

THE RANOLPH BULLETIN.

ASHEBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1907.

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MESSAGE OF GOV. GLENN

A Remarkably Able Communication to the Legislature

NEEDED LAWS ARE SUGGESTED

Says Our State is Enjoying a Period of Unbounded Prosperity—Favors Education and Morality.

The following is the substance of the message of Governor R. B. Glenn to the General Assembly of North Carolina:

In the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina.

You meet to-day under most favorable circumstances. Never before was the State in such a prosperous condition, and its increase agriculturally, commercially and morally, has been unexampled.

Since the General Assembly last met, crops have been generally good and have brought prices about the average so that our farmers are in good condition and out of debt, and have made much improvement in their farms. New enterprises have everywhere sprung into existence, and the cattle and the horse, the hogs, the sheep, the poultry and the swine, the various kinds of stock, have increased in number, and the wool and the cotton, the tobacco and the other products of the soil, have all increased in value.

The cause of education has greatly advanced. Good school houses and equipment, a higher grade of teachers, better terms, and a more general interest in school work are evidences of educational awakening that promise the most fruitful results in the future. The moral standard has gradually been raised and improved, until today our people were never more industrious or better, or took a greater interest in public affairs.

The credit of the State is first-class, and its financial condition is the best that has been for years. It has a beautiful location for a permanent encampment for a people, and you now have a target range not equalled by any other State, save that of New Jersey at Sea Girt, Haverhill.

Heretofore, limited means made our equipment defective. The two bills by Congress, known as the Dick bills, if the Guard will only take care of what it gets, and not waste and destroy its property, its condition will be in every respect first-class.

What do the old veterans need? From 1861 to 1865, with a voting population of only 115,000 North Carolina had to support a war of 125,000 of the trust and bravest men of the front. The entire eleven Confederate States had killed in battle 74,724. Of this number North Carolina lost 12,473, and when we add those who died from wounds and disease, it totals up 40,275. Our soldiers won the right to chisel on their monuments at Appomattox. "First at Bethel, farthest to the front at Gettysburg," "Chickamauga, and last at Appomattox." This is history. These soldiers were heroes.

Our State in the last five years has made rapid strides in educating both the brains and hands of our youth, and every boy or girl in the State, with pluck and energy can get all the knowledge needed to make them useful citizens.

Many, however, still remain to be educated, and we should double our energies in order that all classes and races be educated in the manner best suited to fitly prepare them for that station in life in which God has placed them. I feel very much like saying, in unqualified language, that the time is ripe for compulsory education, making children between certain ages to go to school, whether they or their parents desire it or not; for a parent has no right to dwarf his child's mind and still have the right to get the knowledge that might make a giant, instead of an uneducated, being left an ignorant pigmy.

Here the governor takes up the work of the general tax institutions, and highly commends the splendid work they are doing.

Lynchings. Mob law is to be deeply regretted and if possible should be stopped at the earliest moment. The re-actment of the Watson Law of 1893, with such amendments as will make it more efficient. Let the sheriff, or other peace officer, when a mob assembles, be required to order them to disperse, and if they refuse to do so, let all remaining be declared an unlawful assembly and liable to arrest. Make such officer after making the proclamation, also take the names of all refusing to go, and give them to the sheriff for indictment. Such precautions will in many instances save all trouble. Authorize, also, any peace officer, in cases where it is absolutely necessary, to call out the military and take every needed step to disperse the disorderly crowd, for mob law is a blot on society and injures most seriously the entire State.

Penitentiary. Perhaps the best-managed institution in the State—certainly so, financially speaking—is the State's prison. It is self-supporting and has a surplus for indigent. Such precautions will in many instances save all trouble. Authorize, also, any peace officer, in cases where it is absolutely necessary, to call out the military and take every needed step to disperse the disorderly crowd, for mob law is a blot on society and injures most seriously the entire State.

