# RESULTS OF POSTAL INVESTIGATION

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, J. L. Bristow, Gives Details of the Fraudulent Practices Unearthed in the Postoffice Department-Memorandum of the President.

Notifying Congress of the results of | people, and all punishment rests ultithe investigation into corrupt practices obtaining in the Postoffice department, President Roosevelt sent the following memorandum to the legisla-

tive body: It appears that in December, 1902, Postmaster-General Payne and Congressman E. F. Loud, chairman of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, held various consultations regarding the postal service, and as a result of these interviews it was determined that as soon as possible after the necessary appropriations could be made by the Congress an investigation should be made of the service, both Messrs. Payne and Loud agreeing as to the need for the investigation and the time when it should take place. Accordingly, an increase of \$5,000 in the appropriation bill reported in January was made for the express purpose of car-

rying on the investigation in question. The investigation made by Mr. Bristow discloses a condition of gross corruption in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General and in that of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office department. In the case of the superintendent of free delivery, Machen, the evidence shows that his misconduct began immediately after his appointment in September, 1893. In the case of the general superintendent of salaries and allowances, Beavers, it began soon after he was appointed to that place in 1897. In the case of Assistant Attorney-General Typer it has gone on for a number of years, but it is impossible to say exactly when it began. The following is a list of the fourteen Post-Office employes in the service at the time this investigation was begun, who are apparently most seriously implicated in the wrongdoing, together with an account of the steps that have been taken by the Government in each case.

(The case of ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath, who had left the service over three years before this investigation was begun, is set forth in the report of Mr. Bristow.)

James N. Tyner, Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office department; appointed special agent, Post-Office department, March 7, 1861; with intervals of a few years has been in the service ever since, and was Postmaster-General under President Grant for several months; he was removed April 22, 1903; he has since been indicted three times. A. W. Machen, general superintendent

free-delivery system; appointed clerk in post-office at Toledo, Ohio, March 1, 1887; continuously in service ever since save for three years; removed May 27, 1960; has since been indicted fourteen times. George W. Beavers, general superin-

tendent of salaries and allowances; appointed to clerkship in New York postoffice January, 1881; continuous service ever since; resignation accepted to take effect March 31, 1963; has since been indicted eight times.

James T. Metcalf, superintendent money-order system; appointed post-office inspector February 2, 1882; has been in postal service ever since; removed June 17, 1903; has been indicted once.

Daniel V. Miller, assistant attorney, Post-Office department; appointed July 1, 1902; removed May 25, 1903; indicted once; after one mistrial was retired and acquitted.

Louis Kempner, superintendent registry system; appointed clerk in New York post-office August, 1886; removed October

Charles Hedges, superintendent city free-delivery service; appointed assistant superintendent free-delivery service July 1. 1999; removed July 22, 1962,

James W. Erwin, assistant superintendent free-delivery service; appointed postoffice inspector June 27, 1857; removed September 16, 1902; Indicted once.

W. Scott Towers, superintendent Station C. Washington, D. C.; appointed elerk. Washington post-office November, 1890; removed October, 1902; indicted three

times. Otto F. Weis, assistant superintendent registry division, New York post-office; appointed clerk, New York post-office June, 1990; removed October 21, 1982.

T. W. McGregor, clerk, free-delivery division, in charge of supplies; appointed Post-Office department, March 11, 1891; removed June 5, 1963; indicted twice.

C. E. Upton, clerk, free-delivery division; appointed July 1, 1900; removed June & 1962; indicted once,

M. W. Louis, superintendent supply division: appointed Kansus City post-office April 17, 1897; removed October 21, 1963. Charles B. Terry, clerk, supply division; appointed September 29, 1900; removed October 21, 1902

