

THE EUREKA SPRINGS TIMES.

Volume XXV.

Eureka Springs, Arkansas, Friday, July 28, 1911.

Number 1

MAYOR BUTT'S AND J. W. NEWPORT'S REPLY TO COL. JAMES

In Which They State More In Detail Their Position Regarding the Water and Sewer Board Muddle.

O, that mine enemy would write a book.

If the reasons for the ancient worth's longing are still true, then I ought to be most happy. I have noted with appreciation the increase in the Times-Echo's pages from four to eight, but only after finding Mr. James' article in last Friday's issue, was the explanation furnished. It is to be hoped, however, that the change may prove permanent even after accomplishing its mission of publishing the exhaustive and exhausting explanation of Mr. James'. Brevity might have helped it some, but Mr. James rather apologizes for having to discuss it briefly, and offers as an excuse the fact of being detained at target practice and in the courts. But if that is what he considers a brief response, then when he comes to discuss it fully, I suppose he will use a Sunday edition of the Post Dispatch. Nothing less would accommodate

Yes, he does. The article one feels like having indulged in a dishpan full of popcorn; there is a lot of chewing but mighty little nourishment. The article takes exception to one of our aldermen being too large. I concede the criticism, and have tried to remedy the evil repeatedly. Time and again I have remonstrated with Mr. Newport about his stubbornness in persisting in being a 200 pounder; I have begged him with tears to use anti-fat; and threatened him with expulsion from the council; all to no avail. I feel that I have done all that I could on that point, and refuse to take any of the responsibility further.

"His Honor, the Mayor" who is ourself, (as M. Quad's Arizona Kicker used to say) comes in for a little criticism too, on account of having made some "insinuations." What I had to say was covered by my message, and I tried hard not to make any insinuations therein; my hope was that they would not be so understood, but might be by all men at once recognized, not as insinuations, but as charges. These charges were that the treasurer of the board is short at least \$3700, that the old board knew this fact and concealed it; 3, that they had permitted this condition to exist for three years without attempting to recover on any bonds; that they had taken a bond worthless on its face; and had either allowed their treasurer to serve over a year without any bond at all, or if there was a bond that they had failed to turn it over to the present board. Any wayfaring man, though a fool, who will read my message, and then read Mr. James' reply is welcome to draw his own conclusions as to the truth of each charge. In discussing each charge, Mr. James starts out with either sav-

ing it is false, or as far from the truth as the North and South Poles, or some other equally emphatic expression, and then goes on to discuss, and finally winds up by a tacit or clean admission of the truth of each charge. The important item of the charge was that the treasurer was short \$3,700; and the sum total of the reply is an open-hearted confession that this is true and an attempt to justify the old board for having kept it secret since 1907. If the reasons for the old board doing nothing to get back this money were good, it is passing strange that they should keep them so profoundly a secret all these years, only admit its truth now, after being found out, and concealment no longer possible.

Mr. James' opening volley is an objection that the mayor and council ought not to have found out about this matter, or at least that the mayor ought not to have said anything about it; and indeed he takes the trouble to quote law and logic in that line. His objections tend to indicate, that he thinks the mayor's way at going after this matter was slightly unladylike. I might have adopted the method of Mr. James and his board of sitting quietly down and nursing a big crop of hopes for three years; but there is no use for me to weep over my errors, or because I have displeased the Colonel; what I have done, is done, and just as long as I happen to be mayor, and find some of the city money has evaporated, I propose to raise a howl where it will do the most good, whether it sounds musical to brother James or not. I intend to be mayor just one term only, and during that time the books are going to be opened, and every citizen who wants to is going to be given a chance to know just where we are at, so long as I have behind me a council and improved board like the present one, who believe in the same homely doctrine. Officials who have been honest and have done their duty have nothing to fear; and investigation will only add honor to their past service; those who have been upholstering their official seats by having their bodies vote them allowances for services there was no occasion for preforming, and who have used their positions for supplying their family with part employment, all these men will commence now to swear at the administration, and criticize its various members. I expect to take this criticism right along for two years and try to enjoy it. But when Mr. James suggests that the reason for my message to the council was for "political purposes" he is off. One term as mayor will be plenty, and I hope to accomplish enough in that time, and stir up enough snake like the present one, so that I couldn't be elected again

if I wanted to be. I sometimes fear that I have already alienated the gambling and blind tiger and red-light elements, and now if these citizens like Mr. James who have never "caused their wives and children to bow their heads in shame" become peeved at me, I fear that my political hopes that I might have should be indeed hopeless.

But my charges were not made wildly. I had no wish to do any one an injustice; and charging that the treasurer was short, I added the only explanation of this shortage that I had received, in order to show the probability that the treasurer Jordan had not been dishonest, but, at the worst an over confining man. But whether a treasurer is a knave or a fool does not alter his liability for money charged to him for which he does not account. "Evil is wrought by want of thought, as well as want of heart" and the business of boards is to see that their treasurers furnish bonds that insure against the knave or the fool. So far as Jordan's personal honesty is concerned, no one has greater confidence in it than do I; if there was one thing more than another that I personally regretted in having to bring this matter to the public light, it was the necessity of bringing Dr. Jordan before the public in this unenviable attitude. But I could not help the situation; he helped to make it and not the mayor.

Now as to the treasurer serving a year without any bond. Mr. James' good sense, in styling this charge as false, Mr. James ignores the fact that my charge was that either there was no bond, or that the board has failed to turn it over, and when he gets to this point, he says that if it was not turned over, it was an "oversight." Well, that is one of the first "oversights" that we want corrected just as soon as possible. I want to get within seeing distance of that oversighted bond just as soon as it can be done, in the hope that it may prove more comforting in its contents than the one the old board did turn over. It cannot be any worse. I object to this last bond because Mr. James says the money never did come in the treasurer's hands and the bond says that in that event it shall not be any good. But treasurer Jordan's books say that the money did come into his hands.

Jordan's bond could refer to only two classes of money, money that did not come into his hands, and money that did. The old board knew, so Mr. James says, that a lot of district money was short, and therefore would not come into the treasurer's hands; but they also knew that some money would be received by Jordan, as the collections were to go on. Why not demand a bond that would absolutely protect such money; why take a bond that provides on its face that if the gathered up money should be lost in a bank, that the bond would not be liable. Possibly because Eureka Springs has become so accustomed to losing money in banks that they knew her people enjoy the experience and would not object to being skinned again. The law provides that these bonds be made to the Chairman of the Board, in this case, Mr. James.

The purpose of such a bond is to protect the districts; the effect of the bond he took is not to protect anything, but to make things look right on their face. In short instead of giving the people bread, he gave them a stone. Upon giving the bond Jordan would be entitled to receive the district money, and for receipt Treasurer Duncan thereof. By getting this receipt, Duncan gets a clearance, and his skirts are cleaned from any of the mire through which he may have gone in dropping this city money; and the company signing the bond would get the pay for signing it. Their interests would be to assume just as little risk as possible in signing such a bond. So we have here four distinct parties interested in the bond that I object to, which afterward proves so surprising. Each party was represented by an agent; the surety company was represented by its enterprising agent, Charles D. James; Mr. Duncan was ably represented at that time by his then personal counsel, Colonel Chas. D. James; the water districts were represented by their vigilant chairman C. D. James; and Mr. Jordan's personal attorney at the time was lawyer Charlie James. In fact, James seems to have officiated so promiscuously, as to become omnipresent, and if there had been just one more party to have been represented, we would have become so familiar with the name of James, as to be tempted simply to call it Jim.

Every one of these four interests was antagonistic to the other's length; and when the bond from parentage such as I have described a quadruple father and no mother, or at least hermaphroditish lineage, it can not be wondered at that it, a monstrosity, such as would excite the surprise and chagrin of the mayor. No, I've never seen nor heard of another bond like it; Mr. James says he "understands" that it is customary to make fidelity bonds that way. If he will refresh his recollection he will recall that he had in his possession old treasurer's bonds, old collector's bonds, old plumber's bonds, all of them the same class of bonds, and made by surety companies and most of them by the company he represented' and not one of such bonds contains such a provision, except the bond of treasurer Jordan, about which I have criticised the board. Mr. James' attention was called to this peculiarity; he says he sent the bond to the company to sign, and it did not have this clause in it; that when it came back it had it in; right there he ought to have refused to accept such a bond, instead of collecting for the company a premium for it at the expense of the districts. But possibly as Mr. James suggests, that may not be the only bond of that kind; possibly there is one more; it is the lost bond, the bond that Mr. James "overlooked," the bond the new board would like so much to see.

"In the beginning" Mr. James went on the board only after being almost forced to do so: by whom he does not state. He hated to do it, like sin, at least from his narrative. But fortunately for our citizenship—I mean part of our citizenship—and by that I mean that part represented

by W. M. Duncan—he finally did go on. Like our mayor, he ran up on something right off the bat, that surprised and chagrined him. He discovered to his amazement that Mr. Duncan's bank which had busted three months before, had eaten up the city money before it exploded, and that Mr. Duncan did not have any bond as treasurer, because the bond he had given in 1906 was no longer in force, since that term of Duncan had expired, and he had been re-elected treasurer. The most wonderful thing about this information is how Mr. James has managed for three years to keep this amazement blotted up, so that we now hear from him for the first time about it. There is a difference between the chairman of the old board and the mayor. I do not have self control; I lack that poise and conservatism that enables me to smother in my bosom the viper that is gnawing my heart; I just have to yell and let it out. This is an infirmity that I doubt Mr. James' right to throw in my teeth. But getting back to the facts, it appears that Mr. James did know that Duncan had given a bond in 1906. He was also at the time a pretty fair lawyer, and in addition indicates that he took his troubles to other lawyers; and if he had read that section of the statutes which he quotes in his article, it might have dawned upon him that in order for a treasurer to qualify, that he must do two things, first take the oath of office, and second, a satisfactory report of the governor.