Assistance General Counsel. Atlanta, Ga., Special—Judge Hamilton McWhorter, of Athens, Ga., has been appointed assistant general counsel of the Southern Railway company, effective January 1. Judge McWhorter will have charge of the law department of the Southern in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Florida and parts of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Serious Floods in Arkansas. Little Rock, Ark., Special.—The floods through central Arkansas are the worst in 20 years. Little Rock and Hot Springs were particularly worst. No trains have been operated out of Hot Springs since Wednesday afternoon. Not until Thursday evening was the Rock Island able to operate trains out of Little Rock, and all through trains on the Iron Mountain are detained via Texarkana and Camden.

In 1899, the last year under the old system, the Secretary of State collected taxes to the amount of \$81,870.25, and as his compensation received 1078, and allowed \$1000 for office rent. During 1905 the Commissioner of the State collected \$205,124.07 from the companies, and for the seven years since the Department was organized, \$1,848,804.23 has been received, making an annual average of \$264,114.75. The Commissioner is paid \$43,000 and some fees paid by the insurance companies, and allowed \$1,000 for clerical assistance, while if the system of fees had remained, it would have been \$8,325. In 1905, \$5,508,830 more than under the present laws. The Commissioner handles over \$200,000 each year, and keeps at least four hundred accounts, yet has only a few clerical assistants. The work is growing immensely each year; it needs more help, and I earnestly hope you will allow enough to obtain the assistance required.

Buzing of Labor and Printing. Some people seem to think that the work of the Department of Labor and Printing does little if any good; but if they will only remember that it is the only bureau that gathers statistics from all kinds of sources, and will at once see its utility. The report furnished me in regard to child labor, and the views of the people on the subject of compulsory education, among them with the small amount of money spent for its maintenance. I hope the members of the General Assembly will carefully read the Commissioner's report, as it will furnish him with a great deal of helpful information for use in his legislative work.

Vagrancy. I also urge that the vagrant law be amended, giving adequate punishment in the discretion of the Superior Court. Vagrants furnish a great part of the burden of the poorhouse, and their depredations, etc., prove the worth of the old adage that "an idle hand is the devil's workshop." Putting these things to work will be a great stride towards stopping the great scourge of vagrancy, and where labor will come from.

Agricultural Department. The Agricultural Department is doing good and useful work, and by means of its land and water resources, its Bulletin, its bulletins, its suggestions, and its other methods of reaching the people, a growing impetus has been given to farming, horticulture, stock raising, and dairying. The amount collected from the tax on fertilizer has largely increased and now with its own facilities, a well-equipped force of competent experts and a sufficiency of funds, it is larger benefits may be expected in the near future.

The State National Guard. The Guard in some respects is in the best condition it has been for years. It has a beautiful location for a permanent encampment at Matthews, City, and you now have a target range not equalled by any other State, save that of New Jersey at Sea Girt, Haverhill.

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OVER MILLION CAME

Large Addition to Our Alien Population in 1906

MOSTLY FROM SOUTH EUROPE

Population of United States Increased 1,100,735 by Coming In of Immigrant Aliens and 65,618 Non-Immigrants—During the Year 1906 432 Were Rejected Against 11,480 in 1905—Tendency of Immigration During Past Few Years to Gather Steadily Increase Principally From Countries of Southern Europe Referred to in Commissioner General's Report.

Washington, Special.—The fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, produced a record eclipsing all former figures on the subject of immigration, according to the annual report of Frank P. Sargent, the commissioner general of immigration. During that period the report says, the population of the United States was increased by the admission of 1,100,735 immigrant aliens, and 65,618 non-immigrant aliens, making the total admission 1,166,353. The increase over last year's record of 1,059,755 (1,026,499 aliens plus 33,256 transients) was 106,598. During the fiscal year 1905, 11,480 aliens were rejected and during the past year 432. Of the immigrant aliens that is, those intended settling in the United States, there were 794,463 males and 336,272 females. The tendency of immigration during the past few years to gather in from the countries of Southern Europe is referred to. "Without exception," the report says, "the countries from which we formerly obtained the greater part of our foreign population, and which are inhabited by races nearly akin to our own, have supplied us with smaller numbers during the past year than during 1905—Ireland 17,500; England 15,218; Sweden 3,281; Germany 3,010; Denmark 1,220; Portugal 1,111 less. On the other hand the four most considerable gains are: Italy 5,165; Russia 39,768; Greece 8,974 and Turkey (in Europe) and Asia 2,165.

The immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe the commissioner says is a result of general unrest existing among the laboring classes of those countries, which is encouraged, or even fomented, by the agents of transportation companies scouting the country for passengers, and the commissioner says more drastic measures are required to effect a discontinuance of the steady influx of immigrants.

North and Central States. The North Atlantic and North Central States together received 90 per cent of the entire immigration of 1906, and the South 4 per cent. The report refers to what Commissioner Sargent declares to have been extensive schemes to send foreign labor brought to light in the past year and now being investigated. The evidence is already at hand, the report says, that some individual or corporations are engaged in importing masses of Japanese laborers to work on the railroads of the Northwest. These Japanese come to Hawaii destined to hotels, kept by labor agents and claim that they are merely seeking work. After remaining a few days or weeks there they ship for North-western main ports. Having been admitted at the Hawaiian port their movement here is coastwise, and they cannot be examined on arrival at the mainland ports under the alien labor contract or any other provision of the immigration laws. Japanese have been arriving at San Francisco, Oakland, Portland, London and Canadian ports, at the rate of 1,000 to 2,000 per month, and the report says several thousand laborers have been imported under this evasion of the law. Discouraging difficulties in enforcing the law are mentioned. The report recommends stationing officers in China to investigate and approve of those issued by the Chinese government to members of the exempt classes, such plan to supersede that of having the investigation made by United States consular officers.

As To The Chinitamen. Complete and detailed registration of all Chinese in the United States is again recommended on arrival at the laborer found in the United States after the registration act, who has not a residence certificate and if found to be here unlawfully should, the report says, be deported to the Mexican border. Chinese colonies are constantly being smuggled into this country, from Mexico. The President's suggestion for closing the Mexican border to all aliens except citizens of Mexico is also urged. During the early part of the year, the report says, the "White slave" traffic was extensively revived. Many of the girls and women, imported for immoral purposes, were brought through Mexico and across to this country by marrying Chinese born in this country.

Prefect of Police Killed. St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The police have not succeeded in identifying the terrorist who shot and killed the prefect of police, Von Der Lanitz, at Rock and Hot Springs, were particularly worst. No trains have been operated out of Hot Springs since Wednesday afternoon. Not until Thursday evening was the Rock Island able to operate trains out of Little Rock, and all through trains on the Iron Mountain are detained via Texarkana and Camden.

LIST OF OUR LAWMAKERS

There is One Independent in the Lower House Only Four Republican Senators

Below is printed a list of the members of the General Assembly.

In the list below the Democratic members are not marked. The Republican members are designated by the letter "R" after their names, and the one independent has the letter "I" after his name. It will be seen that there will be four Republicans in the Senate and twenty-one Republicans and one independent in the House.

The list as it has been given to the State printer, is to be issued for the convenience of the capital officials, and is as follows:

Senate.
First District—Foscoe W. Turner, Elizabeth City; A. P. Gowlin, Gatesville.
Second District—Harry W. Stubbs, Williamston; R. B. Etheridge, Manly.

Third District—C. W. Mitchell, Anland.
Fourth District—W. E. Daniel, Weldon.
Fifth District—W. Stamps Howard, Tarboro.

Sixth District—J. L. Fleming, Greensboro.
Seventh District—T. T. Thorne, Rocky Mount; J. D. Dawes, Elm City.
Eighth District—Y. T. Ormond, Kinston; J. W. Burton, Jacksonville.
Ninth District—B. F. Aycock, Raleigh.

Tenth District—Thomas Peratt, Saxon.
Eleventh District—George H. Bellamy, El Paso.
Twelfth District—Jackson Greer, Hillsboro.
Thirteenth District—N. A. McLean, Lenoir.

Fourteenth District—J. W. McLaughlin, Raeford.
Fifteenth District—T. W. Harrington, Hartsville; C. M. Wilson, Wilcox's Mills.
Sixteenth District—John C. Drew, Raleigh.
Seventeenth District—Tasker Polk, Weldon.