The three chief offenders in the Government service were Tyner, Machen and Beavers. As regards Messrs. Beavers and Machen the corruption took the form of bribery and blackmail in connection with the purchase of Government supplies. In the office of the Assistant Attorney General for the Post-Office department, under Typer and Barrett, far greater wrong was inflicted upon the public than could be measured by a pecuniary standard, for in this office the corruption of the Government officials took the form favoring get-rich-quick concerns and simflar swindling schemes; in other words, the criminals, whom it was the sworn duty of these Government officials prosecute, paid them for permission to

fleece the public unmolested. I heart y approve of the recommendation of Messrs, Conrad and Bonaparte that the statute of limitations be extended in the case of Government servants to a period of at least five years; for the persons who in such positions of trust engage in corrupt practices can ordinarily conceal their guilt for a longer time than is covered by the present short statute of

Hmitations. No crime calls for sterner reprobation than the crime of the corruptionist in public life, and of the man who seeks to corrupt him. The bribe giver and the bribe taker are equally guilty. Both allke sin against the primary law of the State's safety. All questions of difference in party policy sink into insignificance when the people of this country are brought face to face with a question like this, which lies at the root of honest and decent government. On this question, and on all others like it, we can afford to have no division among good citizens. Self-government becomes a farce if the representatives of the people corrupt others or are themselves corrupted. Freedom is not a gift which will tarry long in the hands of the dishonest or of those so foolish or so incompetent as to tolerate dishonesty in their public servants. Unmately with the people. The toleration of the wrong, not the exposure of the wrong, is the real offense.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BRISTOW TELLS OF FRAUDS.

Astounding Revelations of Long-Existing Corruption.

The report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General J. L. Bristow on the postal investigation is substantially as

He first takes up the case of Michael W. Louis of Cincinnati, appointed in 1897 Acting Superintendent of the Supply Division. His peculations amounted to many thousands of dollars. He was removed in October, 1903.

The administrative methods of Tyner and Barrett are clearly illustrated in a number of cases which were passed upon

by them. Mr. Bristow shows how many fraudulent schemes were accorded protection by Barrett and allowed use of the mails. These include many small swindles in the shape of lottery inducements, landinvestment schemes, etc.

Of the "turf-investment" swindles Mr. Bristow says:

E. J. Arnold & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., were conducting what is known as a "turf-investment" scheme. On November 25, 1902, the inspectors, having investigated the company, recommended that a fraud order be issued against it. In the meantime the company had employed Barrett as its attorney and paid him a fee of \$5,000. And instead of issuing a fraud order Tyner gave the company a letter of commendation. Two days after check of \$1.000 as an additional fee. The company failed in February, 1903assets, \$75,000; Habilities, \$3,120,776.

J. J. Ryan & Co.-J. J. Ryan & Co., of St. Louis, was a kindred institution to Arnold & Co. In October, 1902, the inspectors recommended a fraud order against this company. The company was given a hearing by the Assistant-Attorney General's Office and another investigation by the inspectors was requested. In the meantime J. M. Johns, an attorney at Rockville, Ind., made a proposition to Ryan that for a fee of \$5.000 he could help him, through his friend D. V. Miller, of the Assistant Attorney-General's Office. After some negotiations it was agreed that \$4,500 would be paid to Johns by Ryan if he would give him a "clean bill' before the Post-Office department This Johns agreed to do, and Miller secured a favorable ruling for Ryan & Co. which he sent to Johns. As a result of this transaction Miller and Johns were

Riffing of the safe .- On April 21, 1903. while the investigation of the Assistant Attorney-General's Office was in progress. Mrs. J. N. Typer, in a clandestine manner, admitted Mrs. Barrett and Mr Hamner, a safe expert, into a private room of the Assistant Attorney-General's Office, where he unlocked the safe and took out all of the contents, which Mrs. Typer carried off. What was in the safe no one knows but the Typers. Mrs. Typer stated that she went to the office and secured the contents of the rafe under the direction of her husband, which statement he confirmed. As a result of this episode Typer was summarily removed from the office of Assistant Attorney-General and Christiancy resigned. For six years under Typer's adminis-

tration certain favored frauds and lotterlea were given free use of the mails. Barrett's scheme to resign and practice before the Office, and Tyner's part in that scheme, as set forth in the body of this report, was the climax of official perfidy, more evil in its results and more demoralizing to the public conscience than outright embezziement or open

Typer and Barrett were indicted on October 5 by the grand jury for the District of Columbia for conspiracy to defraud.