He would further turned over to that a treasurer holds that board, successor is elected and qualified. So, if it is true as Mr. James states, that Treasurer Duncan, who had given bond, was succeeded by Treasurer Jordan, and did not give a bond, then the treasurer Duncan with a bond, was not succeeded by anyone, for his alleged successor was not qualified by reason of not having given a bond, so that Duncan held the office by virtue of not having any successor, and his 1906 bond was held for safety of the money. But Mr. James reached the opinion that he could not go after Mr. Duncan and that bond, although the names on it were only a year old. Mr. James was no doubt chagrined to find his hands chained, and I doubt if Mr. Duncan can ever know the narrow escape he had from being gone after red-eyed by the chagrined chairman of the board. He was already being harrassed by depositors of his bank, demands made on him here and there, the courts every six months presenting preplexing problems for him to surmount, and had just this added burden of having to answer for the lost district money, been placed upon his shoulders, it might have been the last straw to break his back. He should ever feel grateful to the legal acumen of Mr. James which enabled him to reach a conclusion at this critical time that prevented any action being taken.

But not everybody agreed with Mr. James. Some citizens believed that Mr. Duncan had lost the city money and ought to be for-

Continued on last page.

BLACK HAWK STATUE

Lorado Taft's Monument to Vanishing Race.

Red Man, Towering Over Valley Long Indians' Sole Property, Seems Leaving the Site Reluctantly—Made of Concrete.

Oregon, Ill.—With impressive ceremonies the statue of the famous Indian chief Black Hawk was dedicated at Eagle Nest camp, the summer colony of Chicago artists and writers, near here. The statue of the great chieftain is the work of Lorado Taft and stands on a 200-foot bluff across the river from the town and just outside the limits of the camp. Among the members of the party at the dedication were some of the best known of Chicago's artists, sculptors and writers. Edgar A. Bancroft was the principal speaker and presented the statue to the people of Illinois. Responses were made by Dr. Charles C. Eastman and Miss Laura M. Cornelius.

The statue of Black Hawk occupies a position on the highest point in Rock river valley. It is mammoth in size—being 47 feet high—and represents the work of four years. It is built of concrete and is expected to be a permanent monument to the red men who once roamed this section. The facial lineaments are of Black Hawk, but the sculptor's idea was to make the statue typical of the vanishing North American Indians.

The figure of Black Hawk is represented girt in a blanket, reluctantly leaving the valley which served his tribe as council grounds long before the white man came to this continent.

This remarkable statue, which is made of re-enforced concrete by a new process, is itself imposing, and has been placed upon a rock 200 feet above the water, the highest point in the picturesque Rock river valley. The statue



Statue of Black Hawk.

is visible for many miles, and hundreds of people came from adjacent cities in Illinois to view and admire it. Should this work weather well and preserve its fine contour and lines, Mr. Taft thinks it is probable it will mark an era in the erection of statuary in re-enforced concrete.

On leaving the grove which bordered the roadway climbing the bluffs, the statue appeared in its majesty on the bank of the river. There was no unveiling, as Mr. Taft wished the first sight of the monument to be one of its entire majesty.

Below, midstream, lies Margaret Fuller's island, sacred to the memory of Madam de Ossoli, the poetess who once lived here. Two miles distant, beyond the oak groves, rise the spires of Oregon. Mr. Taft's other works, the Indian "Paducah" in the city of that name in Kentucky and "The Eternal Silence," the Graves monument in Graceland cemetery, Chicago, have a similar feeling of majesty to that of his latest creation.

MARKS MISSOURI SEA LEVELS

The United States Geological Survey Has Recently Completed Work in the State.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The United States geological survey, working in conjunction with the surveyors of the state of Missouri, have been establishing the levels in this state and placing tablets or "bench marks" in many places. These markers show the height of that point above the sea level.

These bench marks are of two forms. One is a circular bronze or aluminum table three and one-half inches in diameter and one-fourth inch thick, having a 3-inch stem which is cemented in a drill hole in solid rock in the wall of some public building, bridge abutment or other substantial masonry structure or in the solid rock.

The second form to be set in the ground where there is no rock or masonry, consists of a hollow wrought iron post four feet long. A bronze or

DICTOGRAPH AS A DETECTIVE

Recently Invented Instrument Proves an Important Part in the Columbus, O., Bribery Trial.

Columbus, O.—In the trial of Rodney J. Diegle, sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio state senate, convicted of aiding and abetting the alleged bribing of a state senator, the state relied on a mechanical device, the dictograph, a highly sensitized telephone, for its strongest evidence.

The dictograph transmitter was set in a detective's room in a hotel and a court stenographer in another room, reported the conversation to which it was alleged bribes were referred and accepted.

For the first time in the history of detective work this curious machine was used.

A dictograph consists of a series of sensitive metal plates set in a hard rubber cylinder. In its elements it is a telephone transmitter magnified. Used in a business way it enables a man to sit at his desk in his private office alone and talk off his correspondence without the stenographer being



Operating the Dictograph.

present. The stenographer may be in the next room or the other side of the building, but she hears the words as distinctly as though she were at his elbow and sets them down.

The detectives got some of the suspected men, separately and together, in a hotel room, a dictograph was under the sofa. A court reporter was at the other end. Word for word his nimble fingers recorded every word that was uttered. None but he and the detectives knew.

Nothing escaped the transmitter—not even the opening or closing of the door—and the stenographer transcribed everything which the little instrument reported to him. This report was admitted as evidence by the judge who presided at the trial.

On the day of receiving bribes, Detective Smiley acted as briber on the occasion when the dictograph was used and he and O. O. Walcott, the stenographer, were principal witnesses for the prosecution.

The defense objected strenuously to Walcott's evidence being admitted, but the court ruled that it was corroborative of the direct evidence and was admissible.

BEEN MISSING THREE YEARS

Rich Texan Who Wandered Away From Home and "Woke Up" in Ireland.

San Antonio, Tex.—James McFarlane, who owns 5,800 acres of farm land in Edwards county, Texas, and who has been mourned as dead for three years, has been heard from in his native County Cork, Ireland. How he reached there he knows not, and his memory is a blank from the day he left his home in Edwards county, where he has a wife and two sons.

McFarlane had suffered from insanity four years ago and was placed in a private sanitarium in Dallas, where he recovered. One afternoon in April, 1908, he left home on horseback to look after some land and that was the last seen or heard of him until two weeks ago, when a cablegram was received from him, followed by a letter received later.

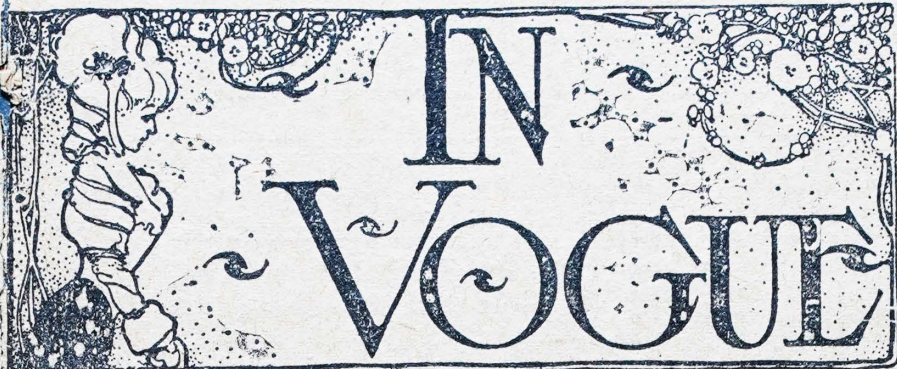
aluminum table is riveted over the top of the post and it is sunk into the ground so that the top protrudes about six inches.

The tablets are stamped with the words: "U. S. Geological Survey."



Tablet or Marker.

Missouri." The elevation in feet above sea level is marked on the tablet and the words: "Two hundred and fifty dollars fine for disturbing this mark."



USE OF THE ODD WAIST

FASHION DICTATES CERTAIN RULES TO BE FOLLOWED.

Garment Has Important Place in the Modern Wardrobe—Blouse Styles for Light Purses and Home Dressmaking.

The province of the odd waist is an important one this season, yet, somehow fashion decrees that a light bodice shall not be worn with a dark skirt unless it is covered with a coat. The reason of this objection is obvious enough to those who study the harmonious effect of the whole. However beautiful the white or pale bodice may be, when worn alone with a skirt in a dark color the sharp contrast cuts the figure in two, shortening thereby the length of limb required for grace and making the torso seem dumpy. So the all-white or delicately-colored blouse is confined to the coat suit, and even then the ensemble is better if the costume matches.

With all white materials, in the best instances Irish lace is employed, though it is more often put with a bit of other dentelle than used alone. The narrow tick known as the "pin" is more frequently used than wider ones, and although the front frill that goes from the neck to the belt has its adherents since it involves a front opening and the back fastening is more popular, it gives something of a staid look with the high stock that accompanies it.

Only the mannish shirt has long sleeves, the skirt that has a stiff collar, or one that turns over in this manner. The sleeves of all the rest

that latterly goes with it, it seems always jaunty and youthful.

Our illustration presents the bodice cut young girls admire, but which may be worn by any woman whose throat is good enough to bear the low line of the sailor collar. It is in one-piece kimono style, with a back fastening, kimono sleeves and a V cut of the neck to accommodate the points of the square back collar. The lower view of the cut displays how the neck may be made high if this arrangement is liked.

