

THAW FLEES ASYLUM

SLAYER OF WHITE KNOCKS DOWN GUARD AND ESCAPES IN TAXICAB.

FUGITIVE ON BOARD YACHT

Wife of Maniac Asserts He Boarded Vessel Near South Norwalk, Conn.—Prison Plot Is Suspected—Murderer Cannot Be Extradited.

New York, Aug. 18.—Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, escaped from Matteawan on Sunday. He made his daring dash for liberty in a taxicab.

From Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw the authorities learned that Thaw made his escape on a yacht from Roton Point, near South Norwalk, Conn. She did not reveal the source of information.

Within an hour after his dash for liberty he had crossed the line dividing the states of New York and Connecticut and he is beyond the reach of the New York authorities. It is believed that extradition is impossible unless he is held for insanity in another state and committed to some asylum there.

Thaw's escape was one of the most dramatic affairs of the kind ever recorded. After knocking down a milkman to the Matteawan asylum grounds, he leaped into a taxicab standing just outside the wall. This was headed for the Connecticut state line and the moment Thaw entered the chauffeur put on full speed and dashed away. Before a half mile had been covered by the taxicab it overtook a six-cylinder touring car that had been moving slowly, also toward the Connecticut line. The taxicab slackened speed and Thaw leaped out as the smaller machine drew alongside the touring car. The door of the latter was open and Thaw leaped aboard. As the door slammed, the touring car sped away at a rate of at least eighty miles an hour. The machine dashed through Stormville, N. Y., fourteen miles from the asylum, without any diminution of speed and, according to late reports, received by the asylum authorities, crossed the Connecticut line in the vicinity of New Canaan, Conn.

Dr. Raymond Charles Francis Krieb, superintendent of Matteawan, believes that Thaw's escape was the result of a carefully planned and well executed conspiracy. He received information a few hours after Thaw's escape that led him to believe, he said, that the fugitive had been carried to a Connecticut seaport town, where a yacht had been waiting off shore to take him aboard.

The superintendent ordered the arrest of Howard Barnum, the asylum guard who was on duty at the time the wealthy young slayer broke away from the institution, to which he was committed on February 1, 1908. Doctor Krieb was appointed superintendent on June 6 of this year, succeeding Dr. John W. Russell. Doctor Russell was dismissed as the result of an alleged \$20,000 bribery plot for the release of Thaw. John N. Anhalt, a young lawyer, is now serving a prison sentence for his participation in the bribery conspiracy.

Ever since Thaw was sent to Matteawan, more than five years ago, his mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw of Pittsburgh, has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in attempts to have him freed legally from restraint.

As soon as Evelyn Nesbit Thaw heard of her husband's escape she asked for protection. She declared she believed her life in danger and, accordingly, she was given police protection. She is also being guarded by a private detective hired by Arthur Hammerstein.

The theatrical escape of Harry K. Thaw from the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan adds another act to the sensational tragedy that had its beginning in New York city on the night of June 25, 1906. On that occasion, in company with his young wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and two friends, Thaw went to the Madison Square roof garden to witness the opening performance of a musical comedy. Near the close of the performance Thaw left his seat and began to pace back and forth in the aisle behind the seats occupied by Stanford White, an architect of international fame, and his son.

In this setting Thaw drew a revolver and fired three bullets into Stanford White's body. The architect died almost instantly. Thaw was then arrested by a policeman. Thaw at the time of the tragedy was twenty-seven years old and was known as "the young spendthrift millionaire."

Mrs. Pankhurst Flees. London, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst left England for France. She had been out on "license" under the "cat and mouse act." It was reported that the police received orders not to arrest her if she left England.

Auto Hit by Train; Five Die. Carrollton, Mo., Aug. 18.—Five passengers in an automobile were killed and the driver dangerously injured when an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe passenger train struck the machine at a crossing near here.

Accused of Stealing Current. New York, Aug. 18.—Frank Pulver and John Eisermann, superintendent and engineer of a building, were arrested on a charge of having stolen \$30,000 worth of electricity from the New York Edison company.

