

Late News In Brief

MINOR MATTERS OF INTEREST

The second trial of Harry Thaw for the murder of Stanford White will begin next week in New York.

President Roosevelt refuses to allow the federal troops to remain at Goldfield unless the governor will call a special session of the Nevada legislature.

The higher officers of the big American squadron were the guests of the Governor of Trinidad and attended the races.

Mrs. Kira Heyl, who inherited \$5,000,000 from her mother, Mrs. Schandelin, of Milwaukee, will marry a Berlin artist.

The Japanese Consul to Canada is going home, evidently as the result of differences over the immigration question.

Rear-Admiral Brownson's friends think the President is doing him an injustice by keeping secret his letter explaining his resignation, while at the same time he allows Surgeon-General Rixey to present his side of the case to the public.

Admiral Dewey received congratulations and many gifts on his seventieth birthday.

It is proposed to convert the beautiful Government piers at Jamestown into a coal wharf for naval vessels.

Mr. James Scott Moore, a veteran editor of Virginia, died in Lexington.

Dr. L. B. Stewart, of Sardis, W. Va., walked off a ferry float into the Ohio river at Stonytown and was drowned.

Col. Uriel L. Boyce, former president of the Old Shenandoah Valley Railroad, died near Staunton, Del.

New England mill managers agreed to curtail production 25 per cent until March 1.

Indiana Republicans launched a Fairbanks boom at their lovefeast.

The nude body of a woman who had been strangled was found in a pond not far from Newark, N. J.

Rev. W. H. Shaffer was put on trial in a Methodist Episcopal court in Philadelphia on charges of conduct unbecoming a minister.

A motion to take the John R. Walsh trial from the jury was denied.

New York State banks and trust companies made a special report showing how they withstood the financial storm.

Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis, said, in a sermon, sending out the Pacific fleet was a mistake.

Oscar W. Reid, a soldier concerned in the Brownsville riot, sued Government for wages due since his discharge.

Raleigh, N. C., voted to abolish the dispensary, which gave \$75,000 a year revenue.

Rear-Admiral Willard H. Brownson caused a surprise by resigning as chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

The Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order to prevent railroads from evading its rulings by discontinuing a rate at short notice.

Surgeon-General Rixey defended the policy of placing surgeons in command of hospital ships and asserted that Rear-Admiral Brownson had "interfered" with the medical bureau.

Line officers to a man uphold Admiral Brownson in his protest against the President's new naval policy.

President Roosevelt and his family spent a quiet Christmas in the White House.

The men of the battleship fleet had a gala day at Trinidad.

The Dutch Cabinet resigned and the dissolution of Parliament may follow.

A new conspiracy to overthrow the Eusebian government was discovered.

Lee J. Spangler, the York (Pa.) prophet, predicted the end of the world in 1908.

The Japanese-Canadian emigration problem is thought to be solved.

Christmas was generally observed with the usual holiday spirit, but a number of murders and other tragedies were reported.

William James Bryan was appointed United States Senator from Florida to succeed the late Senator Malloy.

The award of the Ashokan dam contract has caused a scandal in New York.

The ship Atlas, 275 days out from Baltimore, ended an ill-starred voyage at San Francisco.

George A. Green, married, perhaps fatally wounded Miss Edith Wonderly and himself in Philadelphia, leaving a letter saying they died for love.

The Sultan of Morocco won two battles against the forces of Mulai Hafid.

The American Federation of Labor contends that Justice Gould's anti-boycott order is in violation of the constitutional guarantee of free speech.

Killed by 8-Year-Old Son.

Stroudsburg, Pa., Special.—Mrs. George Heonshilt, of Scranton, was accidentally shot and killed here by her 8-year-old son, Lewis. Mrs. Heonshilt, who was visiting her father, Samuel Edinger, was talking to a friend over the telephone when her son, who had been shooting at a mark with a flobert rifle, came into the room and, pointing the weapon at her, pulled the trigger. The bullet struck Mrs. Heonshilt in a vital spot and she lived but a short time.