Such a waist style has unnumbered uses. The bodice may be made of a thin lawn, pin tucked all over and



broderie. It could be of tucked chiffon, of marquisette, net, thin silk, and so on. As part of a thin marquisette or velling dress, indeed, this waist style would be very pretty. Three yards of material 27 inches wide are required for the medium figure.

Mary Dean

Drooping Shoulders.

The new bodices show a decided droop to the shoulders line. This is done with and without a seam. The sleeve is put in three inches below the top of arm. It is joined to the shoulder with a heavy cord, which is covered with the material or with satin or silk.

TO HOLD FEATHER BRUSH

Pretty and Ornamental Little Affairs Can Easily Be Made by Skillful Fingers.

A feather brush is a very necessary little article that should always be handy in almost every room, and as a rule it finds a place upon a nail by the side of the fireplace. But pretty



and ornamental little holders can be made for these brushes, and we give a sketch of a dainty little article of this kind.

It is made of a diamond-shaped piece of stout cardboard, measuring eight inches across, and smoothly covered with silk and then edged with

CURE THAT SORE THROAT

Sore throat is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat, and if this membrane happens to be at all sensitive a predisposition to sore throat will exist.

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic is both a preventative and a cure for sore throat because it possesses extraordinary cleansing, healing and germicidal qualities. Just a little in a glass of water, used as a gargle, will quickly relieve all soreness and strengthen the mucous membrane of the throat, and thus overcome all tendency to sore throat.

Paxtine is far superior to liquid antiseptics or Peroxide for all toilet and hygienic uses.

Paxtine may be obtained at any drug store, 25 and 50c a box, or sent postpaid upon receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass. Send for a free sample.

Wise.

"Bobby, didn't you hear mamma tellin' us to come in out o' the rain?" "Yep, but I'm not goin' to do it till I'm so wet that she can't lay m' across her lap 'thout spoilin' her dress."

Important to Mothers

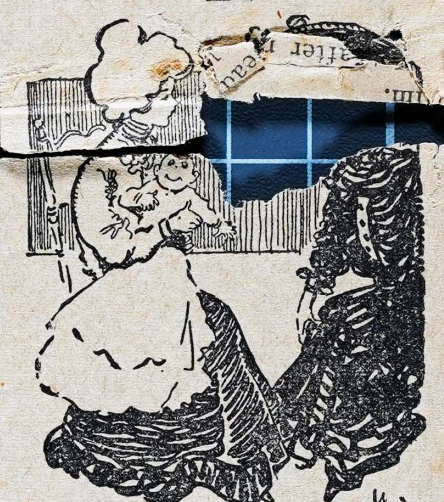
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Wm. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Honors More Than Even.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell is not kindly inclined to criticism of her work. At a rehearsal of a new play, one morning, her manager, Charles Frohman, stopped Mrs. Campbell and said: "Mrs. Campbell, it seems to me that those lines should be delivered thus," repeating the lines in question. Mrs. Campbell drew herself up and said: "Mr. Frohman, I am an artist." "That is all right, Mrs. Campbell," replied the urbane manager. "I assure you I will never reveal your secret."

THERE ARE OTHERS.



Caller—I thought you said your baby could talk.

Young Mother—So he can, but I'm the only one who can understand him.

FALSE HUNGER

A Symptom of Stomach Trouble Corrected by Good Food.

There is, with some forms of stomach trouble, an abnormal craving for food which is frequently mistaken for a "good appetite." A lady teacher writes from Carthage, Mo., to explain how with good food she dealt with this sort of hurtful hunger.

"I have taught school for fifteen years, and up to nine years ago had good, average health. Nine years ago, however, my health began to fail, and continued to grow worse steadily, in spite of doctor's prescriptions, and everything I could do. During all this time my appetite continued good, only the more I ate the more I wanted to eat—I was always hungry.

"The first symptoms of my breakdown were a distressing nervousness and a loss of flesh. The nervousness grew so bad that finally it amounted to actual prostration. Then came stomach troubles, which were very painful, constipation which brought on piles, dyspepsia and severe nervous headaches.

"The doctors seemed powerless to help me, said I was overworked, and at last urged me to give up teaching, if I wished to save my life.

"But this I could not do. I kept on at it as well as I could, each day growing more wretched, my will-power alone keeping me up, till at last a good angel suggested that I try a diet of Grape-Nuts food, and from that day to this I have found it delicious always appetizing and satisfying.

"I owe my restoration to health to Grape-Nuts. My weight has returned and for more than two years I have been free from the nervousness, constipation, piles, headaches, and all the ailments that used to punish me so, and have been able to work freely and easily." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE EUREKA SPRINGS TIMES.

Volume XXV.

Eureka Springs, Arkansas, Friday, July 28, 1911.

Number 1

CHAIRMAN CHARLES D. JAMES' ANSWER TO MAYOR BUTT

He Makes a Statement Concerning His Acts As Chairman of Water and Sewer Board

I have often heard it said that truth needs no defense, but sometimes in the affairs of life, we are often called upon, in defense of honest actions, to make explanations.

I regret very much that it appears to be necessary for me, in justification of the old water and sewer boards, of which I had the honor to be chairman, to make any reply to the "splendid address" of Mayor Butt to the City Council at its first meeting in July, a copy of which purports to be published in the Eureka Springs Times, of July 7th; and also to answer or deny some of the reckless statements made by J. W. Newport, the avoidupois member from the second ward, at the time he introduced the resolution mentioned in that paper, in which the council directs the water and sewer boards to employ a competent accountant to audit the books of the old board, and employ counsel to bring action to enforce the liability upon any bonds, on account of alleged shortage.

No one deprecates newspaper notoriety more than I do, and were it not for the urgent requests of friends, I would, so far as I am personally concerned, be willing to treat the false accusations and charges made by Mayor Butt and Councilman Newport with silent contempt, but the old members of the water and sewer boards, who are public servants and had charge and management of public affairs, and it is perhaps imperative that I should deviate from my usual rule of treating such accusations with silence and contempt, and make an explanation—not that I feel that an explanation is needed, or that there is any reason that I, as chairman, should explain anything, or attempt to excuse any act or apparent neglect on the part of the members of the board; but in fairness to the public, that they may know the truth.

Nearly every statement made by Mayor Butt in his "splendid address" is as far from the truth as the North Pole is from the South Pole, and had he desired to have been fair to the old board, he would not have made the reckless statements that he did, without first informing himself as to the truth of the same. That he would be willing to recklessly attempt to besmirch the character of his fellow citizens, when he, himself, claims to be a victim of false accusations, I cannot understand. I am not surprised at anything that the avoidupois member from the second ward should say, for having been afflicted with Dementia animi motus (if you will allow me to coin an expression) for perhaps all his life, he is really more to be pitied than to be condemned.

If I am correctly informed as to the statements made by Mr. Newport at the council meeting, when he presented that resolution, or when it was acted upon by the council, then the many statements he made are absolutely false and untrue, and he surely made them recklessly and maliciously, and in either event, without any cause or justification. It is impossible for me to take up what he stated, but those present heard them, and I want to emphatically deny and brand as "maliciously false" and untrue the statements that he made about me, as chairman of the water and sewer boards, in reference to the bond of Dr. J. D. Jordan, treasurer of the boards. Had he desired to be fair, and had he desired to tell the truth, he would not have made a false accusation in public, without first making an investigation to find out, whether or not, what he said was true. So much for Mr. Newport, and if any person wants any explanation and

wants to learn the truth and find out that Mr. Newport maliciously made false statements before the council, as to myself and the other members of the board, if they will call at my office, I will gladly show them the data that shows that Mr. Newport made false statements.

Now, as to Mr. Butt's "splendid address". He starts out by saying, in his message to the council, that he promised to give that body a statement of the financial affairs of the water and sewer districts, and he speaks in his "splendid address" of the funds belonging to the water and sewer districts, as city money, when the council has nothing whatever to do, under the law, with the financial matters of the water and sewer boards only with the reports made by the water and sewer boards.

Under the law, which I am able to show anybody and to those who would desire to see it, the water and sewer boards is a body corporate themselves, and have the right to sue and be sued, as improvement districts, and the city council has nothing whatever to do with these boards, except to elect the members thereof every two years, and to pass upon the reports that the board are required to file during the month of September of each year, and then, the council has only the right to reject and disallow any unjust charges or credits that the board may have allowed and taken, and readjust the financial statements whenever an improper item may be included in it. (See Sections 5740 and 5742, Kirby's Digest.)

The reason of Mayor Butt's "splendid address" is fully apparent—for political purposes only, when he as a lawyer, no doubt knows, or ought to know, that the action of the council in passing the resolution it did, and he as Mayor, in delivering his "splendid address," was acting wholly outside the prerogatives in the premises.

