

DeWITT'S WITCH HAZEL SALVE

A Well Known Cure for Piles.

Cures obstinate sores, chapped hands, eczema, skin diseases. Makes burns and scalds painless. We could not improve the quality if it doubled the price. The best salve that experience can produce or that money can buy.

Cures Piles Permanently

DeWitt's is the original and only pure and genuine Witch Hazel Salve made. Look for the name DeWitt on every box. All others are counterfeit. Beware of cheap imitations.

R. C. DeWitt & Co., CHICAGO.

See for the 1905 Kodak Almanac and 200 year Calendar.

Standard Drug Company, Asheville, N. C.

OR COX, President. W. J. ARMFIELD, V. Pres.

W. J. ARMFIELD, Jr., Cashier.

The Bank of Randolph, Asheville, N. C.

Capital and Surplus, \$36,000.00

Total Assets, over \$150,000.00

With ample assets, experience and protection, we solicit the business of the banking public and feel safe in saying we are prepared and willing to extend to our customers every facility and accommodation consistent with wise banking.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Parks, Jr., W. J. Armfield, W. P. Wood, P. H. Morris, C. C. McAllister, E. M. Arnold, O. H. Cox, W. P. Riddle, Roy Mott, Thos. J. Riddle, A. W. N. C. Cox, A. M. Riddle, Thos. H. Riddle, Dr. P. H. Armby, J. J. Cox.

S. Bryant, President. J. H. Cole, Cashier.

The Bank of Randolph, Asheville, N. C.

Capital \$12,000. Surplus, \$2,000.

Accounts received on favorable terms. Interest paid on savings deposits.

Directors: W. K. Hartwell, A. N. Bull, S. G. Newlin, T. M. Bryant, C. L. Lindsay, N. N. Newlin, S. Bryant, H. O. Barker and J. H. Cole.

Ask For "1847 ROGERS BROS."

If you want Silver Ware That Means Make Sure of this Trade Mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS." and you will receive the Genuine and Original

Rogers Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.

These can be purchased of leading dealers. For new catalogue "1847" address the managers

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., Boston, Mass.

PRICE 1 CENT.

THE SUN

(Baltimore, Maryland.)

Now Sells for One Cent, and Can Be Had of Every Dealer, Agent or Newboy at That Price.

ALL SUBSCRIBERS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE

And throughout the United States Can Get The Sun by Mail at 1 Cent a Copy.

THE SUN AT ONE CENT

Is the Cheapest High-Class Paper in the United States.

The Sun's special correspondents throughout the United States, as well as in Europe, China, South Africa, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba, and in every other part of the world, make it the greatest newspaper that can be printed.

In Washington and New York bureaus are among the best in the United States, and give The Sun's readers the earliest information upon all important events in the legislative and financial centers of the country.

THE FARMER'S PAPER.

The Sun's market reports and commercial columns are complete and reliable, and put the farmer, the merchant and the broker in touch with the markets of Baltimore, Memphis, Charleston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and all other important points in the United States and foreign countries. All of which the reader gets for one cent.

THE WOMAN'S PAPER.

The Sun is the best type of a newspaper, monthly and bi-monthly. In addition to the news of the day, it publishes the best features that can be presented, such as fashion articles, and miscellaneous writings from men and women of note and prominence. It is an effusion of the highest character, consistently standing to noble ideals in individual and national life.

The Sun is published on Sunday as well as every other day of the week.

By mail, the Daily Sun \$3 year, including the Sunday Sun \$4. The Sunday Sun alone \$1 a year. Address

A. S. ARNOLD COMPANY, Publishers and Proprietors, BALTIMORE, MD.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

What the Legislature is Doing—Other Matters.

Correspondent to The Courier.

Raleigh, February 13.—One of the most serious questions that has confronted the farmers and farm land-owners of North Carolina of late years, especially in the eastern and central counties, is that of securing additional farm laborers and an influx of newcomers of agricultural persuasion that will take up the idle lands going to waste and cultivate them, either as "small farmers" or as tenants on shares. These too, in a way, take the places of the black men who have been leaving the rural districts in such increasing numbers for the towns and cities in and out of the state.