INDIANS ON THEIR WAY TO THE SHAN KIVE



Here is a band of 100 Uta Indians on their way to take part in the Shan Kive, the annual festival of the Pike's Peak region. This year the fete, which takes place the first week in September in the Garden of the Gods, will be marked by the dedication of a monument commemorating the last massacre of whites in that region.

RECEIVES PEACE PLANS

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE IS FINALLY DELIVERED.

Mexico's Provisional Head May Be a Candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

Mexico City, Aug. 18.—President Wilson's message to President Huerta is now in the possession of the government, which may be expected to reject it or to return some answer shortly. Foreign Minister Gamboa in the two conferences with John Lind, President Wilson's special representative in Mexico, came to the conclusion with the consent of President Huerta, that the simplest way to an end was to accept the document for President Huerta and his cabinet and study it.

It would appear now that as the message has been in the possession of the government since Thursday night, and no action concerning it has yet been announced, there is a good chance for its acceptance.

President Huerta gave Friday night what was considered to be an intimation that he would be a candidate for election to the presidency in the autumn. When asked as to his intentions, he said it was undesirable for him to make at this time a statement as to the possibility of his candidacy, but that he might announce his intention in a fortnight.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The Huerta government, through conferences between John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, and Foreign Minister Gamboa, now knows the viewpoint of the United States and its desire for only a peaceful and friendly solution of Mexico's troubles. The formal communication will be transmitted to representatives of foreign powers here Monday.

It is expected in diplomatic circles that President Huerta will formally announce a call for an early election, even setting the date. It is regarded as possible that the constitutionalists would participate in an election conducted by a nonpartisan commission of Mexicans, a plan now under discussion here as an alternative that might be used.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE

Newport, R. I., Aug. 15.—"It's all false," was the comment made here by friends of Robert Goellet and his beautiful wife, formerly Elsie Whelan, when they were told of a report that the couple were to be divorced.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 14.—Posses are scouring southeastern Iowa in the hunt for three bandits who, after blowing open the postoffice safe at West Liberty, shot L. W. Swem, mayor of the town.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 16.—The British ambassador at Washington announces that the United States will permit the Forty-third regiment of Ottawa infantry corps of 400 men to visit New Haven, Conn., August 29.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 18.—In an automobile accident here, James Mead, aged eleven, son of John Mead, proprietor of the Erie (Pa.) Times, was killed. Six other persons were injured, one of whom may die.

New York, Aug. 18.—Henry S. Boutell of Chicago, minister to Switzerland, came back on the America. He had perhaps heard of the troubles of Henry Lans Wilson, ambassador to Mexico, caused by overmuch talk, for he handed interviewers his card, upon one side of which was written "Mr. Boutell respectfully declines the pleasure of an interview."

London, Aug. 18.—James R. Bell, the original of Kipling's "Bridge Builder," is dead at his home here.

Hold-up on "Frisco" Limited. Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 19.—A bandit, who boarded a Pullman car of St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train, known as the Meteor, at the Union station here, robbed four of the passengers of \$100.

Baseball Magnate Is Buried. Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 19.—William H. Locke, president of the Philadelphia National League Baseball club, who died at Ventnor, N. J., last Thursday, was buried in the South side cemetery.

SULZER IS REBUFFED

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR GLYNN REFUSES TO TEST CLAIM IN COURT.

CLAIMANT DEMANDS ABDICATION, EXECUTIVE ASKS FOR SUIT, AND BOTH ARE DENIED—MAY INVOLVE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 18.—William H. Sulzer's plan to invoke the arbitration of the courts on the question whether any of the functions attaching to the office of lieutenant governor of New York was checked out on Friday by the lieutenant governor.

Replying to a formal proposal by the impeached executive to submit the issue to adjudication on an agreed statement of facts, Mr. Glynn declared it was beyond his power to "barter away any of the functions attaching to the office in which I am placed by your impeachment."

"Any attempt on my part to do so," he said, "or to stipulate a method by which it might be done, would properly place me in the position you now occupy—that of being impeached for malfeasance in office."

Mr. Glynn declared further that he proposed to perform every function of the office of governor "except in so far as I am restrained by your illegal action or by physical force."