The frauds in money-order forms, in which James T. Metcalf, superintendent of the money-order system, is involved, and for which he was removed from office, are next taken up.

A long list of swindles carried out by which will necessitate further investiga-August W. Machen of Ohio is enumerated, and the charge is made that he has been guilty of forgery. The schemes by which the government was defrauded include carriers' satchels, the Groff fasteners for letter boxes, painting of street letter boxes, carriers' leather cases, the contract for street letter boxes, package boxes, the Montague Indicator, a device attached to street letter boxes showing the hours of collection, and rural carriers'

budges.

The report continues "In August, 1897, George W. Beavers was appointed chief of the salary and allowance division. Beavers' methods have heen reckless and without rule or regularity. Increases of allowances for clerk hire in post-offices were made as matters of favor regardless of the necessities of the service. Promotions were frequently made without consideration of the merits of the clerk promoted. Longtime leases for post-office premises were canceled and the rent increased upon the recommendation of prominent political leaders, sometimes without regard to the rental value of the premises."

In the list of Beavers' misdeeds are included the sale of promotions, and the padding of pay rolls for clerk hire, operations which netted Beavers many thousands of dollars.

The report shows that the government has been swindled out of a vast amount of money by fraudulent leases. Twenty cases are cited, in all of which Beavers was implicated, and which have been fully proved. The revelations in this connection, and in the case of the purchasing of large amounts of "Brandt Automatic Cashiers," are astounding.

Mr. Bristow says: "Eliminating from consideration all indications of fraud and passing upon the case wholly as a question of administrative judgment, it appears to me that this transaction would have justified the summary removal from office of First Assist-

ant Postmaster-General Heath and George W. Beavers. "But the element of fraud can not be eliminated. Men of ordinary intelligence rarely waste the public revenues in such a manner without a personal motive. A bribe of \$12,500 was paid Congressman Edmund H. Driggs to secure the order for 250 machines. A part of this money has been traced to the bank account of der our system all power comes from the | Eeavers.

Many peorle who build homes supply is the most important problem with which they have to grapple. The face is that an abundant quantity of water should be provided for before the location for house or stable or garden is chosen. Every additional foot which water has to be carried inshes the supply.—Country Life

Water Supply Important.

### Farmers' Interest in Roads.

It costs the farmers of the United less the cost.-Leavenworth Times. patch."

## The Next Necessity.

the country fail to realize, until it is | States nearly three times more to get | cago sent a lot of seed to his constitoo late, that the question of water | their crops to market than it does the | tuents a few days ago and very soon farmers of Europe on an equal ton- afterward received a reply from one of nage of farm products. This is be- them, which read: "After taking one cause the roads of Europe are three package of your grass seed I've be times as good as the roads of this come a hay-seed. The corn you sent country on an average. The enor- has been planted in the vacant lot mous cost of transporting crops to near the bank building. It is nine market can be reduced only by im- inches tigh now and all the people re creases the expense and often dimin- proving the highways over which they | fer to it as McAndrews park, Try to are hauled. The better the roads the | send us a few trees and a watermelos

#### "Driggs, Beavers, and Miller have been indicted by the Federal grand jury in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y."

The report continues: "In 1890, while John Wanamaker was Postmaster-General, an effort was made to introduce the Bundy time recorder for use in the postal service, but it failed. Later, during the administration of Postmaster-General Wilson, upon the recommendation of A. W. Machen, it was adopted. Machen estimated that the entire free-delivery service could be supplied for \$45,599.50.

"In 1901 an effort was made by First Assistant Postmaster-General W. M. Johnson and his chief clerk, John M. Masten, to reduce the price of these time recorders, but the effort was afterwards abandoned.