Druce Coffin Is Opened.

London, By Cable.—The body of Thomas Charles Druce, in Highgate Cemetery, was exhumed Monday morning, just 43 years to a day after its burial. The coffin was found to contain the remains of a human body, thus exploding the romantic tale told by Robert C. Caldwell and others during the recent hearing of the Druce perjury case that it contained a roll of lead.

Double Tragedy in Alabama.

Hartselle, Ala., Special.—Meagre details have just reached here of a double tragedy at Bluff City, on the Tennessee river in which Rube Waster and Sam McClure shot and killed each other. The two met and passed hot words when the firing began. It appears that both men had been good friends heretofore but one of them objected to attentions which the other was paying to his sister.

Killed Over Mess of Chops.

New Orleans, Special.—Edgar Prados was shot and killed by his brother, Milton, after a quarrel over a mess of chops which the mother of the young men was frying for Milton. Edgar threw the chops through the window. Later Milton shot him, claiming self-defense. A knife with the blade open was found in the hand of the dead man.

Big Fire at Lexington, Miss.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—A dispatch from Lexington says that fire broke out at 4:30 Sunday morning in the business district and destroyed property valued at \$75,000. The fire started in Sergeant's Hall, and after destroying that building burned up the store of Swiney & Stigler, the American Express office, the Masonic Building, Calla Hardware Company and the offices of several lawyers and doctors.

Alabamian Kills His Friend.

Columbus, Ga., Special.—Ben Edwards, a Russell county, Alabama, merchant, was shot and killed by Roscoe Gentry, a farmer of that county, while the two were riding in a buggy from Hatcherhube to Uchee, Ala. There were no witnesses to the tragedy and the cause can only be conjectured. They had been very close friends.

Two Injured in Explosion at Powder Mills.

Dayton, O., Special.—The third explosion in as many weeks at the King Powder Mills fatally injured two employees. The injured: Alonzo Young and Andrew Sears. Young was shaking primers when the caps exploded demolishing the battery-shop. His left arm was torn off and Sears, who was working nearby, received terrible burns. The loss to the plant is estimated at \$1,000.

No Verdict in Sims' Case.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—The jury in the trial of W. L. Sims retired without returning a verdict. Judge O. R. Hundley delivered his charge late in the afternoon after the arguments had been finished and gave the case to the jury. Sims is charged with knowingly aiding and abetting Alexander R. Chisolm in the embezzlement of \$97,000 from the First National Bank, of Birmingham. He was formerly local manager of a New Orleans brokerage house.

The declaration by experts that there is very little real whisky in the country, observes the Washington Star, seems to have increased instead of abating the prohibition sentiment.

TAFT HEARD FROM

The Secretary Gives Views On Public Questions

NO MENTION OF HIS CANDIDACY

Secretary of War Delivers His First Speech Since Returning From Tour of World Before Notable Gathering in Boston.

Boston, Special.—Greeted with cheers as "the next President of the United States," a topic which he carefully avoided in his own remarks, however, Secretary of War William H. Taft, delivered his first public speech since his world-circling tour, at the annual banquet of the Boston merchants' association at the Hotel Somerset.

The banquet closed a long and strenuous day for the Secretary of War, during which he delivered a brief address before 400 ministers in the morning and attended a reception and spoke before a large gathering of the Jews of the city at the Elysium Club in the afternoon. During his visit to Boston, which ended Tuesday morning, Secretary Taft is the guest of Samuel Carr, a Boston banker, and a relative of Mrs. Taft.

As Mr. Taft rose all the guests stood up with him and filled the air with long-continued cheers.

Secretary Taft read his speech from manuscript throughout, making no comment relative to his own candidacy for the presidency.