Eighteenth District—A. A. Hicks, Oxford.
Nineteenth District—J. W. Graham, Hillsboro; C. H. King, Blackwell.
Twentieth District—R. D. Reid, Newmarket.
Twenty-first District—J. Allen Holt, Oak Ridge.

Twenty-second District—A. A. F. Seawell, Jonesboro; J. R. Rives Gold, Troy.
Twenty-third District—J. R. Blair, Froy.
Twenty-fourth District—J. S. Ethel, Albemarle; R. B. Redwine, Monroe.
Twenty-fifth District—H. N. Gore, Charlotte; W. R. Odele, Concord.

Twenty-sixth District—Whitehead Klutz, Salisbury.
Twenty-seventh District—J. C. Hester, Winston-Salem.
Twenty-eighth District—J. Guy Carter (R.), Hamptonville.
Twenty-ninth District—Zeb V. Long, Statesville.

Thirtieth District—J. F. Reinhold, R. E. D. Standy.
Thirty-first District—O. F. Mason, Dallas.
Thirty-second District—W. A. Manney, King's Mountain; T. A. Blaney, Greensboro.
Thirty-third District—J. R. Blair, Froy.
Thirty-fourth District—W. F. Wood, Marion; B. F. Davis, Morgan ton.

Thirty-fifth District—E. F. Lovell, Boone.
Thirty-sixth District—J. E. Barlow (R.), Marshall.
Thirty-seventh District—C. A. Webb, Asheville.
Thirty-eighth District—W. E. Bress, Jr., Brevard.
Thirty-ninth District—Allen H. Dickey (R.), Cuthbert.

Forty District—R. B. Glenn, Asheville.
Forty-first District—J. A. Pickett (R.), Burlington; F. D. J. Watis, Taylorsville.
Forty-second District—L. A. Watis, Taylorsville.
Forty-third District—A. D. Doughton, Sparta; Anson—J. A. Lockhart, Wadesboro.

Forty-fourth District—W. K. Jacobson, Washington; B. F. Hower, Dublin.
Forty-fifth District—Thomas William Windsor, Bladen—F. M. DeLoe, Bladenboro; Brunsvick—C. Ed. Taylor, (R.), Southport.
Forty-sixth District—Zebulon Weaver, Asheville; R. J. Gaston, Candler.
Forty-seventh District—Mordecai Barriss—M. B. Stickle, Concord; Caldwell—W. N. Harshaw (R.), Lenoir.

Forty-eighth District—D. H. Tillet, Shiloh; Carteret—M. L. Davis, Beaufort.
Forty-ninth District—Julius Johnson, Yanceyville.
Fiftieth District—M. H. Yount, Hickory; Chatham—H. M. London, Pittsboro.
Forty-first District—S. W. Davidson, Tomlinson.

Forty-second District—S. Vann, Elenora; Clay—Dr. R. T. Coleman, (R.), Hayesville.
Forty-third District—O. M. Mullen, Shelby; Columbus—Donald McRae, Kenansville.
Forty-fourth District—C. Brewer, Vanceboro; Cumberland—Dr. J. W. McNeill, Hope Mills; H. H. Bolton, Fayetteville.

Forty-fifth District—Pierce Hampton, Matruie.
Forty-sixth District—R. L. Wanchese, Davidson—G. F. Hankins, Lexington.
Forty-seventh District—T. G. Moxley, (R.), Duplin—H. D. Williams, Kenansville.
Forty-eighth District—S. Manning, Durham; Edgecombe—Dr. M. B. Pitt, Old Sargent; C. C. Vestril, Rocky Mount.

Forty-ninth District—W. T. Carter, Winston-Salem; R. I. Cox, Rural Hall; R. F. Franklin—T. W. Bickett, Louisburg.
Fiftieth District—G. A. Mangum, Gastonia; Gilling, King's Mountain.
Forty-first District—H. W. Simpson, Troyville; Graham—W. W. Fleming, Ribbinsville.

HEARST LEGALLY MAYOR

This Time Action is Brought by the Attorney General on Behalf of the State of New York and Prays That Mayor be Ousted From Office on Ground That He Has Usurped and Unlawfully Holds the Position.