"H. J. Truesdell, who was agent of the company at the time these clocks were first adopted, states that he paid Machen \$1,000 for his services in securing their introduction into the service. Criminal action on such payment is barred by the

statute of limitations. By the purchasing of canceling machines for use in the postal service it is shown that the government has lost over \$100,000, which sum was divided among the conspirators interested. Here again criminal action is barred by the statute of lim-

Says Mr. Bristow: "The most important contract for canceling machines was that for the Doremus. Its original promoters were W. D. Doremus, the inventor; L. T. Michener, member of the law firm of Dudley & Michener, of Washington, and H. J. Truesdell, of Binghamton, N. Y. The company was organized August 3, 1899, and capitalized for \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each. Truesdell was on Typer wrote this letter Barrett received intimate personal relations with Beavers, and in 1899 an order was given for 100 machines, at \$150 each. Long before all of the 100 machines had been delivered the department received numerous complaints from postmasters stating that they were worthless; and on account of the great dissatisfaction with this first 100 known as Model No. 1 the Doremus company established a factory of its own in Washington and created Model No. 2. and Beavers, without testing its efficiency, on June 30, 1900, contracted for 100 of the new machines at \$225 each. Model No. 2 also proved a failure, and Model No. 8 was made, and Beavers promptly gave an

> "Of the 200 machines purchased of models Nos. 1 and 2 but 39 are now in use, the remaining 161 being practically a net

> order for 100 machines of that model at

"Bix hundred and seventy-one of these machines have been ordered by the dopartment, at a net cost of \$143,475. This is a repetition of the story of automatio cashiers and Elliott & Hatch typewriters, except that it is on a larger scale.

"In 1901 Truesdell and Green became astranged and Truesdell left the employ of the Bunday company, and also sold his interest in the Doremus canceling machine. When interviewed by the inspectors Truesdell stated that before the second order on June 30, 1900, was given for 100 machinea Green told him he had transferred to Ferry S. Heath, First Asvistant Postmaster-General, \$20,000 worth of his stock, in consideration of receiving an order for not less than 300 ma-

"Heath refused to make a written statement, but said verbally to Inspector Simmons that he never received any stock from the Doremus Canceling Machine Company or any remuneration of any kind, directly or indirctlye,

"On October 5, 1903, indictments were found against Green, Doremus and Beavers for conspiracy to defraud.

"The evidence against Heath was also submitted to the district attorney, who decided that it was not sufficient to warrant his indictment, "The administration of Beavers was, if

possible, more demoralizing upon the integrity of the service than that of Ma-In conclusion the report says:

"For the purposes of this report, the investigation ordered by you on March has been completed. In the preparation of cases for trial where indictments have been found, information may be secured

"The system of organized corruption that has been disclosed began in 1893 and continued until stopped by this investigation. The amount of money secured by the corrupt officials and their confederates is small as compared to the total

lose to the Government. To illustrate: "Barrett received but \$6,000 from Arnold, yet that company defrauded the people out of over \$3,000,000. Machen probably did not receive more than \$26,-900 from the Groff fastener. Yet the government, has paid approximately \$139,000 for that device, which represents a net loss, since the Department continued, by the terms of the contract for letter boxes, to pay for the original fasteners, Beavers and his associates received less than \$20,000 from the automatic cashier. Yet the Department expended \$74,275 for this wholly unnecessary machine. The total amount that the perpetrators of these frauds themselves received can not be definitely learned, but it will aggregate between \$300,000 and \$400,000, while the loss to the government, considering the unnecessary supplies that have been purchased and the inferior quality of those furnished by fraudulent contractors, can not be estimated with any de-

"As the gross abuses have been brought to light they have been promptly corrected by the proper departmental officers. Contracts where fraud has been discovered have been annulled.

gree of accuracy.

"The results of the investigation demonstrate that all traveling agents of the Department—such as assistant superintendents of salaries and allowances, of the free-delivery service, the Railway Mail Service, and the registry system, and inspectors-should be placed under one organization.