The statement he made that Dr. Jordan acted as treasurer of the board for over a year without any bond, is absolutely false and untrue. There was never a moment that Dr. Jordan acted as treasurer of the board, but what he was under bond. I have not the records of the board before me, as they are now in the hands of the chairman of the new board, and owing to my pressure of duties in court I have not had the opportunity to investigate them, but if my memory serves me right, and I think it does, Dr. Jordan's first bond is dated in May, 1908, and if I am not mistaken, no money was turned over to him till sometime in June. At any rate, the records of the board and the ledger kept by myself, as chairman, will show just when Dr. Jordan's bond in 1908 was approved, and just when the first money was turned over to him. If it is a fact that I failed to turn over this bond to the new board it was simply an unintentional oversight, and it must have become misplaced with the other papers of mine. I do not call to mind for certain that I turned this bond over, but I feel certain that it will be found among the papers of the board that I turned over to the new chairman of the board, but if, perchance it is not and I am unable to find it in my office, I feel perfectly satisfied that I can get a certified copy of it from the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, who furnished this bond, and should this expert accountant find anything short that this bond would be liable on, if it is lost or destroyed that would not prevent action in court on the same and an action could be brought setting up these facts in the court (that the original bond was lost

or destroyed) and upon proper motion being filed, the court would compel the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company to produce a copy in court. This company is authorized to do business in this state and has an agent in the state, in which service can be had, and, even if the bond should be lost or destroyed, the board would not be prevented from recovering thereon.

He says that he was "surprised and chagrined" to find that the bond contains the following provisions, to-wit:

First. It guarantees, only, that John D. Jordan shall account for and pay over all moneys that may come into his hands according to law as such treasurer.

Second. That the bond expressly releases the surety for all liability for loss, cost, damages or expenses of any kind caused by the failure of any bank, institution or depository of any kind to pay or deliver any moneys of the treasurer placed with them by the treasurer.

And further says: "The circumstances of the case are such that at first sight, I am impressed with the thought that this bond appears to have been drawn with the specific purpose of not binding the surety company for the loss of (what he claims) this shortage." If Mayor Butt had taken the pains to examine Section 5710, Kirby's Digest, he will find that the first exception that he takes to the bond is required by that section. In that section the law provides that the boards shall elect a collector and treasurer and each shall give bond, and provides that the condition of these bonds mentioned therein, that the collector and treasurer shall "account for and pay over all moneys that may come to their hands according to law." If this provision is not proper, then the board, in accepting the bond in that particular, is not to be held liable. It is a requirement made by the legislature, and he at various times having been a member of that body, should have had the law amended to suit his idea of it. In putting that provision in the bond, the board acted within the law and as the law compelled it to act.

Now, as to the second proposition. It is true that the bond provided that the surety shall in no way be held liable for any loss caused by the failure of any bank, institution or depository of any kind, to be delivered or turned over and account for any of the money in the custody of Dr. Jordan, as treasurer. In explanation of this, I am informed that this is the usual provision made in bonds of this character, where made by a Fidelity Company, unless the treasurer is required to deposit the money in a certain institution; then instead of having this release in the bond, the bonding company requires a bond of the depository for the safety of the funds. It is true that Mr. Butt may never have seen a bond of this character, but nevertheless, they are written and in force just the same. Why he should harp on this proposition, except to cast reflections on his fellow citizens, I do not know, when Dr. Jordan, as treasurer of the board, has never lost a dollar by reason of the failure of any bank, or other institution.

At the time Dr. Jordan made his application to the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company to furnish him bond, one of the requirements in the application was that he state in what bank, or other institution, he intended to keep the money in his hands, as treasurer, and if my memory serves me right, he stated in that application, the First National Bank, of Eureka Springs, Arkansas, in which I am informed Mayor Butt is a stockholder and the attorney for, and Dr. Jordan informs me that he kept nearly all the funds that he had in his custody, as treasurer, in the First National Bank. This, I know to be true, for the reason that I have received at various times at his hands in payment of my salary, as chairman, checks drawn on the First National Bank, of this city, signed by him, as treasurer. At the time he made his application there was only one bank in the city of Eureka Springs. The Central Bank had not been organized and did not open

for business for a long time after that.

He charges that the outgoing board has been grossly derelict in its duty in permitting the city to drift along for three years, without taking some steps to compel an accounting, for what he terms a shortage of nearly \$4,000.00. The board, of which I was chairman, was elected in May 1907. At that time I was not elected a member of the board, but Mr. Myron Jordan was elected a member at that time and was also elected chairman of the board. Some time in the summer of 1907, Mr. Jordan moved away from Eureka Springs, and that left a vacancy in the board. I was elected to his place in September, 1907. I, at first, refused to accept the position, for the reason that I was one of Mr. Duncan's attorneys, and because the Citizens Bank had failed the July before, and Mr. Duncan having been treasurer of this board and of the boards previous, had a large amount of money belonging to the board on deposit in the Citizens Bank, as treasurer, and he was short at that time on account of the failure of the bank, and I felt that to accept this position would be placing myself in an embarrassing position and open to criticism (which has come true), for any act that I might do to protect the interest of the board in getting that money would appear that Mr. Duncan was being shielded in any way. I refused for some time to qualify, and during that time I made somewhat of an investigation of the affairs of the board. I found out this: that Mr. Duncan, as treasurer of the board, had been elected treasurer of this board, but had not given any new bond to the board, as he should have done and as the board should have required. I then declined absolutely to accept the position on the board owned, did not want to be personally favorite, Mr. Duncan would use his best endeavors to reimburse the districts for the money that was in the Citizens Bank, at the time of its failure, and that in the event there should come up any litigation between the board and himself, that he would release me from my obligation to him as attorney. This he readily did, and so far has made good.

When I accepted the position on the board I was elected its chairman, and the records of the board will show that sometime about the first or second meeting of the board, or within a very short time after I became chairman, I introduced a resolution requiring Mr. Duncan to furnish new bond to the board, and on January 24th, 1908, I wrote him a letter in which I stated that the board at its meeting the night before had unanimously decided that he must file new bond within ten days, or the board would take some action to elect someone else as treasurer, who would file the bond. A copy of this letter I have in my office and anyone interested may see it.

I had spoken to Mr. Duncan personally about the matter before the meeting of the board, but he took the position that he did not have to give a new bond to the board; that his old bond to the other board was sufficient. He at the time was laboring under a misapprehension as to the law and so were the members of the board. Up to 1903, when the law for the election of the officers or commissioners for improvement districts, in Carroll county, was changed, the boards at first elected by the city council held office for life, or good behavior; or in other words, for the length of time for which the board was created, and they were self-perpetuating: that is, if there was a vacancy, the remaining members of the board filled it, but in 1903, it was changed as to boards of Carroll county, and the city council was authorized and directed to elect these boards at the first meeting in May after the election for mayor; therefore, when the two years were up and the new board elected, the old board's term having expired, they retired from office, the same as we have done since the last election. Mr. Duncan told me that he had never given but one bond when he was treasurer of the board before—that is prior to

1903, and he thought and so did the members of the board, that he was not required to give a new bond to this board, and in that letter, above mentioned, I called his attention to the misapprehension under which he was laboring, and insisted upon the new bond being made as quickly as possible, as the law required. In reply to that letter to him of January 24th, 1908, he on January 27th, 1908, wrote me, the original of which I have in my office, and anyone can see it, who desires: "Assuring you that I had the understanding that my old bond held good, otherwise I would have made this new bond long ago, and promising to just as soon as possible, present my new bond for your approval and that of your board, I beg to remain, yours very truly."

It must now be remembered that Mr. Duncan, having been elected treasurer of this board in May or June, 1907, and having not given any new bond to the board, and having assumed the duties of treasurer, and the money being in his hands as his own successor, he had it there without any bond for the protection of the board elected in May, 1907. The Citizens Bank in which he had these funds failed July, 1907; therefore, the funds were lost during a period of time which the board had no bond in which to protect the public from loss, but it must be distinctly remembered that at this time I was not a member of the board. Mr. Duncan had been treasurer of the R. E. Blair board, who was chairman, and it is the bond that he gave to R. E. Blair as chairman, that Mayor Butt in his "splendid address" speaks about, and says that we have been derelict in our duty in not attempting to collect on same. In my opinion, and I was advised by other attorneys, that bond would not have been liable for any loss that took place after Mr. Duncan from the

as treasurer by the Jordan board, and the funds had been turned over to him, by what I might term that board, because the liability on that bond expired and ended when he was elected treasurer of the Jordan board. Loss, if any, took place after the first of May, and while Mr. Duncan was acting without bond, to the Jordan board. Then, in my opinion, and in the opinion of attorneys with whom I consulted about the matter, bondsmen on the Blair bond would be released of any liability for the apparent shortage caused by the failure of the Citizens Bank, in July, 1907. This was kept to myself, except perhaps one or two members of the board. I never informed Mr. Duncan of it, because I did not want him to know that we were without protection, and I wanted Mr. Duncan to file his bond. But Mayor Butt has a strange lapse of memory in reference to this bond. For in January, 1908, he filed a mandamus suit against myself and other members of the board, in the case of the state of Arkansas, Ex Rel, A. N. Matthews, C. F. Ellis, B. J. Rosewater, F. O. Butt, T. A. Stockslager, et al, against Chas. D. James, P. J. Cunane, G. H. McLaughlin, J. E. LaForce, Arch Kimberling and T. F. Hawley, as board of commissioners for water districts 3, 4 and 5, as consolidated. At the time that petition was filed Mr. Butt made affidavit required in such cases, and as party to the suit, and while acting as attorney for the relators therein, he stated in that affidavit to the many charges that he alleged in same, (some twenty-five or thirty type-written pages), among other things, that the sureties on this bond, dated January 26, 1906, which was given to the R. E. Blair board, and several of these sureties, who qualified their total worth to be \$6,500.00, were "judgment and execution proof," and that the Blair board in accepting such bond, "grossly and flagrantly abused its discretion in taking and accepting said bond." Now if the bond was worthless at the time he filed this mandamus suit in court (and it must have been, because he swore to it, and stated that the Board had been grossly and flagrantly guilty of indiscretion in taking and accepting it) then, why is not the bond worthless now, and has it not been all the time since,

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and what use would it have been to incur the unnecessary expense of bringing suit upon it? This will be seen in this petition as filed and sworn to by Mayor Butt, as the Attorney for the relators, in that case, and as a party to the suit. The public all know the result of the mandamus suit; the board came out victorious. Mr. Butt filed a motion for a rehearing, which was overruled by the court, and prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court, which he never took. I desire to state that the only reason no action was commenced on the bond was solely and only because the board was of the opinion, and it was so advised, that no recovery could be had thereon, and it would have been a useless proceeding and a useless expenditure of the public money.