The announcement of the lieutenant governor's policy came late at night and followed negotiations between the respective counsel of the two men in the afternoon, which it was then supposed had resulted in a virtual agreement to take the case to the court of appeals.

The letter was delivered to Mr. Sulzer at the executive mansion. Subsequently a horde of irate Murphy followers suggested, through their spokesman, that Mr. Glynn turn out a regiment of the National Guard, which is ready to obey his commands, and forcibly wrest the scepter of government from Mr. Sulzer.

Again Mr. Glynn shook his head. It is the purpose of Mr. Sulzer's counsel, who contend that indictments for high treason against Tammany Boss Murphy and his lieutenants will be asked for, to maintain before the court of impeachment that Tammany Hall coercion brought about the impeachment of Mr. Sulzer.

The serious condition of Mrs. Sulzer necessitated the recall of Dr. Robert Abrahams from New York. No official bulletin was forthcoming from the executive mansion concerning Mrs. Sulzer, but an afternoon bulletin, dictated by Dr. Abrahams after he had learned of the patient's condition over the telephone, stated that she was "still in a precarious condition," with a temperature of 102 and pulse 118.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The federal government soon may be confronted with the problem of determining whom it will recognize as governor of New York.

Under the Dick law, by which the National Guard enjoys government aid, regulations for arms, ammunition, supplies and transportation must be approved by the governor.

MAY LOSE THE CONCLAVE

Los Angeles Is Opposed by Grand Master for Next Triennial Encampment City.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 16.—Opposition to Los Angeles as the thirty-third triennial convocation city has developed since the choice was made at the grand encampment meeting and it is reported in Knight Templar circles that Grand Master Arthur MacArthur will withhold his sanction on the choice of the city.

To Ask World Parade. Newport, R. I., Aug. 19.—An invitation to natives of the world to meet at Hampton roads in 1915, and pass through the Panama canal accompanied by a fleet from the U. S. navy, will be issued by Wilson.

Noted Sportsman Is Dead. New Orleans, Aug. 19.—H. A. ("Bud") Ranaud, aged sixty, formerly connected with the fair grounds race track and well known in sporting circles for many years, died here of cirrhosis of the liver.

RAPS AT M'DERMOTT

WITNESS SAYS HE GOT \$7,500 FOR SHAPING BILL.

Former Chief Page of House Testifies Before the Lobby Inquiry Committee.

Washington, Aug. 18.—A story of bribery, petty and large, of conferences with lobbyists and of campaign funds raised by manufacturers, involving Representative James T. McDermott of Chicago, was told by I. H. McMichael, former chief page of the house, before the house lobby investigation committee Friday.

McMichael said that Chicago members of the National Association of Manufacturers raised \$1,250 as a campaign fund for McDermott, told of numerous transactions between Martin M. Mulhall and the stockyards congressman. He swore that McDermott told him that he received \$7,500 for his efforts to have the loan shark bill in the District of Columbia amended so that it would not injure pawnbrokers, and told of numerous conferences between the congressman and the lobbyist.

At one of these conferences, at which he was present, McMichael said that McDermott told Mulhall he would need \$6,000 for his campaign expenses, and that Mulhall said he would try to get it for him. Shortly after that, he said, Mulhall brought to McDermott's office a list of the Chicago members of the National Association of Manufacturers and McDermott marked who were in his district. McMichael, in the capacity of McDermott's confidential secretary, then returned the list to Mulhall and later gave Mulhall \$75 to go to Chicago at the request of McDermott, who said he "was broke."

This was during the 1912 campaign. After he had been elected McDermott told McMichael that Mulhall had not raised a cent for him and had left him a \$300 hotel bill to pay.

PRESIDENT GIVES HIS VIEWS

Wilson Gives His Ideas on Rural Credits in Statement From White House.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The following statement was issued at the White House embodying the views of President Wilson on rural credits:

"Again and again during the discussion of the currency bill it has been urged that special provision should be made in it for the facilitating of such credits to the farmers of the country who stand in need of agricultural credits as distinguished from ordinary commercial and industrial credits. Such proposals were not adopted because such credits could only be imperfectly provided for in such a measure. The scope and character of the bill, its immediate and chief purpose could not be made to reach as far as the special interests of the farmer require.