"A number of changes should be made in the organization of the Department in order to provide a more perfect check on the operations of various divisions, and some restrictive legislation affecting the divisions of salaries and allowance, of rural free delivery, and possibly others may be necessary. What the service most needs, however, is honest, intelligent, and vigorous administration. The corruption disclosed is not due to lax laws, but to the dishonesty of those who have been charged with the responsito smother the fire. bility of administering them."

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Congressman McAndrews of Chi-

# ILLINOISIN CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

THROUGHOUT THE STATE

WHERE REVENUES COME FROM

From Prairie State. Latest reports show Illinois paid more than one-fifth of the entire line in place of kerosene, an explosion amount of internal revenue collected in the past year, and the Fifth, or Peoria, district was the banner col- of Wilfred Owens, 12 years old, and lection district of the United States. The aggregate collections of internal revenue for the year ending June 30 burning oil, and when the parents delast was \$230,740,925, and of this Illi- scended the stairway with the boy,

district alone paid \$32,413,033. The First district of Chicago paid and before they could get to safety. \$6,641,455. The Eighth district, Spring- the child was badly burned, and his field, paid \$10,967,282, and the Thirteenth district, East St. Louis, paid They were taken to the city hospital, \$540,694. In cigars Illinois had 2,252 factories, used 5,876,335 pounds of to- Mr. Owens will probably lose his sight bacco, and manufactured 305,000,000 cigars. In addition to this Chicago

produced 23,515,000 cigarettes. Illinois produced 1,268,841 pounds of oleomargarine, which was taxed 10 cents a pound because of its coloration to resemble butter, and 29,155,339 pounds of oleomargarine uncolored, paying a tax of one-fourth of a cent a pound. In addition to this the state produced 19,482,239 pounds of process or renovated butter.

Minister Wars on Vice.

Rev. Haney of Auburn has begun single-handed crusade against vice in that town. He visited the saloons in person, demanded that slot machines be taken out and that gambling cease. He declares that if the people won't help him he will enforce the law by individual prosecution. Dr. J. A. Wheeler, member of the state legislature, is mayor of the town.

Mysterious Death.

The dead body of an unknown colored man was found on the track of toe Valley line near Modoc, about sixteen miles northwest of Chester. The coroner's jury failed to find any evidence on his person leading to his identity. It is believed that he was murdered and his body placed on the track to hide the crime.

Military Ball.

All the commands of the Illinois na tional guards resident in Springfield have arranged to give a military ball Christmas eve. On the military committee are Gov. Yates, Adjt. Gen Scott, Gen. James S. Culver and Colonels Reece, Shard, Ewert, Tanner, Hatch and Lester. Officers will attend from all over the state.

Greater Collinsville.

By the recent annexation of the suburbs of Park Place and Montview, the population of the city of Collinsville was increased several thousand. The present population is more than 7,000, making Collinsville the second city in Madison county, ranking next to Alton and ahead of Granite City and Edwardsville.

Coal Company Election.

The Sandoval coal and mining company has elected these officers: President, Thomas S. Marshall; vice president, O. S. Marshall; secretary, C. M. Brinkerhoff; directors, T. S. Peake, O. tion and possibly invoive persons not now S. Marshall, C. M. Brinkerhoff. The office of the company is located in Salem, where all of the officials reside.

Farmers Ask Franchise.

The Farmers' telephone company has selected Thomas H. Fulton of Stevenson, John Herabberger of Sa lem and D. L. Cover of luka as a committee to prepare and present a peti tion to the Salem city council asking for a franchise to build and operate the proposed line.

Loses Silverware.

W A. Rule of Decatur, a restaurant employe, was arrested for stealing a lot of silverware belonging to a trav eling salesman named Conen from Chicago. Rule tried to get out of the city with the silverware, it is alleged, but was caught at the train.

Railroad Trestle Is Burned.

Two railroad trestles on the Illinois Central road near Golconda were The fire was without quesof incendiary origin, and is thought to have been the work of a discharged employe or some one with

Library Officers.