Mr. Duncan did not file the new bond within the time required by our board, and Dr. Jordan was elected treasurer in his place, and Dr. Jordan gave his first bond, as I have already stated, in May, 1908, and ever since that time and up to the time he went out of office as treasurer, he has been under bond. Right here, I desire to state, as I have overlooked the fact, when speaking about the second provision of the Jordan bond, in which Mayor Butt stated he was surprised and chagrined, that bonds of this character are termed by the surety companies, "Fidelity Bonds," and cannot be executed by a local agent. They must be sent to headquarters, and I, as the local agent of the company, at that time had no power to execute the bond here, so I prepared the bonds, copies of which I have in my office, and anyone can see them, who is interested, and sent them to the home office for execution and signature. In the copies I prepared I did not have that second provision that the surety on the bond would not be liable because of any loss or damage sustained by the failure of any institution, etc., in which money is deposited. I had nothing to do with the inserting of that provision in the bond, Mayor Butt and J. W. Newport to the contrary, notwithstanding. When the bond first came I objected to it for that reason, but was advised that such was the usual custom, and believing and knowing at the time that the First National Bank would be the depository for these funds, I did not think there would be any liability attached, or that it was any dereliction of duty in accepting such bond, for I had every reason to believe that the First National Bank was a solvent institution.

Mayor Butt insinuated, and I understand J. W. Newport openly charged, that I was the one who put this provision in the bond to protect the company, for which I was local agent, when the treasurer was interested as a stockholder and officer in the bank in which the money would be deposited and was likely to fail and has since failed. This insinuation and accusation, I denounce as maliciously false, and the statement made by Newport to that effect I denounce as an unmitigated lie made out of whole cloth and I feel justified in saying that under the circumstances and incidents of the past, Mayor Butt is the last man who should have made such an insinuation and charge.

I have stated the truth and facts in reference to the provisions in that bond and the records of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, as against the insinuations of Mayor Butt and statement of J. W. Newport, will show it. I am willing for the public to be the jury and judge in this matter, whether I have done wrong, or not, and if it is declared I have done wrong, I have the consciousness of feeling that it was simply an error of judgment and not of heart, and I know and I feel that my past standing, with my many frailties, in this city, will justify me in assuming that those who know me best do not and will not believe this slander. In my many acts of omission and commission I have never knowingly been guilty or accused of any act that would cause my wife and children to bow their heads in shame. I cannot help but feel that had Mayor Butt and J. W. Newport been inclined to treat me fairly, as a citizen of the town, and also the retiring members of that board, they would have first asked me about the matter and allowed me to make an explanation, if it were of such grave importance to the public, before he, in his "splendid address," made the insinuations and J. W. Newport made the accusations so slanderously false.

As to the apparent shortage of Dr.

Jordan, I desire to say most emphatically that Dr. Jordan is not in any sense of the word, a defaulter. After Dr. Jordan had been elected treasurer and had filed his bond, and Mr. Duncan had been directed to turn over the funds in his hands to him, he and Dr. Jordan came to my office and informed me that Dr. Jordan had agreed to give him receipts for the amount of money that he, Duncan, was due the various districts, as treasurer, and in order to protect Dr. Jordan he was to give certain ample securities to Dr. Jordan, which he (Jordan) accepted. At the time I informed Dr. Jordan (and they will so inform the public), that that was a matter between him and Mr. Duncan, and that, if Dr. Jordan was willing to assume the responsibility on the securities Mr. Duncan gave him, and give Mr. Duncan these receipts, the board, of course would have to look to Dr. Jordan for the money. This was done, as will be seen by the entries in the chairman's ledger and also the receipts that were turned over to my successor in office. I understand and know that Mr. Duncan did give to Dr. Jordan securities, and I want to say that it was not a mortgage on lands, but it was an absolute conveyance to lands that have been sold for some time past, and every day Dr. Jordan has been expecting to receive the amount for which the land sold in order to satisfy his apparent shortage. No one has worried over this situation more than Dr. Jordan and myself. I have spent many a sleepless night studying over this matter, trying to devise some means to protect the districts from loss. It must be remembered, that when I took charge as chairman, we did not have a dollar in the treasury to work on. The bonds and coupons in water districts 3 and 5 were past due, and I was being worried by the parties who held these bonds, to pay the money, and finally it was done, and done by Mr. W. M. Duncan.

Water district No. 3, as everyone knows is bankrupt. We did not have enough money hardly to pay the incidental expenses of the district, let alone pay the bonds. All of this was necessarily a burden to me as chairman, until Mr. Duncan came to meet and assure me, and the only thanks that the board and myself have received from part of the public, is criticism and slanderous insinuations.

When the present board was elected owing to the depressed financial condition of affairs, Mr. Z. P. Freeman, collector of the old board, had kept the books open longer than the law allowed, to save the people the penalties that would be attached. When the books were closed they had to be checked up, and it was for that reason, and that reason only, that we were a little slow in turning the books over to the new board. We had appointed Mr. Freeman, and the work of checking up these books devolved on us and it is no small job and has to be done by someone who understands it.

At the time we turned over the books to the new board there was a meeting held in my office, in which all of them were present, together with some of the members of the old board, Dr. Jordan was also there. I made a true and fair statement to the new board of the condition of affairs with reference to this apparent shortage of Dr. Jordan. I explained the situation in detail, and more fully than I can in this article, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that all the members of the new board expressed themselves by saying they thought I had done exceedingly well under the circumstances, in the matter. When taking into consideration that there was perhaps \$6,000 or \$7,000 (the exact amount I do not now call to mind) in the Citizens Bank at the time of its failure, and that there is only about \$3,700.00 short at the present time, it does seem that I have, at least, and the board, made a very creditable showing under the circumstances. We have reduced the default caused by the failure of the Citizens Bank down to the present amount, and we have obtained every cent from Mr. W. M. Duncan.

If we had brought suit upon the bond given by Mr. Duncan to the Blair board, there is no doubt in my mind but what the board would have been defeated, because the bondsmen would have employed competent attorneys and it is taken for granted that they would have discovered this technicality for a defense and the board would have been defeated, then the money would have been lost en-

tirely. But I believe, that by being lenient and giving Mr. Duncan time (and I have been justified in that thought and by his actions in the premises) we could collect this money and we have collected it all, except that amount, and this amount will be paid to the board, just as soon as Dr. Jordan receives in his hands the price of the sale of the securities turned over to him by Mr. Duncan.

Personally, I am glad to know that we have such "watch dogs" over the treasury, and I trust that their expert accountant will give my books, that I handled while chairman of the board, a most thorough and careful investigation. If there are any errors therein, I want to know it, and if within my power, I will gladly correct same, but I trust that these "watch dogs" of the treasury will be as watchful and particular over the "other funds" of the city as they have been in their endeavor to cast slanderous insinuations and make slanderous charges against their fellow citizens. I have no criticism to make of anyone who seeks to protect the public fund and do their duty in this to the public. I have always considered a public office a public trust, but in protecting the public and looking after the interest of the public, those in charge and whose duty it is incumbent so to look after these affairs, should not and they are not justified in making slanderous insinuations and charges, until they are fortified with facts. Mere suspicion is not enough to convict any man, for often a malicious wag of the head, wink of the eye or point of the finger, has caused a heartache to many a man and has injured the character of many a virtuous woman. For that reason, I feel that these gentlemen have done the old board, Dr. Jordan and myself, irreparable injury by their unjust and untrue insinuations and accusations.

I have been a citizen of your town going on eighteen years and I have tried to live upright and do my duty as a citizen both in public and private affairs. I have stated to you as fully and fairly, as I can, from memory and as my limited time from my business in court will permit, a true statement as to the condition of affairs of the water and sewer boards of this city, and as I have stated before, if

there has been any dereliction of duty, it has not been by reason of any Mala Fides, but simply an error of judgment, in striving to protect the tax payers of the districts, and to conduct the affairs of the board, honestly, impartially and fairly. I know that the members of the board, of which I was chairman, were all loyal to the interests of the districts and they deserve credit and commendation, rather than discredit and condemnation, for it was their wise counsel given me and their assistance that enabled us to conduct the affairs of the board as well as we did. We honestly believe that we did the best and have done the best for the interests of the tax payers of the districts. No one regrets this condition of affairs more than myself and the other members of the board. We know that not a dollar of this apparent shortage has gone to the benefit of any particular individual. We know it was brought about owing to the unfortunate conditions of financial affairs that have happened often, and no doubt will happen many times again, and I want to emphasize the fact, that so far as the transactions of the board are concerned, no man could have done better and fairer than Dr. Jordan has done. I know what he has suffered and endured better than anyone else, except his family. There has not been a day for the last three months but what he has discussed earnestly this condition of affairs, and were it not for the complications, necessarily arising in large deals and the red tape that things have to go through with, I know Dr. Jordan would have had this money to have paid over to his successor. He has accounted for every dollar that has come into his hands, as treasurer, and what he has done in this embarrassing position is what any honest citizen would have done, with the desire to try to return to the districts the money so unfortunately lost.