Mr. Taft's speech was in the main a broad defense of President Roosevelt and the administration in dealing with the trusts and with the recent financial crisis. Those responsible for the panic he said, were the "guilty managers of some of the large railroad and financial enterprises," and not those who in the course of their official duty, have made known to the business world the facts and commented on them. He denied that the administration had arraigned the whole business world as dishonest. The President had condemned the law breakers, and convinced those who had unlawfully accumulated enormous power and capital, that they were not immune. The President, he declared, had never said otherwise than that the business men of the country as a whole were honest and their methods sound. "Indeed," said Mr. Taft, "it is chiefly in the interest of the great body of honest business men that he has made his great fight for lawful business methods."

That the railroad rate law was responsible for the financial panic, Mr. Taft characterized as absurd, and as for the shrinkage in the value of railroad stocks, he said that neither Mr. Roosevelt nor his administration were responsible for State legislation against railroads. "Instead of making a panic," he said, "the national policy of ending the lawlessness of corporations in inter-State commerce and of taking away their power of issuing, without supervision, stock and bonds, will produce a change in their management and remove one fruitful cause for loss of public confidence."

The action of the State Legislatures against railroads, he declares, was occasioned by the same revelations of lawlessness and discrimination in railway management that made the Federal rate bill a necessity, but, he said, "if the State measures have been too drastic the cause of the injustice is not with the national government."

Mr. Taft launched upon the sea of government ownership of railroads and declared that he was opposed to the idea, because it meant State socialism and an increase in the power of the central government that would be dangerous.

On the subject of the United States currency system Mr. Taft commented upon the fact that it was not so arranged as to permit its volume to be increased temporarily. He believed that had there been such a currency the money stringency might, in part, have been alleviated.

Cut Through Heart With Knife.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—A dispatch from Floyd, Va., says: James W. Rierison, of near Loenest Grove, Floyd county, was cut through the heart with a knife and killed Saturday night. Rierison, two men named Aldridge and another named Boyd, were drinking when they got into a row. When the men separated Rierison was on the ground dying. Other parties nearby said they could not tell who struck the fatal blow. Boyd and the Aldridges have disappeared.

ALL GEORGIA IS DRY

Every Saloon in the State Was Closed On January 1

THE NEW LAW WILL BE OBEYED

Georgia Enters Prohibition Column When January 1st Rings Its Bell on Sale of Intoxicating Liquors—Law Very Drastic in Its Prohibition and Prevents Keeping or Giving Away of Liquors.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—With the advent of the new year the law preventing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor passed by the last session of the Legislature becomes effective, making Georgia the first of the Southern States to be placed in the prohibition column. The law is very drastic in its prohibition and prevents the keeping or giving away of liquors in public places and imposes a tax of \$500 on clubs whose members are allowed to keep drinks of an intoxicating nature in their individual lockers.

Notwithstanding the passage of this law there is some agitation to have it declared unconstitutional, and it is known that a prominent firm of lawyers has been asked to test the merits of the legislation. This action may be brought in the United States courts in the course of the next month, and it is asserted will be based on the fact that the constitution of Georgia specifically provides that all revenue from liquor license shall be used for the school fund. This matter has been under consideration for some two months and has been in the hands of the best constitutional lawyers in Georgia. Several million dollars are involved in a property loss in the State by the operation of the prohibition law. It is estimated that Atlanta alone would lose in license taxes \$135,612 and that the property value of saloons and breweries here which will go out of business on January 1st is from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. For the rest of the State the property values involved are about \$5,000,000. It is estimated here that 10,000 persons are effected in the way of employment in the State and that Atlanta alone has some 1,500 persons who will lose their work when January rings its bell on the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Law Will Be Enforced.

That the prohibition law will be enforced there is no question. This is not the country of the speak-easy, and when the police have their laws they enforce them to the limit. Governor Smith and the city court officials have been frank in their statements that they intend to enforce the law and that no fines would be imposed for the illegal sale of liquor, but that prison sentences would follow the violation of any part of the prohibition act. One peculiar feature of the law is that even the incorporated clubs are allowed to provide intoxicating drinks for their members, either with or without food. A man may have a locker in a club and keep whatever he pleases in this locker, but a club having such lockers is subject to an excise tax of \$500 a year. Another feature of the law is that a man may not even in his club invite a friend to join him in a drink. The only way he can evade this is by leaving his locker open that an acquaintance may have access. Several of the clubs in Georgia have taken out their excise tax license and are providing lockers in their rooms, but many of the more prominent have declared that they will go one better than the law and prohibit the keeping of liquor within their doors.