In the opinion of many of our best and most thoughtful and patriotic public men, the best means of supplying this want is through the establishment of an immigration bureau, and at this writing it appears that this method is to be adopted.

At a joint meeting of the Senate and House committees on immigration a bill to this end was unanimously reported favorably, after the committee had been addressed by a number of gentlemen, including the immigration commissioner of South Carolina, Mr. K. J. Watson, and the industrial agents of the several large railway systems, whose co-operation is highly desirable.

The bill reported is the committee's substitute for that of Senator Moore, and provides for a commissioner of immigration (at a salary of \$2,500), and an appropriation of \$75,000 annually for expenses.

GOV. GLENN'S EARNEST RECOMMENDATION.

In his special message to the General Assembly during the past week, Governor Glenn used the following earnest words on the subject of establishing an immigration bureau:

"A bureau not for the purpose of some one to fear, of bringing the 'riff-raff' of society and pauper labor into the state, but one capable of guarding against much objectionable persons, and seeking only laborers of industry and character, financiers looking for places for investments and farmers wanting good homes. Our people cannot be their own immigration agents, but must have some agency through which they can not in order to make known the kinds of lands, minerals, water powers and other resources they have to sell, and thus through this channel be brought in touch with persons desiring to buy. The same is also true of individuals or corporations desiring laborers—there must be some common source through which employers and employees can be brought together. What North Carolina needs is more people with money, brains, industry and willing hands, to the ends that markets may be established, our waste places built up, our farms properly cultivated, and mines opened and worked, and our untold and hidden resources brought to the attention of the world. In North Carolina our people live chiefly by agriculture; about 80 per cent of our total population are owners or tillers of the soil; they pay a large proportion of the taxes for the support of the state government and yet what acts are passed looking to the great need of these people and what appropriations are made directly for their benefit? It is a fact staring at their people in the face, that owners and tillers of the soil are now in much distress because of the lack of labor at reasonable prices—or in fact any price—and the stern reality faces our agricultural interests that want of hands on the farm, is bringing our lands to prices far below their proper or proportional value."

DEMAND FOR MONEY UNPRECEDED.

More than a million dollars are asked for by the charitable, educational and other state institutions, and for pensions for the old soldiers, the Obedt bill adding \$100,000 to the latter having already passed. In addition to the increase (of which over \$100,000 is asked by the State Normal at Greensboro, on account of the loss by fire, etc., in excess of insurance) asked by these institutions there is going to be a heavy demand from other sources. The increase in the salaries of superior and supreme court judges and other items of like character will have to be met.

In view of all this Senator Webb, of Dancombe, has made the proposition to authorize a bond issue of \$800,000, which is being discussed pro and con.

The legislators hear the cry money! money! on every hand and the leaders in the General Assembly say that the state will be put at its wits end to meet the worthy demands and appeals that are made, to say nothing of those that ought to be made to wait for a more convenient season. Senator Webb, says:

"I have been informed in the state treasurer's office that \$450,000 will be available for the next two years provided there is no increase over the appropriations made in 1903. We must pay for rebuilding the burned dormitory of the State Normal at Greensboro \$100,000, then for pensions another \$100,000 and this will not leave nearly enough for the absolute necessary equipment of the state hospitals and the laboratory of the university, not to speak of a reformatory and other demands. A bond issue is the proper course to take. We did have \$325,000 in the state treasury December 1st, but this

has been paid out and is not there now."

DIVORCE REFORM ADVOCATES INDIGNANT.

It is God's truth to say that the good people of North Carolina desire to have this legislature "reformed" the present lax divorce laws of this state. Nearly every organized religious body in North Carolina has memorialized this General Assembly on the subject—the flood of petitions having started on the very first day of the session.

That practically nothing had been done (until the discussion of the subject begins in the legislature next Tuesday) towards making an effort along this line was surprising to the leaders of the divorce reform advocates. They have grown indignant and some of them are not mealy-mouthed in saying so.

PROSPECTS OF A REFORMATORY.

It is not unlikely that those who for years have been working to secure the establishment of a reformatory institution, where wayward youths who have transgressed the letter of the statute law may be sent and given an opportunity to reform, instead of being sentenced to the state prison or to convict roads, camps, to associate with hardened criminals, will see their hopes realized, and a bill creating the new institution may become a law this week.