The Ladies' library association of Effingham has elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. J. H. Ensign: vice president, Mrs. N. B. White; secretary, Mrs. J. B. Walker; treasurer, Mrs. Alice Partridge; librarian, Miss Elsie Butler.

A little son of Ed Cobine was badly burned about the abdomen at Edwardsville the result of playing with matches. The boy's mother was also burned about the hands in endeavoring

Plays With Matches.

To Build Good Roads. A well-defined movement to obtain school, was addressed by Hon. L. Y. ville, secretary and treasurer. Sherman of Macomb. The promoters

propose to ask the government to bear the expense of the material for the roads and the property owners pledge | fingham has secured a lease from the themselves to do the work free. The Indianapolis and Terre Haute railmovement had its beginning through road to Lake Knaggs, and will the difficulties of the rural free de | Chautaugua sessions there next livery mail carriers.

GASOLINE BRINGS DEATH TO BOY | ARE ACCUSED OF TAK D One-Fifth of Internal Taxes Comes | Father Likely to Lose His Sight as Re- | Grand Jury Indicts Fifteen

suit of Mistake. Through an error in ordering gasooccurred in the house of David Owens at Moline, which resulted in the death the serious burning of Mr. and Mrs. Owens. The house took fire from the nois paid \$50,562,455, while the Peorla | who had been sleeping in a room above, the flames barred their way, parents were both severely burned where the boy died a few hours later

### CANNON'S PAGE.

Cecil Potter Yeargin of Oakland, who has been appointed messenger for Speaker Cannon of the national house of representatives, is the son of Judge Lyman T. Yeargin, editor of the Daily and Weekly Ledger. He was born in Oakland Feb, 14, 1887, and at tended the public schools of the village until 12 years of age, when he enrolled as a student in the Bunker



· CECIL POTTER YEARGIN

Hill Military academy, attending that school for two years and for two years thereafter was a student at Notre Dame university. During the last session of the Illinois general assembly Master Cecil was a messenger and made a good record. He owes his latest appointment to William Lori mer and David E. Shanahan of Chi

Man Suffers From Burns.

George Beck, living near Troy, was taken to the county hospital at Edwardsville, in a horribly burned condition, his back, chest and arms being the most severe. Just how he caught fire is a mystery. He claims that boys who had been bothering him deliberately set him on fire, but the supposition is that an old pipe or cigar stump placed in his pocket by himself caused the accident. He will be con fined several weeks.

New State Banks.

The auditor of public accounts has issued a permit to R. C. Brencisa, Jas. Ogilvie, R. J. Byerly, Garrett Nugent, H. M. Stone, W. S. Vandewater and R. M. Riggs to organize the Farmers' state bank of Cabery, at Cabery, Ford county, with a capital stock of \$25, 000. The auditor also issued a permit to Charles R. Kizer, O. S. Schooley and J. C. Hinde to organize the Tricity state bank at Madison, Madison county, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Union Drainage Meeting.

The commissioners of the Indian grave and Lima lake drainage districts have issued invitations to com missioners of all levee districts north of St. Louis to meet and discuss means for obtaining aid for the maintenance of levees for a navigable river canal at Quincy Saturday, Dec. 5.

Makes Nice Profit.

Charles Wilson sold his residence property, including ten acres of land on the northern city limits of Virginia, to George Henderson, the consideration being \$3,000. Mr. Hender son immediately disposed of the property to William I. Greenwood for \$3,

is Robbed of \$20.

Charles Miller of Monticello, while in Decatur was robbed of \$20 in money and a gold watch by two women. The township poundmaster, Tip Carter, was arrested for complicity in the robbery.

Traveler Is Convicted.

W. S. Williams, a traveling salesman, was convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses at Quincy and sentenced to jail for thirty days.

New Coal Company.