The agitation caused by this unnecessary slander upon him and myself and the other members of the board, has been to the detriment and hindrance of our getting this money. We had this land sold once before, but certain would-be "good citizens" so knocked the proposition that the trade fell through. The disposition to continually knock and embarrass those who have been associated with

and friends of Mr. Duncan, has not only embarrassed and prevented us from getting this money, but has worked, in my opinion, great irreparable injury to our city.

I regret, as I stated in the start, that it is necessary for me to appear in print in regard to this matter, but believing it was due the public and in justice to the board, Dr. Jordan and myself, as well as Mr. Duncan, I have made this statement. I have made it truthfully and conscientiously. It is now to the public for them to pass on. I know, as well as I know anything, that some will still criticize and condemn, but that still does not prove that we were derelict of duty, for we all, each of us, have the satisfaction that we have conscientiously done our duty to the best interests of the districts. I trust this will end the matter, and it will so far as to myself in the press.

I would have made this statement sooner, but at the time it first came to my attention, I was out of the city and was unable to write it from there, and again, since coming home I have been so busy in Chancery Court that this is the first opportunity that I have had to make any kind of a statement.

I do not wish to be severe and I did not like to use strong language in the public press, but I felt that the unnecessary slander and insinuations and accusations that have been made in regard to the water and sewer boards, Dr. Jordan and myself, fully justified me in using the language that I have used in this article.

Feeling that the public will be just and fair enough to receive this explanation in the same spirit it is given, I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully
Charles D. James.
Ex-chairman water and sewer boards.

CHURCH NOTES

Christian Church

Bible School 9:45 a. m.
Communion 11:00 a. m.
Preaching 11:15 a. m.
Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m.
Preaching, 7:30 p. m.
Visitors are always welcome.
Come and worship with us.
Rev. L. B. Cox, Pastor.

M. E. Church South

Sunday School, 9:45, Denton
Pierce, Sup't.
Preaching 11 a. m. by pastor.
Epworth League 7 p. m.,
Preaching 8 p. m. by J. L.
Bryant, Pastor

First M. E. Church.

Sabbath school 9:45 a. m., Wm.
Jenkins, supt.
Public worship at 11 o'clock
Preaching in the evening at 7:30.
Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.
To all of the services the public will receive a cordial welcome.
Stephen B. Williams, Pastor.

Blacksmith and Wagon Repairs

Horse Shoeing and Rubber
Tires. We also handle Hacks
Buggies and Runabouts, and
the Springfield Waggon.

F. L. MATTOCKS

157 North Main street.

C. F. Ellis, M. D.
Resident Physician for 20 years
Office over Postoffice.
Phones: Residence 46. Office 11

PRINTERS INK

We have it, and you should use it
in advertising your business

WHAT WE PRINT:

Business Cards
Visiting Cards
Railroad Print'g
Folders
Magazines
Booklets
Posters

Bank Supplies
Placards
Programs
Letter Heads
Note Heads
Envelopes
Catalogues

Use Advertising space in the

TIMES

and let the people know that you are
here to supply their needs in your line
and get returns from your ad. Use it in
your Job Work and be up to date with your
competitor in every way. And by get-
ting your work done in this office

You Get the Best

THE TIMES PUBLISHING
Office Rooms COMPANY Under Postoffice

The Road to
...pgs. "There's a Reason."
...ver read the above letter? A new

54-40

OR
FightBy
Emerson
HoughAuthor of
The Mississippi
BubbleIllustrations by
Magnus G. Kettner

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SYNOPSIS.

John Calhoun becomes secretary of state in Tyler's cabinet with the fixed determination to acquire both Texas and Oregon. Nicholas Trist, his secretary, is sent with a message to the Baroness von Ritz, spy and reputed mistress of the British minister, Pakenham. Trist encounters the baroness and assists her in escaping from pursuers. She agrees to see Calhoun, and as a pledge that she will tell him what he wants to know regarding the intentions of England toward Mexico, she gives Trist a slipper, the mate of which has been lost. Trist is ordered to Montreal on state business, and arranges to be married to Elizabeth Churchill before departing. The baroness sends a drunken congressman, who is assisting Trist in his wedding arrangements, blunderingly sends the baroness's slipper to Elizabeth instead of the owner, and the marriage is declared off. Nicholas finds the baroness in Montreal, she having succeeded, where he failed, in discovering England's intentions regarding Oregon. She tells him the slipper he had, contained a note from the Texas attaché to States department, saying that if the United States would annex Texas within 30 days she would give both Texas and Oregon. Calhoun orders Trist to head a party bound for St. Louis. Calhoun excites the jealousy of Senora Yturrio, and attaches to a treaty of signature of the Texas annexation. Later the baroness arrives on the Oregon. Nicholas, who is a British warship. She tells Nicholas that a note she placed in her to Washington, and that she intends to return way that Polk has been elected and Texas annexed, and that there is to be a treaty with Mexico. The baroness tells Trist that in return for a compromise of degree, she has sold herself to Pakenham. Trist breaks Pakenham's key for her life. The baroness's apartment, Pakenham calls to pay, he insults her. She compels him to apologize, holds him up in his true colors, and he decides to leave her for a key. The treaty is signed by Pakenham. The baroness gives the treaty to Calhoun and tells him she got it for Nicholas. Calhoun invites the baroness to a diplomatic ball at the White House.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Continued.

Beautiful she surely was. Her ball gown was of light golden stuff, and there was a coral wreath upon her hair, and her dancing slippers were of coral hue. There was no more striking figure upon the floor than she. Jewels blazed at her throat and caught here and there the filmy folds of her gown. She was radiant, beautiful, apparently happy. She came mysteriously enough; but I knew that Mr. Calhoun's carriage had been sent for her. I learned also that he had waited for her arrival.

As I first saw Helena von Ritz, there stood by her side Dr. Samuel Ward, his square and stocky figure not undignified in his dancing dress, the stiff gray mane of his hair wagging after its custom as he spoke emphatically over something with her. A gruff man, Dr. Ward, but under his gray mane there was a clear brain, and in his broad breast there beat a large and kindly heart.

Even as I began to edge my way toward these two, I saw Mr. Calhoun himself approach, tall, gray and thin. He was very pale that night; and I knew well enough what effort it cost him to attend any of these functions. Yet he bowed with the grace of a younger man and offered the baroness an arm. Then, methinks, all Washington gasped a bit. Not all Washington knew what had gone forward between these two. Not all Washington knew what that couple meant as they marched in the grand procession that night—what they meant for America. Of all those who saw, I alone understood.

So they danced; he with the dignity of his years, she with the grace which was the perfection of dancing, the perfection of courtesy and of dignity also, as though she knew and valued to the full what was offered to her now by John Calhoun. Grave, sweet and sad Helena von Ritz seemed to me that night. She was wholly unconscious of those who looked and whispered. Her face was pale and rapt as that of some devotee.

Mr. Polk himself stood apart, and plainly enough saw this little matter go forward. When Mr. Calhoun approached with the Baroness von Ritz upon his arm, Mr. Polk was too much politician to hesitate or to inquire. He knew that it was safe to follow where John Calhoun led! These two conversed for a few moments. Thus, I fancy, Helena von Ritz had her first and last acquaintance with one of our politicians to whom fate gave far more than his deserts. It was the fortune of Mr. Polk to gain for this country Texas, California and Oregon

—not one of them by desert of his own! My heart has often been bitter when I have recalled that little scene. Politics so unscrupulous can not always have a John Calhoun, a Helena von Ritz, to correct, guard and guide.

After this the card of Helena von Ritz might well enough indeed been full had she cared further to dance. She excused herself gracefully, saying that after the honor which had been done her she could not ask more. Still, Washington buzzed; somewhat of Europe as well. That might have been called the triumph of Helena von Ritz. She felt it not. But I could see that she gloried in some other thing.

I approached her as soon as possible. "I am about to go," she said. "Say good-bye to me now, here. We shall not meet again. Say good-bye to me now, quickly! My father and I are going to leave. The treaty for Oregon is prepared. Now I am done. Yes. Tell me good-bye."

"I will not say it," said I. "I can not."

She smiled at me. Others might see her lips, her smile. I saw what was in her eyes. "We must not be selfish," said she. "Come, I must go."

"Do not go," I insisted. "Wait."

She caught my meaning. "Surely," she said, "I will stay a little longer for that one thing. Yes, I wish to see her again, Miss Elizabeth Churchill. I hated her. I wish that I might love her now, do you know? Would—would she let me—if she knew?"

"They say that love is not possible between women," said I. "For my own part, I wish with you."

She interrupted with a light tap of her fan upon my arm. "Look, is not that she?"

I turned. A little circle of people were bowing before Mr. Polk, who held a sort of levee at one side of the hall. I saw the tall young girl who at the moment swept gracefully

curtsey to the president. My heart sprang to my mouth. Yes, it was Elizabeth! Ah, yes, there flamed up on the altar of my heart the one fire, lit long ago for her. So we came now to meet silently, with small show, in such way as to thrill none but our two selves. She, too, had served, and that largely. And my constant altar fire had done its part also, strangely, in all this long coil of large events. Love—ah, true love wins and rules. It makes our maps. It makes our world.

Among all the distinguished men, those beautiful women, she had her own tribute of admiration. I felt rather than saw that she was in some pale filmy green, some crepe of China, with skirts and sleeves looped up with pearls. In her hair were green leaves, simple and sweet and cool. To me she seemed graver, sweeter, than when I last had seen her. I say, my heart came up into my throat. All I could think was that I wanted to take her into my arms. All I did was to stand and stare.