The joint committee on penal institutions has reported favorably a bill to this effect.

WORKING FOR LEGISLATION.

On Friday the Ward liquor bill passed its second reading in the Senate, and on the following day passed its final act in that body. The roll call vote was 25 to 16 as follows:

For the bill: Messrs Alexander, Arendell, Riddle, Baggett, Everett, Founble, Long of Fredell, Long of Person, Mason of Gaston, Mason of Northampton, McCallach, McLean, Moore, Turrittine, Vann, Ward, Watkins, Webb, Wright and Zollicoffer—25.

Against the bill: Messrs Aaron, Bryan, Burton, Cox, Crisp, Elder, Empie, Fleming, Gilliam, Gray, Miller, Ricks, Sinclair, Somers, Stubbs and Williams—16.

The speeches of Senators Gilliam, Stubbs, Empie, Sinclair, Fleming, against the bill, were remarkable for the warnings they contained that the Democratic party was going too far "in confiscating property rights," etc., by the enactment of a law like this. On the other hand, the speech of Senator Mason of Northampton was a powerful one in favor of the high moral ground that the party has taken. The passage of the bill seems to be in accord with the popular view.

SOUTH DAKOTA BONDS.

Governor Glenn, on Saturday evening, sent a special message in the legislature concerning the South Dakota bond judgment and the claims of Schaefer Bros of New York, based thereon—asking the general assembly to make some disposition of the matter.

On motion of Representative Murphy of Rowan a joint resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the subject and make recommendations to the legislature. And there the matter rests.

In the meantime there is a U. S. Supreme Court judgment against the state of North Carolina in favor of the state of South Dakota, and it must be satisfied two months hence. There is no question about this. The opinion of conservative business men is that the best thing the state can do with regard to the other bonds of like character is to compromise with the holders on the best terms that can be secured.

OTHER MATTERS.

The newspaper men's bill, designed to repeal the old populist law and open the way for the weekly and other newspapers to contract with transportation companies by the payment for mileage in advertising, is going through all right. It has already passed one branch of the legislature and will probably become a law this week.

The divorce bill will come up tomorrow (Tuesday) night in the House, as the special order. The discussion of this important piece of legislation was to have opened in the House Saturday afternoon, but the matter was postponed till Tuesday night in order that all the pending bills might be printed in the meantime, so that all members of the legislature may familiarize themselves with the provisions and merits of each. There does not appear to be much doubt of a radical change in the present lax divorce laws of the state.

The House has just passed a bill (introduced by Mr. Stromach of Wake) to prohibit falsifying in advertisements. Mr. Stromach is a merchant in Raleigh and personally interested in this bill.

Death invaded the general assembly Friday last and reaped the life of Dr. W. C. Fhipps (ex.), representative of Watauga county. Deceased was the victim of pneumonia and the body was taken home for interment. Senator Mason of Northampton and Senator Ellington of Wake, who have also suffered from attacks of pneumonia, are now recovered.

LEWISMAN.

No Glass Carriage Paint Made will wear as long as Devore's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devore's weighs 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by McCrory-Rodding Hardware Co.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NEWS.

From Examiner.

Mr. Boris Mullins, of Uwharrie, and Jamie Stoker, of Dowd were married on the 11th.

Mr. J. D. Ross, of Asheville spent the first of the week in Troy assisting in the clerical work of the Bank of Montgomery.

Those who were hurt in the wreck at this place a few days ago continue to improve. Messrs Ballard and Cook are still at the Uwharrie hotel.

Mr. Y. B. Howell, who has a position in the legislature, spent a few days in town the first of the week, returning Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Blade, of London England, who have been at Allen House for the past month, will leave today for Jackson Springs where they will spend a few weeks.

We understand that work on the Yack's River is being rapidly pushed by the Whitney Company. A number of car loads of tools and machinery have been shipped to the site, and a large force of hands is now at work. We are told that the canal will be nearly four miles long.

Mr. J. C. Beckwith, of Raleigh, spent last week in Troy looking after the North Carolina Building and Supply Company's property at this place. The dry kiln was shipped to a point in Ala. and some other property was shipped to Raleigh.

