, Black, Blaise, Brice, Brooks, Carlisle, Christensen, Crouch, Earle, G. M. Griffin, Haynes, McKelhin, Oats, Sinkler, Smith, Talbert, Toole, Townsend, White, Weston—21.

Nays—Senators Bass, Bates, Carpenter, Clifton, E. G. Graydon, Gardin, Holliday, Hough, Lanes, Mauldin, Rysor, Rogers, Staehcheuk, Walker, Williams—16.

REFERRED BY THE HOUSE. When the above resolution came up in the House on Thursday it was rejected by a large majority.

On motion to strike out the enacting words the vote was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Arnold, Bailey, Banks, Beattie, Bethune, Byrd, Brantley, A. G. Brice, T. S. Brice, Cannon, Carey, Carson, Carlisle, Cuthran, Culler, DeVore, Dick, Dingle, J. B. Dodd, J. H. Dodd, Douglas, Epps, Epling, Fraser, Garris, Gary, Gause, J. P. Gibson, W. J. Gibson, Glascock, Goodwin, Harley, Harris, Harrison, Hemphill, Hinton, Hughes, Hydrick, Jones, Kirven, Lane, Lester, Lydick, Lysare, Little, McArthur, McColl, McKesson, McMer, Moore, Morris, North, Nicholas, Nive, Patterson, Richards, Richardson, Robinson, Sawyer, Sayre, Scarborough, Scruggs, Sharpe, Slagter, J. E. Smith, Stillwell, Tatum, Thomas, Todd, Tompkins, Wade, Whaley, White, Wiggins, Woodr. Wyche, Yeldell—79.

Nays—Messrs. Aul, Ayer, Ballentine, Bryan, Carrigan, Clary, Glascock, Cosgrove, Courtney, Cox, Croft, Dowling, Frost, Greer, Gyles, Hall, Harman, Johnston, Kellahan, Kershaw, Lawson, Mann, Marshall, Miller, Nash, Nichols, Parker, Reeves, Rucker, Sellers, Ship, D. Smith, Kurtz, F. Smith, Stubbs, Verner, Von Koltitz, Walker, Wallace, Wimberly, Youmans—40.

Many of the members of the House agreed with the president, but they regarded the resolution as a covert attack on Senator Tillman and for that reason voted against it.

Too Much Blind Tiger. A dispatch from Marion to The State says quite a sensation was caused Thursday evening by the circulation of the report that two well known negro men, who had been drinking together, had had a fight, and that one of them had been killed.

It was afterwards learned, however, that only a part of this was true. They had been drinking together and while talking, one of them, Grant Franklin, was stricken with apoplexy, which proved fatal in about an hour. The other one, "Rev." Stephen Bass, evidently thinking that his time, too, had come went to bed and sent for a physician, who could find nothing the matter with him except the effects of the whiskey and the fright. Grant Franklin had been a familiar figure on the streets of Marion for a number of years. He was quiet, inoffensive and industrious and had a great many friends among the white people.

Three Persons Killed. At Pittsburg, Pa., as a result of an explosion of a furnace at the Ediz furnaces of the Jones & Laughlin steel works Thursday night, three persons are known to be dead, seven are in a hospital with serious burns and injured, and 24 are missing. The explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas at the base of the furnace. Of which were working 35 men. Around that there but one man escaped injury. Without warning and with a roar of artillery, tons of molten metal were poured over the workmen and for a space of 30 feet about the furnace the metal ran, to a depth of four and five feet.

Another Russian Killed. Col. Patko Andrieff, chief of the gendarmes of the Lodz district, was shot and killed Thursday morning on Poldunowa street. A passing infantry patrol fired a volley at the assassin, but only wounded several innocent persons. The assassin escaped. Poldunowa street was closed by the troops and the police began making a strict search of all the houses fronting upon it.

GIVEN DEATH BLOW.

WAS GETTING READY TO ROB BOND COLLECTING AGENCIES GIVEN SETBACK BY SOUTH DAKOTA.

Chief Executive.

The Washington correspondent of The State, Zack McGee, says the action of Gov. E. I. Rod of South Dakota in recommending to the legislature in his annual message the return of the \$25,000 that came into the possession of that state as the result of the bond litigation against North Carolina attracted wide attention in Washington. It was the subject of much favorable comment of the capitol, not only on the part of the North Carolina senators and representatives but by those from other Southern States as well.

There are two big bond collecting companies, one headed by ex-Secretary Carlisle of the treasury and the other by Marion Butler of North Carolina, which have gathered in large numbers of carpetbag and special tax bonds issued by Southern States during Reconstruction days. Many such bonds issued in the name of South Carolina figure in these buildings and recovery was expected on the successful suit issued in the name of South Dakota against North Carolina.

New York, Illinois, and other States refused absolutely to become the collecting agencies for the bond shammers and shysters who are threatening litigation against all the Southern States for the recovery of the face value of the worthless Reconstruction bonds and Gov. E. I. Rod has given a death blow to their ambition.

Former Senators Pettigrew and Marion Butler schemed and planned the whole transaction by which North Carolina was forced to pay the New York bondholders, using South Dakota as a collecting agency. Unless that Senator Kittredge of South Dakota is in full accord with the action taken by Gov. E. I. Rod and so expressed himself.