Tax Rate May Increase.

The constitutional law of Georgia in its provision for school maintenance is very specific, according to one Atlanta lawyer. The question now arises where the funds for the maintenance of the public schools will come from, and it is said that a considerable increase in the tax rate may result.

Crashes Into a Freight.

Detroit, Mich., Special.—Speeding through a dense fog at 40 miles an hour, Grand Trunk passenger train No. 5, which left Port Huron shortly before 7 o'clock for this city, collided head-on with the double-header freight train, half a mile north of Lenox, Mich. Five trainmen met death four being killed instantly, the fifth dying three hours later. All of the passengers escaped injury, except a baby, who was only slightly hurt by being thrown out of its mother's arms and over a seat when the trains crashed.

Dewey 70 Years Old.

Washington, Special.—Admiral George Dewey is 70 years old. He is in splendid health and robust in physique. As is his custom, he spent the morning at his office, with the exception of an hour, when he attended a meeting of the naval relief association, of which he is president. Numerous officers of the navy and army and other friends called upon him at his office and later at his home.

No Date For Curtailment.

New Bedford, Mass., Special.—Otis N. Pearce, president of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in an interview said that in his opinion New Bedford would be affected by the 25 per cent. curtailment in production inaugurated by the manufacturers of New England. Mr. Pearce said that no date had been fixed for the curtailment, but that it was to be left optional with the several manufacturers.

Three Die in Collision.

Camden, N. J., Special.—Three persons were killed and eighteen injured in a collision on the elevated tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad just outside the station here when a Pemberton accommodation train ran into the rear of an Atlantic City express. A heavy fog was the principal contributory cause of the accident.

Deposits Offset Withdrawals.

New York, Special.—Thursday was the date of the expiration of most of the 60-day withdrawal notices required by savings banks at the height of the panic in October, but scarcely a depositor called for his money. The banks expected few demands, as they were convinced the feeling of financial unrest was practically over. In most cases withdrawals were more than offset by deposits.

Prominent Virginian Dead.

Winchester, Va., Special.—A telegram from Staunton announces the death of Col. Uriel L. Boyce, of Boyce, Va. Colonel Boyce was 73 years of age and was for many years a leading figure in Virginia. Born in Missouri, he served with distinction in the Confederate army. Later he practiced law in Winchester and when the Shenandoah Valley Railroad was projected became its chief counsel and later, the president until the line was absorbed by the Norfolk & Western.

Miss Kinner's Body Found on Bank of Creek.

Michigan City, Ind., Special.—The body of Miss Emogene Kinner, of Penn Yan, N. Y., who disappeared from Michigan City on December 11th was found on the bank of a creek in a wild and unfrequented place. She had taught school at Yonkers and at Nyack, N. Y. Overstudy had caused nervous prostration and she came here a month ago to recuperate her health. It is supposed that she lost her way while out for a walk and perished of cold.

MURDERER IS CAPTURED

One of the Men Believed to Be Guilty of the Assassination of Revenue Officer Hendricks, For Whom a Reward of \$1,000 Was Offered by Uncle Sam, is Taken Into Custody Near Smithtown by Two Brothers and Turned Over to Sheriff Petree.

RESERVES ABNORMALLY LARGE

Greensboro, N. C., Special.—Oscar Sisk, the man accused of shooting and killing Revenue Officer J. W. Hendricks at Smithtown, Stokes county, last Friday and for whom a reward of \$1,000 was offered, was captured in Stokes county and is now in jail at Danbury. A long distance telephone message from that place to the office of United States Marshal J. M. Millikin conveyed this information, and Sisk will be brought here and turned over to Marshal Millikin, who will commit him to jail in this city to await trial before Judge James E. Boyd in United States Court in Greensboro will not be held until April, but a special term may be held earlier to try Sisk. There is also a reward of \$1,000 for Jim Smith, a notorious moonshiner of Smithtown, and a reward of \$500 for John Hill, also of Smithtown, both of whom are thought to be accomplices of Sisk. The particulars of the killing of Mr. Hendricks are well known, it having occurred during a raid by a posse of revenue officers on moonshiners at Smithtown.