The real estate has been sold to Mr. Barna Allen and all the personal property except an engine has been shipped to other locations.

Mrs. F. A. Bickens, formerly of Troy, but recently of Hickory S. C., died at her home last Thursday, and her remains were brought to Troy for interment Saturday. A burial service was conducted in the Methodist church by Revs. K. C. Horner and W. R. Royal, after which the remains were laid to rest in the Methodist cemetery.

Fixing Land for Irish Potatoes.

This is the month for preparing the land to grow an extra number of bushels of Irish potatoes, next spring. Turn the furrows in January as deep as four furrows with two horse plow will do it. Two furrows to the right and turn two to the left, four furrows finishing with the exception of opening out the bottom with a shovel plow that will go down several inches deeper. Rows should be three and a half feet apart. Let the land remain exposed to the rains and snows and frozes until about last of February. Then put in cotton seed, stable manure, 200 pounds of phosphate and 200 pounds of lime to each acre and turn a furrow on each side of the row upon the fertilizers. About first of March open the furrows over the bedded manure and plant your potatoes, not covering deeper than three inches.

This plan should give early and large yield of Irish potatoes. Be certain not to leave seed that have scab upon them. There is much clear profit in an acre of Irish potatoes. After they are dug, sweet potatoes can follow on the same plot of land in any of the Southern States.

Negro Sought White Wife.

Andrew Martin, colored, has been arrested in Stokes county on the charge of perjury, while endeavoring to secure license to marry a white girl 18 years old. To all appearance, he is white, but his mother is a mulatto and lives in an adjoining county. She has stood his case, and he will be tried next month.

It is the first case of this sort which has occurred in North Carolina in a long time.

GUILFORD COUNTY NEWS.

From the Patriot.

Over in Monroe township the other day a hunter set his gun at the foot of a tree while he tried to dislodge a rabbit from a hollow log, when his dog came along and knocked the gun down, stepped on the trigger and landed a load of shot in the man's leg.

Rev. A. G. Dixon, recently appointed to canvass the state for the purpose of raising funds for building the M. P. College, will be at Grove M. P. church Sunday, February 12th, to present the cause to that congregation. He will spend some time here in the interest of the college, which will be erected on the plot recently purchased on Asheville street, just beyond the terminus of the street car line. It is expected that the college will be built and ready for class work within a year.

The county board of education has decided to establish a central high school for Fentress township at Pleasant Garden and a suitable building will be erected for purpose before the opening of the coming school year. The advantages of the school will be limited to Fentress alone, the idea being to have a course that will prepare students to enter any college in the state, but in the event the plan proves a success it will be extended to every township in the county not already provided with such facilities.

Pythian District Meeting.

The Pythians of the seventh district meeting on the night of Feb. 9th and the same was largely attended by prominent men from this and adjoining states.

Many Pythians were present. The Spencer, China Grove, Rowan, Lexington, Asheboro and High Point lodges sent large delegations and there were a number of invited guests.

The business session was called to order by District Deputy Whitehead Klatt, following which he made the introduction of William F. Robinson, grand chancellor of North Carolina, and other officers.

An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor A. H. Boyden of Salisbury. Other prominent speakers were James A. Sumner, grand chancellor of South Carolina, and Dr. J. H. Thorndell, grand keeper of records and seals of the same state.

The meeting closed at a late hour with a banquet given in armory hall, at which Mayor Boyden acted as toast master.

President Over-Stepping His Bounds is Rebuked by Senate—Senator Boutwell to Deliver Commencement Address at University.

From our own Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13. If one could have looked in on the executive session of the Senate Saturday he would have been inclined to think that the democratic campaign speeches about Mr. Roosevelt, were, after all, not much overdrawn. The Senate had under consideration the treaty that has been entered into between the President and eight European countries to the effect that all questions of certain classes that may become causes for dispute between the United States and any one of these several countries shall, "upon the concluding of a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration." The Senate concluded that this word "agreement" here used would allow the President to proceed to submit these cases as they may arise to the court of arbitration without the advice and consent of the Senate, which the Constitution requires in the case of a treaty. They therefore proposed to strike out the word "agreement" and insert "treaty."