DECLARES RAYS CURE CANCER

Tasmania Doctor Tells of Success in Treatment of Disease in Hospital There.

Hobart, Tasmania, Aug. 14.—Dr. Roberts, senior surgeon of the general hospital here, claims to have attained remarkable success in the cure of cancer by Roentgen secondary rays filtered through silver, copper or tin-plate. He declares he has treated 40 cases of cancer in this way without a recurrence of the disease.

Catholic Meet Ends

Milwaukee, Aug. 15.—At the closing session of the Catholic Federated Societies Charles I. Denschwand of New Orleans was re-elected president and Anthony Maire of St. Louis, secretary. Baltimore gets the next convention.

Farmers Thrash at Night

La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 19.—Moonlight thrashing is now the rule on farms about La Crosse, both on the Wisconsin and Minnesota sides of the river. Crews were unable to work in the daytime on account of heat.

Bryan Defends His Acts

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 19.—In the first issue of his Commoner W. J. Bryan has an extended editorial in which he justifies in his own mind his return to the chautauqua platform while acting as a member of the cabinet.

READY FOR DRY FARMING SHOW

Great International Congress Will Be Held in Tulsa.

ENORMOUS CROWD EXPECTED

Farmers and Farm Scientists From Many Nations Will Take Part in the Proceedings—Five Big Pavilions Erected.

Tulsa, Okla.—The eighth annual meeting of the International Dry-Farming Congress and Exposition, a world-wide organization with branch offices in nineteen nations and members in sixty, will open here on October 22, and the attendance is expected to be very large. Tulsa has been hustling to provide accommodations for the affair and is doing well.

Forty acres of land are ready as an exposition grounds, and 80 acres more have been set aside for farm machinery exhibits and demonstrations. Five great buildings are under way. One pavilion, 80 by 100 feet in size, will be given up entirely to an exhibit on which the United States department of agriculture is spending \$20,000. Fifty counties of Oklahoma will show their products in an "Oklahoma Kaffir corn palace." Crop exhibits from seventeen western states will be housed in a third building 80 by 300 feet; while a fourth of the same size will hold specimens from three provinces of Canada and a dozen foreign countries. The new Republic of China is spending more than \$10,000 to send a collection of Manchurian crops to Tulsa for this occasion, while Russia is doing as well on a great exhibit from all of its government dry-farm experiment stations. A fifth building will be given over entirely to a show of the manufactured crop of products of Oklahoma.

Dry-farming, which is merely a method of holding rainfall in the soil for the use of growing crops and which thereby conquers periodical drought, is a practical necessity over 63 per cent of the earth's agricultural surface. As a result, the work of the International Dry-Farming congress extends through many nations and its annual sessions are attended by delegates from many countries. This year farmers and farm scientists are expected from Argentina, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Palestine, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Russia, Spain, South Africa, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The sessions of the congress proper will last through five days, from October 27 to 31. Ten subjects will be made the basis of as many meetings and farmers and farm scientists will talk about soils, tillage methods and machinery, seeds and seed breeding, farm forestry, live stock and dairying, farm education for farmers' children, farm management and the saving of waste, farm engineering, scientific research on farm subjects, the modern agricultural college and the farm home. The last-named subject will be handled through the International Congress of Farm Women, a branch organization which in itself brings out several thousand delegates annually and which has working sections in many foreign nations.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, Canada, is president of the International Dry-Farming congress for 1913. John T. Burns of Tulsa is the international secretary.

New Easy Drink

A new "bug" for dry but poverty-stricken bootleggers has been invented by the followers of John Barleycorn.

The other morning Paddy Morrison, who tends bar at a certain prominent Market street place in Galveston, Texas, was calmly wiping the dishes when a well-dressed young chap came in from the front door and said:

"I beg pardon, but do you allow ladies in this place?"

"No, sir," responded Morrison. "It's agin' the law."