New York, Special.—Attorney General Jackson on behalf of the people of the State of New York, entered suit in the Supreme Court against George B. McClellan, praying that the latter be ousted from the office of mayor of the city of New York on the ground that he has usurped and unlawfully holds such office, whereas Wm. Randolph Hearst is legally entitled to the same.

It is stated that this new proceeding has nothing to do with the quo warranto action which last week was temporarily adjourned at the application of Mayor McClellan.

A summons and a copy of the complaint in the action were served upon Mayor McClellan at the city hall by Deputy Attorney General DeFord.

One difference between this new action and those that have preceded it is that it is brought in the name of the people of the State of New York, whereas the others have been in the name of Mr. Hearst.

E. L. Richards, Jr., of Mayor McClellan's counsel, issued a statement, outlining the mayor's position, regarding the Jackson suit, the statement declares that the mayor is justified in hesitating to submit his rights to an attorney general "so careless of his dignity, so reckless of his conduct, so contemptuous of the law." It also accuses Mr. Jackson of "saddling upon the State in his efforts to betray Mr. Hearst" an expense of \$200,000, which it is estimated the cost of the quo warranto proceedings would be.

\$70,000 "Graft Scandal."
Pittsburg, Pa., Special.—Sensational testimony was given in the \$70,000 "graft scandal" in connection with the ordinance to give the Pittsburg & Tube City Railroad Company an entrance into Pittsburg when Wm. A. Martin, a member of the common council, was put on trial in criminal court charged with soliciting a bribe for the passage of the ordinance. Among the witnesses were J. H. Millholland, a civil engineer for the railroad company, C. B. Richardson, a broker, and C. S. Cameron, president of the Pittsburg & Tube City Railroad Company, who are also implicated in the "graft scandal." Millholland testified that he placed in a safe deposit box a check in a safe deposit box which was to have been given to Martin, and was told by President C. S. Cameron, in Martin's presence that \$70,000 in cash was subsequently placed in the safe deposit boxes, first at the Colonial Trust Company, and then at the Union Trust Company, for Martin.

Shively to be Candidate for the Vice Presidency.
La Porte, Ind., Special.—A close friend of Benjamin F. Shively, of South Bend, formerly congressman from the 13th Indiana district, is authorized by the statement that when the proper time arrives Mr. Shively will formally announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Vice President of the United States. He was his party's nominee for Governor in 1896 and was the Democratic senator nominee for United States Senator against Albert J. Beveridge.

Birmingham By One Vote.
Washington, Special.—Birmingham, Ala., was selected as the location for a new substitute treasury by a caucus of Southern Senators and Representatives at the Capitol, Columbia, S. C., and Birmingham were the only cities voted upon at the final ballot, and the Alabama city won by a vote of 17 to 16.

Saloon License Increased.
Atlanta, Special.—The city council at its last session, closing the stormiest period of its existence, passed over the veto of the retiring mayor, James G. Woodward, an ordinance increasing the saloon license from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year by a vote of 18 to 1. The new ordinance is said to force many negro saloons and dives out of business. At the organization of the new council later, W. R. Joyner, for many years chief of Atlanta's police department was sworn in as mayor.

Schooner Given Up as Lost.
Newport, R. I., Special.—The schooner Sutton, of Newport, which sailed from Cheverie, N. S., October 31, for Baltimore, with a cargo of lumber, before reported as missing has been given up as lost with all on board. The Sutton carried a crew of six men and was commanded by Captain Cole. The vessel was 60 gross tonnage.

Wreck on the Union Pacific.
Omaha, Neb., Special.—Union Pacific overland limited and Los Angeles limited trains, Nos. 2 and 8, about bound for this city, had a collision at Brule Station, 20 miles west of North Platte. The Los Angeles train crashed into the observation car of the overland limited. Twenty-five to 30 passengers were in the observation car and one, E. W. Hastings, an actor of New York, was instantly killed.

Road From Atlanta to Macon.
Macon, Ga., Special.—Directors and stockholders of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad held a meeting here and authorized the issue of an \$800,000 mortgage bonds. A road will be built from Atlanta to Macon to connect with the Macon, Dublin & Savannah in this city. This will give a line from Atlanta to Vidalia, nearly 100 miles, where connections will be made with the Atlantic Coast Line.