The President had gotten wind of this proposed change and had dispatched a letter postmaster to Senator Culham, chairman of the committee having the matter in charge, protesting against the amendment, and threatening that if the Senate did take any such action he would piggy-hole the treaty and refuse to send it to the other nations for the final exchange of ratifications. Such audacity on the part of the executive was too much for the Senate, and the veteran Alabamian, Senator Morgan, drew his weapons of warfare and planned in. He was foiled in similar lines by no less a light than the distinguished republican senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Spooner. It will be appreciated how seriously the President had overstepped his proper bounds when it is learned that Senator Spooner had hardly taken his seat before Senator Lodge, of Mass., who is understood to be the closest man to the President in either branch of Congress, was on his feet protesting against the President's right to thus project himself upon the Senate while it was engaged in its constitutional function of passing upon a treaty. The rebuke was complete when only nine senators were found who would vote to support Mr. Roosevelt in his contention. Every one knows that Mr. Roosevelt likes to have his way and it is hard for him to be respectful to opposition, but he will show himself a smaller man than the world has come to regard him if he doesn't find some way to avoid carrying out the threat which he so improperly tried to engele the Senate with.

When these treaties were first up for consideration it was feared by the Southern senators that they might be used to get some of the Southern states repudiated bonds before the Court of Arbitration for litigation, but when the word "agreement" was eliminated, the double reason that they could never be a proper subject for treaty and if they could, such a treaty could not be put through the Senate.

The House passed the railroad rate legislation discussed in my letter of last week. After fruitless efforts to get an opportunity to amend the bill, the democrats voted for it, hoping that it may become improvement in the situation. There are some reasons to believe that the Senate may pass the measure as it is (the railroads could not wish it to be more important) but it is uncertain what influence the break of Saturday between the President and the Senate may have upon this legislation.

Two weeks ago I quoted in this correspondence from a speech delivered by the Hon. H. S. Boutwell on the South. This speech has given Mr. Boutwell considerable prominence in the South, and a few days ago President Venable was here and invited Mr. Boutwell to deliver the commencement address at Chapel Hill in June, which invitation was accepted. Yesterday (Sunday) the House held memorial services for the late Senator Hoke. It is the custom to take advantage of Sunday for these occasions, and thus save time; very few members attend.

The impeachment trial of Judge Swaine is now in progress, the Senate devoting three hours each day to this work. Witnesses are being examined now, and nothing of special interest has developed.

Last Wednesday was the day appointed by law for the two houses to meet in joint session and canvass the votes of the several states for President and Vice President. All most all members were present and the galleries were crowded, though there was nothing to be done except the opening one by one of the returns from the several states and the proclamation of the result. This proceeded with little interruption until the report from Missouri was reached; this was the signal for a number of republican applause. Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Fairbanks looked their approval from the gallery.

It is stated that there will be 35,000 in line of march on inauguration day.

C. R.

Chas. Evans, a negro man, was frozen to death in Calhoun county one night last week, in his buggy while intoxicated.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

President Over-Stepping His Bounds is Rebuked by Senate—Senator Boutwell to Deliver Commencement Address at University.

From our own Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13. If one could have looked in on the executive session of the Senate Saturday he would have been inclined to think that the democratic campaign speeches about Mr. Roosevelt, were, after all, not much overdrawn. The Senate had under consideration the treaty that has been entered into between the President and eight European countries to the effect that all questions of certain classes that may become causes for dispute between the United States and any one of these several countries shall, "upon the concluding of a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration." The Senate concluded that this word "agreement" here used would allow the President to proceed to submit these cases as they may arise to the court of arbitration without the advice and consent of the Senate, which the Constitution requires in the case of a treaty. They therefore proposed to strike out the word "agreement" and insert "treaty."