He said: "I was exceedingly glad that Gov. E. I. Rod made the recommendation to the legislature and I hope and believe that the appropriation for the return of the money will be made. In point of good morals his position is correct and action by the legislature, such as he has recommended, would be the gracious and proper thing to do."

Should not believe that any State should prefer itself to be used as a collecting agency in actions against sister States."

Senator Kittredge then spoke of the fact that the suit against North Carolina was planned and instituted during the Pettigrew regime and prior to the administration of Gov. E. I. Rod.

"I happen to know," Senator Kittredge continued, "that Gov. E. I. Rod has offered large numbers of old bonds against Northern States with the expectation and hope that suits would be instituted for the recovery of what purports to be their face value."

"Knowing that these bonds tendered him were fraudulent the governor has declined to receive them. I do not know the amounts of these bonds or the names of the people who offered them."

ZACK MCGEE.

BANKS OF STATE.

Statement Issued Shows Their Condition at Close of Year.

Mr. Lee G. Holleman, State bank examiner, has completed a statement of the condition of the 204 State and private banks doing business in South Carolina and the showing made is considered a remarkable one. The statement is up to and including Dec. 31, 1906. Mr. Holleman said that the banks of this State were in better condition than they had been in years.

The 204 banks have individual deposits subject to check, \$17,164,627.82 and in the savings department they have on hand \$11,888,556.86. This is one of the best features of the report, showing as it does the saving habit which is so much encouraged by the banks.

The report does not include the national banks, which are under federal supervision and no doubt if they were added the resources and liabilities would show as well as those of any State in the country in proportion to population and average wealth. The statement is as follows:

RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts.....\$30,909,032.51 Demand Loans.....2,332,715.14 Overdrafts.....220,379.33 Bonds and stocks owned by the banks.....3,766,000.44 Banking houses.....399,023.35 Furniture and fixtures.....299,750.00 Other real estate.....266,952.25 Due from banks and bankers.....5,669,620.08 Currency.....1,215,482.21 Government securities.....138,685.69 Silver, nickel and pennies.....204,254.01 Checks and cash items.....418,018.26 Exchanges for the clearing house.....54,539.48 Other resources.....13,379,964.00 Total.....\$46,870,821.80

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in.....\$7,788,899.61 Surplus fund.....1,249,379.61 Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid.....2,561,831.10 Due to Banks and Bankers.....1,023,013.31 Due unpaid dividends.....23,201.05 Individual deposits subject to check.....17,164,627.82 Savings deposits.....11,888,556.86 Demand certificates.....539,506.22 Time certificates.....1,973,214.42 Certified checks.....18,009.70 Cashier's Checks.....35,612.79 Notes and bills rediscounted.....651,912.18 Bills payable.....1,396,824.79 Other liabilities.....36,072.52 Total.....\$46,870,821.80

A crowd of more than 1,000 men battered through the walls of the county jail at Charles City, Iowa, with railroad iron, forcing hinges from the door and took James Cullen out and lynched him for wife murder.

Lynching in Iowa.

Confessed to Murder. And Implicated a Judge and a High Sheriff.

A dispatch from Lexington Ky., says Judge James Hargis and his supporters are dismayed, it is said, as the result of John Smith, one of the men under indictment, confessing participation in assassinating Dr. D. B. Cox at the order of Judge Hargis and Sheriff Callahan. Smith's confession bears out in detail the story told by Asbury Spicer, who swore to being employed by Hargis and Callahan to kill Cox. Spicer's confession was made last June.

Hargis declares that Smith is lying. Smith fears for his life and is begging for protection against wrath of Hargis and Callahan. Hargis remains closely in his store at Jackson. State Inspector Hines has just arrived here from Jackson and says the situation does not warrant sending troops to Jackson and he will recommend to Gov. Beckham that none be sent.

The confession made by John Smith is now in the hands of Attorney Jouett, representing the Commonwealth. In this confession Smith says James Hargis and Edward Callahan induced him to enter the conspiracy against Dr. Cox, making promises to see that he was acquitted and to give him work. He tells about the murder in detail and says that Callahan gave him \$100 after the killing of Cox, saying James Hargis has sent the money.

The situation at Jackson is quieter since Special Judge W. M. Carne was enjoined by the court of appeals at Frankfort from presiding in the case of Judge James Hargis, charged with the assassination of Dr. Cox. Judge Carne convened court Friday morning and made the announcement Saturday that the court of appeals had issued a writ of prohibition restraining him from further action in the case and adjourned court until next Friday. He also passed the cases of Elbert Hargis, "Bill" Britton, John Abern and John Smith until the same date. Judge Carne said he did not know what final action the appellate court would take, but that he would return to Jackson next Friday and made some orders in the case. Later Judge Carne left Jackson for Frankfort to explain to the court of appeals certain of his rulings in favor of Hargis. Judge Carne was closely guarded in his room in the Imperial hotel before he left.

CLAIMED BY ASSASSIN. Another Russian General Killed by Member of Terrorists.

In St. Petersburg, Russia, Lieut. Gen. Vladimir Pavloff, the military procurator, or advocate general, generally known since the days of the late parliament as "Hangman" Pavloff, from the epithet constantly applied to him by the radical deputies, was shot and killed Wednesday while walking in