A coal mine company has been incongressional assistance in getting corporated at Edinburg. The officers of permanent hard roads has been in the company are: J. C. Hall, St. Louis, C. W. Venable and City Mars augurated in Madison county. A meet- president; A. H. Vandeveer, Edinburg ing held in the Upper Alton high vice president; D. T. Michael, Taylor-

> Leases Chautaugua Groum The Chautaugua association of Bit-

Montgomery County Citizens. Fifteen prominent and wealthy zens of Montgomery county have be indicted by the grand jury. They ap alleged to have delivered to the an sessors false schedules of their prop erty. Those indicted are: J. O. Si clair, M. M. Milnor, Danville; Hen and William LaForce, Litchfield: Fred Bauman, Louis Walters, William Welge, Charles H. Mesimere and F. M. Smith, Hillsboro; Dr. Thomas J. Whitten, Fred Law and Abram Bourquin, Nokomis: Harm Helges, Washville; James Carroli, Farmersville, and With C. Lohr, Irving. Over \$600,000 person al property was added to the lists by the board of review this year, and the maximum penalty for making false schedule is \$5,000 fine, or one year in jail, or both.

Labor Leader is Accused.

Edward Dawes, a prominent labor man of Alton, was placed under \$300 bonds to appear before the grand fury to answer to a charge of assault with intent to do bodily harm. A brick was thrown through the window o the Kirwin Brothers' saloon and Jan Kirwin avers that Dawes threw It, with intent to strike him. Dawes denied throwing the missile and there was n one who saw him do it, but Justice Brandewiede held him to the grand jury because a few nights before Dawes and the two Kirwin brothers engaged in a fight, in which Dawes was overborne by superior numbers. Dawes gave bond.

Arrest Whole Family. Ad Hollinsworth and his wife and eleven children were taken in charge by officers for alleged pilfering. The family immigrated recently from Greene county and has been residing in a tent in Richwoods township. The mother, her 1-year-old babe and three other children are now in the county jall, and the other seven children were sent to the county poor farm. The father made his escape from the officers while on his way to Jerseyville, but will probably be located soon. The family is in a most deplorable condi-

Fulfills His Prophecy. James Murphy, an aged recluse of Riverton, seven miles east of Springfield, was found dead in bed, having starved himself to death. Murphy was well known and was a man of considerable means. At the coroner's inquest facts were deducted showing that Mr. Murphy had predicted many months ago that he would die on November 23, 1903, and he had starved himself to bring about his death on

the day he had predicted.

Insist on Water Meters. At a special session of the Greenville city council the petition of 100 water consumers to have the ordinance providing for the use of meters repealed was laid on the table. it was decided to enforce the meter ordinance, and all water consumers will have to put in meters the first of the year.

Predicts Cold Winter.

The coming winter is to be extreme ly cold. So said Judge W. W. Duncan. Judge Duncan bases his prediction on the fact that the southern ulinois raccoon has already been provided with an extra heavy coat of fur and the presumption is that nature knows what is coming and provide

Fractures Opponent's Skull. Leslie Jolly and Ben Cole, both morernment employes of the La Grange locks, engaged in a fight at Mount sterling, and Cole struck Jolly with a hatchet just above the middle of the ear, cutting his ear in two, severing an artery and fracturing his skull.

Negroes in Cutting Match. Alexander Turner and Charles Will son, colored, had an altercation at Unincy and Turner slashed Wilson's throat with a knife, making a wound that came near being fatal. Turner was arrested and Wilson sent to the

hospital for treatment. Big Real Estate Deal. The largest real estate transaction that has ever been recorder in Marion county was consummated recently. when Henry A. Greening sold his 322 acre farm in Meacham township to Joseph O. Kretzer. The price paid

Coal Hoisting Record. Donk Bros. coal mine No. 1 at Col linaville known as the Cuba mine broke the state record recently coal hoisting. The output for the da was 2,229 tons. The previous state record for a single mine was 2,167

was \$129,000.

Game Warden Makes Arrest Joseph Fox, a well known cha was arrested by Deputy Game F G. Davis, just after he had aboard a Baltimore and Ohio western train, bound for St. 1