Winston, Salem, N. C., Special.—Oscar Sisk was delivered to Sheriff Petree of Stokes Co., by two brothers named Nelson. Sheriff Petree was at dinner when he received a telephone message to the effect that the Nelson brothers had Oscar Sisk in custody and that if the \$1,000 reward was paid they would turn him over, otherwise they would carry him back to Smithtown. The Nelsons wanted Sheriff Petree to telephone United States Marshal J. M. Millikan at Greensboro and ascertain whether or not the marshal would pay them the reward.

Enormous Deposits.

The 29 State banks of New York, Brooklyn and the other boroughs of Greater New York, which have so far reported, show aggregate deposits of \$225,000,000.

Of this enormous sum the net loss in withdrawals since August 22d last, amounted to only \$3,056,117. The losses were distributed among 19 of the banks with total withdrawals of \$13,925,761, while 11 banks showed an aggregate gain of \$10,869,644.

Only one State bank took advantage of its membership in the clearing house association to issue certificates which are now outstanding as a liability item of \$520,000. Nine of the State banks hold clearing house certificates to the extent of \$7,100,000. Loans and discounts show a decrease in the statements of 19 of the banks while the values of stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., as an item of resources also show a general shrinkage. A majority of the banks show an increase of cash on hand.

Trust Companies Condition.

The official statements of the trust companies of Greater New York are perhaps fraught with the greatest interest. These institutions were forced to bear the brunt of the financial storm, which broke with the suspension of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. The 21 companies which have thus far reported show a falling off of deposits from \$278,056,300 on August 22d last, to \$190,256,500 on December 19th. The loss of deposits was accompanied by the calling in of loans, the reduction in the latter instance amounting to \$78,000,000. The market values of stocks, etc., show a decline of about \$20,000,000.

In specie the 21 trust companies show a loss of less than \$2,000,000 while in legal tenders and bank notes, held as reserve they show an increase of nearly \$1,000,000.

Capital Unimpaired.

The report of the Trust Company of America, which withstood a run of many days, shows a net decline in cash reserve of less than 1 per cent. since August 1st. The capital of the Trust Company of America as with all the other companies submitting reports, maintains unimpaired. This showing of the company is made despite the fact that during the run it paid out more than \$50,000,000. Part of this came from the \$20,000,000 fund turned over to the institution by the committee of trust companies which came to the relief of the Trust Company of America, when it was most needed. Loans to directors which six months ago amounted to \$3,500,000, do not appear in the December statement, all directors having paid up during the crisis.

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New York, Special.—Thursday was the date of the expiration of most of the 60-day withdrawal notices required by savings banks at the height of the panic in October, but scarcely a depositor called for his money. The banks expected few demands, as they were convinced the feeling of financial unrest was practically over. In most cases withdrawals were more than offset by deposits.

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FINE BANK SHOWING

Statements Issued Indicate a Healthy Condition

RESERVES ABNORMALLY LARGE

Formal Statements Filed With the State Banking Department Speak Volumes For the Strength of the Trust Companies and Larger Banks of the Empire State.

New York, Special.—Under call of the State banking department for reports of the condition on December 19th, 21 trust companies and 29 State banks of Greater New York have filed their formal statements. While the effects of the recent storm are plainly evident, especially in regard to those few institutions against whom the attack seemed most direct, the statements as a whole bear testimony of the quick recovery generally made and the unwavering confidence of the great body of depositors. The reports also show that certain of the State banks of New York City did their share toward relieving the financial situation in other cities. They accomplished this by accepting from the local national banks a large quantity of clearing house certificates leaving the national banks in position to employ their cash in relief of customers and correspondents in the interior.

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