"Well, that's too bad," muttered the stranger. "My wife and I just got into town and she's mighty anxious for a good cold chert lemonade. The only place you can get a good chert lemonade is in a saloon. If you will make one, might I take it to her?"

"Sure," said Paddy. "Just have her step into the doorway to the side, over there, and I'll fix you up."

"Thanks," said the visitor. "Just give me a little whisky before you shake up the lemonade."

Having tossed off his little drink, the stranger said he would go and tell the Mrs. to step into the doorway. Paddy started to shake up the chert lemonade.

He has been shaking it ever since.

WILLIAM SULZER IS IMPEACHED

Governor of New York Accused of Larceny and Perjury.

SUMMARY OF THE CHARGES

Diversions of Campaign Contributions for Stock Speculation Is Alleged—Story of the Executive's Fight With Tammany.

Albany, N. Y.—William Sulzer, governor of New York, has been impeached by the lower house of the state legislature, and will be tried by the senate and the circuit court of appeals, sitting together as a court of impeachment. The article of impeachment, which was adopted by a vote of 79 to 45, charges the governor with perjury and larceny of campaign funds and with other slightly less serious offenses.

An important part of the charge is that Mr. Sulzer diverted campaign contributions to his private use and invested them in stocks. Just before the impeachment Mrs. Sulzer made a statement to the effect that she had taken part of the campaign money and bought stocks with it in Wall Street. She will probably take the witness stand at the trial to tell this story.

Charges Against Sulzer

Stripped of their legal verbiage, the articles of impeachment against Governor Sulzer are as follows:

- 1.—That Governor Sulzer, in filing his statement of campaign expenses, set forth that his entire receipts were \$5,450 and his expenditures \$7,724; that this statement "was false"; and was intended by him to be false; that his list of receipts failed to include 11 specific contributions, ranging in amount from \$100 to \$2,500.
- 2.—That Governor Sulzer attached to his statement of campaign expenses an affidavit declaring that the statement was "a full and detailed statement of all moneys received or contributed or expended by him directly or indirectly." That this affidavit "was false and was corruptly made by him," and that he was "guilty of willful and corrupt perjury."
- 3.—That Governor Sulzer "was guilty of mal and corrupt conduct in his office as governor and was guilty of bribing witnesses." The specific charges is that while the Frawley committee was investigating the governor's campaign accounts he "fraudulently induced" three witnesses (his campaign manager, a personal friend, and a stock broker) "to withhold their testimony from said committee."
- 4.—That the governor was guilty of "suppressing evidence" in violation of the state penal law. The specific charge is that he "practiced deceit and fraud and used threats and menaces with intent to prevent the Frawley committee from procuring the attendance and testimony of certain witnesses."
- 5.—That the governor was guilty of "preventing and dissuading a witness from attending under a subpoena" the sessions of the Frawley committee. The witness referred to is Frederick L. Colwell, alleged to have acted as Sulzer's agent in certain stock transactions.
- 6.—That prior to his election the governor appropriated campaign contributions to his own use, "and used the same, or a large part thereof, in speculating in stocks . . . and thereby stole such checks and was guilty of larceny."
- 7.—That Governor Sulzer promised and threatened to use the authority and influence of his office for the purpose of affecting the vote or political action of certain public officers, including two assemblymen.
- 8.—That he "corruptly used his authority as governor to affect the prices of securities on the New York stock exchange, in some of which he was speculating."

How It All Started

When Governor Sulzer, the "people's governor" and the "poor man's friend," refused to do the bidding of Boss Murphy of Tammany Hall, the most remarkable political drama New York state had ever seen was begun.

From that very moment Tammany Hall carried out a steady and consistent program of warfare against Sulzer and all things Sulzer. The governor replied in kind, as well as he could. A Tammanyized legislature instituted an "investigation" of Sulzer, and Sulzer reciprocated with an "investigation" of some Tammany-controlled state department.

What was it all about? Direct primaries, mainly. Also about appointments. Boss Murphy sought to have certain organization men appointed to office. Sulzer declined to appoint them, although he had been something of an organization man himself for a great many years, and immediately after his election to the governorship had been intimate with Murphy, so intimate that Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were welcome at the "People's House," as Governor Sulzer asserted himself in an interview.