My companion was more expert in social maneuvers. She waited until the crowd had somewhat thinned about the young lady and her escort. I saw now with certain qualms that this latter was none other than my whilom friend Jack Dandridge. For a wonder, he was most unduly sober, and he made, as I have said, no bad figure in his finery. He was very merry and just a trifle loud of speech, but, being very intimate in Mr. Polk's household, he was warmly welcomed by that gentleman and by all around him.

"She is beautiful!" I heard the lady at my arm whisper.

"Is she beautiful to you?" I asked.

"Very beautiful!" I heard her catch her breath. "She is good. I wish I could love her. I wish, I wish—"

I saw her hands beat together as they did when she was agitated. I turned then to look at her, and what I saw left me silent. "Come," said I at last, "let us go to her." We edged across the floor.

When Elizabeth saw me she straightened, a pallor came across her face. It was not her way to betray much of her emotions. If her head was a trifle more erect, if indeed she paled, she too lacked not in quiet self-possession. She waited, with wide straight eyes fixed upon me. I found myself unable to make much intelligent speech. I turned to see Helena von Ritz gazing with wistful eyes at Elizabeth, and I saw the eyes of Elizabeth make some answer. So they spoke some language which I suppose men never will understand—the language of one woman to another.

I have known few happier moments in my life than that. Perhaps, after all, I caught something of the speech between their eyes. Perhaps not all cheap and cynical maxims are true, at least when applied to noble women.

Elizabeth regained her wonted color and more.

"I was very wrong in many ways," I heard her whisper. For almost the first time I saw her perturbed. Helena von Ritz stepped close to her. Amid the crash of the reeds and brasses, amid all the broken conversation which swept around us, I knew what she said. Low down in the flounces of the wide embroidered silks, I saw their two hands meet silently, and cling. This made me happy.

Of course it was Jack Dandridge who broke in between us. "Ah!" said he, "you jealous beggar, could you not

leave me to be happy for one minute? Have you come back, a mere he then, and proceeded to monopolize your ladies. I have been making the most of my time, you see. I have proposed half a dozen times more to Miss Elizabeth, have I not?"

"Has she given you any answer?" I asked him, smiling.

"The same answer!"

"Jack," said I. "I ought to call you out."

"Don't," said he. "I don't want to be called out. I am getting found out. That's worse. Well—Miss Elizabeth, may I be the first to congratulate?"

"I am glad," said I, with just a slight trace of severity, "that you have managed again to get into the good graces of Elmhurst. When I last saw you, I was not sure that either of us would ever be invited there again."

"Been there every Sunday regularly since you went away," said Jack. "I am not one of the family in one way, and in another way I am. Honestly, I have tried my best to cut you out. Not that you have not played your game well enough, but there never was a game played so well that some other fellow could not win by copping it. So I copped everything you did—played it for just the reverse. No go—lost even that way. And I thought you were the most perennial fool of your age and generation."

I checked as gently as I could a joviality which I thought unsuited to the time. "Mr. Dandridge," said I to him, "you know the Baroness von Ritz?"

"Certainly! The particeps criminis of our bungled wedding—of course I know her!"

"I only want to say," I remarked, "that the Baroness von Ritz has that little shell clasp now all for her own."



"She is Beautiful!" I heard the Lady At My Arm Whisper.

and that I have her slipper again, all for my own. So now, we three—no, four—at last understand one another, do we not? Jack, will you do two things for me?"

"All of them but two."

"When the Baroness von Ritz insists on her intention of leaving us—just at the height of all our happiness—I want you to hand her to her carriage. In the second place, I may need you again."

"Well, what would any one think of that?" said Jack Dandridge.

I never knew when these two left us in the crowd. I never said good-bye to Helena von Ritz. I did not catch that last look of her eye. I remember her as she stood there that night, grave, sweet and sad.

I turned to Elizabeth. There in the crash of the reeds and brasses, the rise and fall of the sweet and bitter conversation all around us, was the comedy and the tragedy of life.

"Elizabeth," I said to her, "are you not ashamed?"

She looked me full in the eye. "No!" she said, and smiled.

I have never seen a smile like Elizabeth's.

EPILOGUE.

'Tis the Star Spangled Banner; O, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

—Francis Scott Key.

On the night that Miss Elizabeth Churchill gave me her hand and her heart forever—for which I have not yet ceased to thank God—there began the guns of Palo Alto. Later, there came the fields of Monterey, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cerrobusco, Molino del Rey—at last the guns sounded at the gate of the old City of Mexico itself. Some of that fighting I myself saw; but much of the time I was employed in that manner of special work which had engaged me for the last few years. It was through Mr. Calhoun's agency that I reached a certain importance in these matters; and so I was chosen as the commissioner to negotiate a peace with Mexico.

This honor later proved to be a dangerous and questionable one. Gen. Scott wanted no interference of this kind, especially since he knew Mr. Calhoun's influence in my choice. He thwarted all my attempts to reach the headquarters of the enemy, and did everything he could to secure a peace of his own, at the mouth of the canon. I could offer no terms better than Mr. Buchanan, then our sec-

retary of state, had prepared for me and these were rejected by the Mexican government at last. I was ordered by Mr. Polk to state that we had no better terms to offer; and as for myself, I was told to return to Washington. At that time I could not make my way out through the lines, nor, in truth, did I much care to do so.

A certain event not written in history influenced me to remain for a time at the little village of Gaudalupe Hidalgo. Here, in short, I received word from a lady whom I had formerly known, none less than Senora Yturrio, once a member of the Mexican legation at Washington. True to her record, she had again reached influential position in her country, using methods of her own. She told me now to pay no attention to what had been reported by Mexico. In fact, I was approached again by the Mexican commissioners, introduced by her! What was done then is history. We signed then and there the peace of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, in accordance with the terms originally given me by our secretary of state. So, after all, Calhoun's kindness to a woman in distress was not lost; and so, after all, he unwittingly helped in the ending of the war he never wished begun.

Meantime, I had been recalled to Washington, but did not know the nature of that recall. When at last I arrived there I found myself disgraced and discredited. My actions were repudiated by the administration. I myself was dismissed from the service without pay—sad enough blow for a young man who had been married less than a year.

Mr. Polk's jealousy of John Calhoun was not the only cause of this. Calhoun's prophecy was right. Yet, none the less, after his usual fashion, he was not averse to receiving such credit as he could. He put the responsibility of the treaty upon the senate! It was debated hotly there for some weeks, and at last, much to his surprise and my gratification, it was ratified!

The north, which had opposed this Mexican war—that same war which later led inevitably to the Civil War now found itself unable to say much against the great additions to our domain which the treaty had secured. We paid fifteen millions, in addition to our territorial indemnity claim, and we got a realm whose wealth could not be computed. So much, it must be owned, did fortune do for that singular favorite, Mr. Polk. And, curiously enough, the smoke had hardly cleared from Palo Alto field before Abraham Lincoln, a young member in the house of congress, was introducing a resolution which asked the marking of "the spot where that outrage was committed." Perhaps it was an outrage. Many still hold it so. But let us reflect what would have been Lincoln's life had matters not gone just as they did.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Cold Young Lawyer.

Mrs. Sol Smith, the veteran actress whose eightieth birthday was celebrated by a dinner of the Professional Women's league in New York, said of the modern spirit at this dinner:

"The modern spirit is more mercenary than the spirit of the fifties. I know a very beautiful girl—in my day she'd have been married off at eighteen—but, though she is now twenty-five, her matrimonial prospects are dark and gloomy."

"At a tea I pointed the beautiful creature out to a young lawyer and said:

"There's nothing sweeter and lovelier than that girl in America. Why don't you try for her hand?"

"What has she got in it?" the young lawyer coldly answered."

Bismarck's View of Women in Politics.

Some interesting observations of Prince Bismarck on female suffrage have just come to light. Of women in politics he said:

"We men are all clumsy. We Germans especially are always ungainly bears, even diplomatists. Moreover much less would be made public, for a sensible woman's mouth can keep silence. On the other hand, it can draw from an opponent in a tone of harmless chatter many a secret that he would not give up to us men. Woman's mouth chats so ingratiatingly on most difficult subjects that we never notice, old donkeys that we are, that we have told them more than we intended to. For everything that is feminine beats us in cunning."

The Passion for Gain.

The existing industrial order virtually rests upon the assumption that it is every man's business in this world to get for himself—and, of course, to get away from his neighbors—as much as he legally and prudently and safely can. This principle of life, no matter how artfully disguised, nor how cautiously practised, is sure to bring strife and poverty and wretchedness. Any organization or any society which is founded on selfishness will come to grief. That is the bottom trouble with the industrial world today; and the only radical cure for it is a change in the ruling principle of life.—Recollections of Dr. Washington Gladden.



WAKE UP!

Shake off that tired feeling due to sluggish liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels.

Cleanse and purify your system with the greatest of tonics,

OXIDINE

—a bottle proves.

The Specific for Malaria, Chills and Fever, and a reliable remedy for all diseases due to disorders of liver, bowels, stomach and kidneys.

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THE BEEHIVE DRUG CO.,
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SWAMP-ROOT

Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it.

Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

SMALL INVESTORS can earn 8% to 10% on their money in an exclusive California Manufacturing Company. Guaranteed security, interest mailed monthly and money back when wanted. Full particulars, P. A. GREEN, 1024 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Red Cross Ball Blue makes the laundress happy, makes clothes whiter than snow. All good grocers.

"Boy Scout" Movement Spreads.