BOMB WRECKS BANK

Cashier and Others Killed By Explosion

CRANK WANTED A BIG LOAN

Dropped by Unidentified Foreigner After He Had Demanded of President a Loan of \$5,000—Cashier Instantly Killed and Bomb-Thrower Blown to Pieces—The Injured are Clerks and the Negro Messenger, Who Was Fearfully Hurt, Both Eyes Being Blown Out, Scalp Torn Off and Face So Mangled That He Is Unrecognizable.

Philadelphia, Special.—Demanding a loan of \$5,000 and failing to get it, a man who has not yet been identified dropped a bomb in the Fourth Street National Bank Saturday, blowing himself to pieces, instantly killing Cashier W. Z. McLean, and injuring six others, one or two of whom may be the only clue to the identity of the bomb-thrower was a bunch of keys found in a portion of the clothing attached to which was a plate inscribed "R. Steele, Garner, Iowa."

The Fourth Street National Bank is the largest financial institution in the city and occupies the greater portion of the first floor of the Baitul building on Fourth street between Chesnut and Walnut streets in the heart of the financial district. The explosion was terrific and it caused tremendous excitement in the crowded building and the street.

The explosion occurred a few minutes before 12 o'clock, at a time when the bank is usually well filled with persons in a hurry to transact business before the bank closes. No one saw the unknown man enter the bank except E. F. Shanbacher, the vice president, who was passing out of the building on his way to luncheon. He noticed the man was poorly dressed, looked like a Russian and carried a small parcel. The man walked straight back to the rear of the bank and looked at a clock to direct him to the office of the president, Richard B. Johnson. What took place in the office is best told by

Shively was very busy when I entered my office, and I was so surprised for a moment. He was poorly dressed, had patches on his shoes and his entire appearance was not a bit curious. While he was waiting for me to finish the business I had in hand in the banking department, he looked like he looked at me curiously. I asked him his business and he gave me his name as G. E. Williams and said he wanted a loan of \$5,000. He did not look like a man who could make a loan of that amount, and I asked him for collateral. He said something about an insurance policy and that it would mature in from one to five years. It was then I noticed that he was a crank and decided to dismiss him at once, but for a moment thinking there was any harm in him, I told him he would have to see the cashier and directed him out into the banking department. At the same moment I called the chief messenger, William Cramp, to see that the man was quickly taken out of the building. As I turned to continue my work at the desk there was a terrible explosion and I thought the building was coming down. The man had not time to reach the cashier, the explosion came so soon.

Details as to what actually happened when the man left the office of the president differ, as no one can be found who saw the man drop the bomb. The door to the office of Cashier McLean is only a few feet from that of President Reshton and the man must have dropped the deadly missile between the two rooms. Cashier McLean was sitting at his desk at the time and his body was badly mangled. The bomb-thrower's body was torn to pieces.

President Reshton is Anxious to Suppress Revolution.
San Salvador, Republic of Salvador, By Cable.—Honduras residing in Nicaragua and Salvador started the revolution in Honduras, which was suppressed by Nicaragua and Salvador. The Central American republics are anxious to maintain peace by all means. President Reshton, of Salvador, made an important declaration to this effect. Ex-President Poteirapo Honn of Honduras, who was proclaimed in the revolution, has been imprisoned.

Fire Loss Over Half Million.
New York, Special.—Fire destroyed the big furniture store of Cowper, Tivaine & Sons, at Third avenue and 121 street, entailing a loss of half million dollars and causing the injury of four firemen, none seriously. The blaze, which started a few minutes after 6 o'clock quickly developed into the most spectacular fire seen in Harlem in a long time.

The Vatican Determined.
Paris, By Cable.—Developments in the church and State situation continue to indicate that the Vatican authorities feel constrained to vindicate their views, by which law of property in France to the value of \$125,000,000 was forfeited by the rejection of everything offered by the government, and will receive to the extent of 500,000,000 francs to drive the churches in the hope of driving the church out of France.