Sulzer may have told the truth when he said his life was in danger. He declared, after his break with Tammany Hall, that he had employed guards to protect him against possible assassination. Attack after attack, mostly traceable to political enemies, was made on Sulzer. He was accused of perjury, the alleged offense having been committed, according to his accuser, in 1890. That accusation didn't seem to have much effect in the way of ruining Sulzer, so suit was filed in Philadelphia by a young woman of the name of Mignon (Polly) Hopkins, charging Sulzer with breach of promise. This action, Sulzer said also, was a move on the part of his political enemies. Hopkins asked \$30,000 damages for her wounded heart. Sulzer admitted having known Miss Hopkins some years ago, but denied that he had ever proposed marriage to her.

Row Over Direct Primaries. When Sulzer promised real direct primaries to the people of New York, he evidently meant what he said. When he went into office he made it his business to start legislation for direct primaries on his way. He discovered, however, that he and his political associates had very different ideas of the kind of direct primaries New York wanted. A bill was introduced at the instigation of Sulzer, but before it was voted upon another direct primary bill, which Sulzer characterized as "fraud upon the people," was introduced in both branches of the legislature and passed. Governor Sulzer vetoed it, and then called upon the legislators to pass his bill. The assembly and then the senate killed the Sulzer bill, amid scenes such as the senate and assembly chambers had never before seen. There were shouts of rage and shakings of fists in the direction of the capitol. There were cheers and shouts when it was announced that the bills had been killed.

Sulzer then started a campaign to obtain direct primaries. He enlisted many well known men in his cause, and called the legislature in extraordinary session. It had then become a case of open warfare.

His Campaign Fund Investigated. The governor's staid investigators of several state departments, and then Tammany retaliated in kind with an investigation of Sulzer's campaign fund by a legislative committee. Senator Frawley, a Tammany chieftain, was the chairman of the committee and it commenced its sittings in Albany. It was intimated that Sulzer had received checks for his campaign fund which he had not listed in his sworn statement, a misdemeanor under the laws of New York state. Two checks were introduced into the evidence. One was for \$2,500 from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the bankers, and endorsed "Mr. Schiff's contribution to the Sulzer campaign." The other check was for \$500 and was signed by Abram I. Elkus, a prominent New York city lawyer. It was alleged by Frawley committee that neither of these checks appeared in Sulzer's campaign list.

A later session of the Frawley committee, held in New York, it developed that Sulzer had owed the stock brokerage firm of Harris & Fuller \$48,599.38 on January 1, 1912, when Sulzer was in congress. According to testimony and evidence offered, Sulzer had been a steady loser in the stock market. The brokers to whom he owed money dunned him for payment, according to the testimony, and Sulzer was finally rescued by his business partner, ex-Governor A. E. Springs of Montana, who paid \$5,000, and Louis B. Josephthal of New York, who, on July 19 last, paid \$26,749.21.

It also developed before the committee that Sulzer had traded with Boyer, Griswold & Co., Charles H. Reynolds, formerly cashier for the firm, testified that on October 16 last, Frederick L. Colwell, whom he understood to be an agent for Sulzer, had bought 200 shares of Big Four for \$12,025. The stock was paid for the same day with check given in payment for the stock was a campaign contribution. The Frawley committee alleged that the seven other checks were also campaign contributions, and asserted that this would be proved.

Other Governors Impeached. Seven other governors in the United States have faced impeachment proceedings. These men and the results that followed were:

- Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862, acquitted.
- Harrison Reed, Florida, 1868, charges dropped.
- William W. Holden, North Carolina, 1870, removed.
- Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871, charges dropped.
- David Butler, Nebraska, 1871, removed.
- Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana, 1872, term expired and proceedings dropped.
- Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1876, resigned.

How Much Better Today. If it is good to use attention tomorrow, how much better is it to do so today. If tomorrow it is in your interest to attend, how much more is it today, that you may be able to do so tomorrow also, and may not defer it again to the third day.—Epictetus.



W. R. Motherwell.



Governor Sulzer.