The President had gotten wind of this proposed change and had dispatched a letter postmaster to Senator Culham, chairman of the committee having the matter in charge, protesting against the amendment, and threatening that if the Senate did take any such action he would piggy-hole the treaty and refuse to send it to the other nations for the final exchange of ratifications. Such audacity on the part of the executive was too much for the Senate, and the veteran Alabamian, Senator Morgan, drew his weapons of warfare and planned in. He was foiled in similar lines by no less a light than the distinguished republican senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Spooner. It will be appreciated how seriously the President had overstepped his proper bounds when it is learned that Senator Spooner had hardly taken his seat before Senator Lodge, of Mass., who is understood to be the closest man to the President in either branch of Congress, was on his feet protesting against the President's right to thus project himself upon the Senate while it was engaged in its constitutional function of passing upon a treaty. The rebuke was complete when only nine senators were found who would vote to support Mr. Roosevelt in his contention. Every one knows that Mr. Roosevelt likes to have his way and it is hard for him to be respectful to opposition, but he will show himself a smaller man than the world has come to regard him if he doesn't find some way to avoid carrying out the threat which he so improperly tried to engele the Senate with.

When these treaties were first up for consideration it was feared by the Southern senators that they might be used to get some of the Southern states repudiated bonds before the Court of Arbitration for litigation, but when the word "agreement" was eliminated, the double reason that they could never be a proper subject for treaty and if they could, such a treaty could not be put through the Senate.

The House passed the railroad rate legislation discussed in my letter of last week. After fruitless efforts to get an opportunity to amend the bill, the democrats voted for it, hoping that it may become improvement in the situation. There are some reasons to believe that the Senate may pass the measure as it is (the railroads could not wish it to be more important) but it is uncertain what influence the break of Saturday between the President and the Senate may have upon this legislation.

Two weeks ago I quoted in this correspondence from a speech delivered by the Hon. H. S. Boutwell on the South. This speech has given Mr. Boutwell considerable prominence in the South, and a few days ago President Venable was here and invited Mr. Boutwell to deliver the commencement address at Chapel Hill in June, which invitation was accepted. Yesterday (Sunday) the House held memorial services for the late Senator Hoke. It is the custom to take advantage of Sunday for these occasions, and thus save time; very few members attend.

The impeachment trial of Judge Swaine is now in progress, the Senate devoting three hours each day to this work. Witnesses are being examined now, and nothing of special interest has developed.

Last Wednesday was the day appointed by law for the two houses to meet in joint session and canvass the votes of the several states for President and Vice President. All most all members were present and the galleries were crowded, though there was nothing to be done except the opening one by one of the returns from the several states and the proclamation of the result. This proceeded with little interruption until the report from Missouri was reached; this was the signal for a number of republican applause. Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Fairbanks looked their approval from the gallery.

It is stated that there will be 35,000 in line of march on inauguration day.

C. R.

Chas. Evans, a negro man, was frozen to death in Calhoun county one night last week, in his buggy while intoxicated.

SAMUEL McCUE EXECUTED.

Ex-Mayor of Charlottesville Pays the Penalty for the Murder of His Wife—History of the Crime.

From our own Correspondent.

Samuel McCue stood high socially and politically in the city of Charlottesville, Virginia, but all that wealth and social standing could give could not save his life. He was hanged on Feb. 10th for killing his wife.

After the execution McCue's spiritual advisers gave out the following signed statement:

"J. Samuel McCue states this morning in my presence and requested us to make public the statement, as he did not wish to leave the world with suspicious resting on any human being other than himself, that he alone was responsible for the deed, impelled to it by an evil power beyond his control, and he recognized his sentence as just."

It is probably better for him that he is dead for the inhuman deed would have filled his every living moment with remorse and it is a triumph of justice in the better security of human life. pity for the unfortunate saves many murders, and it is natural that such should be the case.

The little ten year old daughter of McCue went to see Governor Montague accompanied by an uncle and aunt. The Governor was much affected by the child's appeal, and told the little girl he would consider the matter. He also said to McCue's brother, who is a lawyer, and one of the prisoner's counsel, that he (McCue) would understand his attitude toward the judiciary of the State.

Referring to the grounds advanced for executive intervention in the McCue case, Gov. Montague said: "These questions not only belong to judicial determination, but have actually been disposed of by the lower court and twice passed on by the Supreme Court of Appeals, after exhaustive examination."

"I am unauthorized," said he, "to reverse this procedure and these judgments."

"What about the insanity plea?" was asked.

"Nothing whatever has been presented to me, tending to establish the insanity of Mr. McCue."

HISTORY