The "boy scout" movement has reached the Malay peninsula, and Singapore is to have a fine organization under the patronage of the governor and chief justice. It is a good thing in many ways, aside from the military training, and aids to become one of the permanent and most popular institutions of the peninsula. All through the British colonies "boy scout" organizations are being formed.

ITS STRONG POINT.



De Auber—Yes, I've just finished that painting. Do you like the perspective?

Orville Blunt—Yes, it's great. The further away you stand from it the better it looks!

A Triumph Of Cookery—

Post Toasties

Many delicious dishes have been made from Indian Corn by the skill and ingenuity of the expert cook.

But none of these creations excels **Post Toasties** in tempting the palate.

"Toasties" are a luxury that make a delightful hot-weather economy.

The first package tells its own story.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

POSTMAN WILL NOT RING

Mail Boxes Must Be Installed by House Owners as Carriers Will Ring No Bells.

According to the new order recently sent out by Postmaster General Hitchcock, persons in the city who do not provide mail boxes will not receive their mail delivered by carrier at their residence. The people will have until next January 1 to secure their boxes, but after that time carriers will not ring doorbells.

It is calculated that the new ruling will effect a great saving in postal expenses and that by the reduction in time in delivering, a saving of about one-eighth of the present expense can be made.

The order will bring a rich harvest to the hardware merchants of the city, who will be able to sell hundreds of boxes. Many people secured boxes some time ago, but there are many who are still unsupplied.

In addition to assisting the department to facilitate the delivery of the mail, the mail box affords a real benefit to the people.

Many times, Mayor Butt and J. W. Newport to the contrary, notwithstanding. When the bond first came I objected to it for that reason, but was advised that such was necessary security from theft and the weather. A good strong box, of sufficient size to hold ordinary mail, not only insures the mail matter kept in tact but in presentable condition when the recipient arrives home; whether that be in a few hours or a few days.

The order from the department not only is a good business move but compels some otherwise careless people to provide a secure avenue to receive their mail.

CAMP MEETING A SUCCESS

A Large Number Make a Profession of Religion. All Expenses Easily Met.

The Apostolic Faith Campmeeting continues to grow in interest. It is not known whether the meeting will close next Sunday, as planned, or not. No record has been kept as to the number professing conversion and a special reception of the Holy Ghost which according to their faith empowers them to speak in tongues. It is believed, however, that several hundred have made a profession of religion, and that at least thirty have received the power to talk in tongues.

During a portion of the meeting fifty ministers were present and at least five hundred active members of the faith. Among the more prominent ministers were Rev. S. D. Kinnee, of St. Louis, Mo., who gave Bible talks and preached at a number of the services.

A special collection was made for Kelly Campbell of this place. Mr. Campbell feels called to preach the Bible as interpreted by the Apostolic Faith, but on account of certain financial obligations felt handicapped to enter the work. Last Sunday a collection was made for him and \$32.50 was raised.

This was the only collection taken during the meeting, and all expenses of the camp meeting have been promptly met by voluntary free-will offerings. No one was asked to contribute, but those who were able cheerfully gave of their substance what they were able.

Continued from first page.

ced to pay over, and that this bond was not what it should be. We went to the old board and to Mr. James its chairman, and demanded in writing, that he require Duncan to give an additional bond, or that he be removed from office as treasurer. The board declined to take either course. Then we filed in the circuit court a suit to compel them to remove Duncan or require him to file additional bond. Does not that sound to you like a reasonable request to make on that board? Listen, in order to prevent such action being had, they paid out \$200 of the water and sewer money to employ attorneys to defeat our demands. The suit came on trial the first week in February, 1908. It could have had but one result. Under the facts at our disposal which we could prove, no court in the land would have made any order but that the board must do one of the things we demanded. But one week before the trial of the case, the board met and passed a ringing resolution saying that Mr. Duncan must either file a new bond and do it quick, or get out of the way as treasurer; the next day Mr. James as the next

chairman, told Duncan a cracker-jack letter telling him what the board had done, and that they meant business, and that he must get a move on. If you don't believe this, go to Mr. James' office and he will show you a copy of the letter. The next week when our case came on for trial, the board proved that we were an unreasonable set of howlers, because we were trying to get the court to compel them to do something they had already done, and to prove it, they brought in the prettily worded resolution I have mentioned, and a copy of the letter of a few days before. The only result that could have happened was that our suit was dismissed; but the board succeeded in blowing in \$200 of the district money which could have been saved had they acceded to our demands in the first place instead of waiting until it was forced upon them. But in that suit a remarkable thing occurred; Mr. Duncan testified under oath, that he had at that time, in February 1908, all of the district money with which he was chargeable, and that he had it deposited in a bank, and the only reason he did not tell what bank, was because Mr. James objected to him doing so, or the attorneys employed by Mr. James, and the court ruled that he need not give the name and location of the bank. We charged in our suit that the district money was lost; James' board denied it in February, 1908; and more than that, proved that it was not lost at that time. Then, if Duncan had the cash at that time, why did not the board make him give a new bond at that time, instead of simply lying down and saying; "Oh, well he is not under any legal bond; we can't do anything; just let her rip." When I say the old board was derelict in its duties, I mean especially Mr. James, for he was the board; and the other members at that time knew nothing about what was going on or practically nothing, and I think most of them will tell you so. I do not criticize them personally so severely as their chairman, for they had the right to believe that he would guide them aright from the fact of his legal and business experience. If anyone knew the inside facts at that time it was he, and when a whitewash is attempted, the question is presented

that if Duncan had the money in February, 1908, why did not the chairman get it secured in some way; if Duncan was swearing falsely at the time and did not have the money he knew it, why did he not consent to his removal without having to be belabored in the courts. Getting right down to brass tacks and putting it in a way that can not be constructed into an insinuation, I say that appearances all the way through point that James was representing Duncan first, and after that the city, when he could represent the city without in any way hurting Duncan. He can not refrain in his reply from offering another faithful word of defense. He says that considering that about \$7000 was lost in the Citizens Bank, and that the present shortage is only about \$3700, he thinks the board has done very well, and that they have obtained every cent from W. M. Duncan, of this difference. Perhaps we ought to join him in thanking Mr. Duncan for giving back to us that much of the money that is ours. But as a matter of fact, the old board turned over only about \$4100. They had just finished the collecting in Sewer Districts 1 and 2, about \$3500; this \$3500

had just come into the treasurer's hands when he turned it over to the present treasurer; so instead of Mr. Duncan furnishing this \$4100 we now have, as Mr. James tried to make it appear, every penny of it and more came out of your pockets in the last water and sewer collections made by Mr. Freeman. If the treasurer had been forced to a settlement before that collection was made, he could not have turned over a single solitary cent. They have permitted their treasurer to keep the funds in such way that he himself can not tell how much of the \$4100, turned over to the new board belongs to the various districts. But I have no time to go into the "faithful stewardship" of the old board; life is so short; what I am interested now is getting back that money that is gone, and I have neither time nor inclination to be drawn off at a tangent discussing more than casually, ancient history; but I object to any of this delegation which is responsible for the present plight of the city, after its frantic efforts to prevent the election of an administration one of the specific objects of which was to go into this water and sewer business, attempting now to pose as martyrs, because, according to his allegation, he has never done anything "to cause his wife or children to bow their heads in shame." That may be as it is. That is one of the tangents that I do not propose to be sidetracked upon. The only issue now is how to get back that money, and who is responsible for its loss, and not the relative public or private characters of the mayor and the ex-chairman. I would be the last to shrink from such a comparison at any time in a proper contest between the two, and am prepared for it at any time, but it does not impress me that you are interested in this so much as you are in getting back your money. So in spite of criticism, and accusations of "butting in," and of ignorance of law, and several other similar crimes and misdemeanors, the present mayor and council and board proposes to keep busy trying to get what belongs to the city and use it for the city, whether it suits our appetites or not. Expert accountants have been employed, and when the actual shortage is ascertained, suit will be filed to recover that shortage against every

bond that we can rake up; and for that reason we need that "overlooked" bond mighty badly. We may fail to rake in a cent, but we will be rid of the worry of wondering whether it can be regained or must be kissed good bye. The mayor has no favors to ask for the future, and no friends to reward for the past, and expects to try and hew to the line regardless of where the chips fall, and in this I believe my helpers in the administration agree to a man. It has been difficult to make this reply to Mr. James even partially as dignified as a communication from your chief executive should be, but the responsibilities that Mr. James prates of seems to have been considered by him so largely in the light of a joke while he bore them, that in any discussion of them the humorous features project themselves to such an extent that it is difficult to avoid noticing them. If these communications serve no other purpose they will at least arouse an interest in our citizenship in our city affairs, into which every citizen ought to "but in" at all possible occasions, for I know of no one so much entitled to know the inside facts of city affairs so much as those who

Day the bills.
F. O. Butt, Mayor.

J. W. Newport's Reply

Editor Times:

Chas. D. James, in his Dying Will, as he goes down and out, in the Times-Echo of July 20, in his wrath, he sees fit to bring me in for a large share of abuse. He doesn't say what I have charged him with, but he has the evidence on file in his office; which he proceeds to denounce as a pack of lies. What I have already said in public or private conversation I am ready to repeat and emphasize. I do not know what his stool pigeons carried to him and emptied in his sewer from which he got material to write his article, neither do I care.

The trouble with the ex-City Advisor, ex-Chairman of the Board of Water and Sewer Districts is, he has been driven to the last corner. Every privilege and authority taken from him to handle the City's money, he no longer can dip his fingers in the Water and Sewer money to travel to Little Rock on. Neither can he have the City Council to give him one hundred dollars of the City's money to buy stamps and stationery with. Neither could he get two hundred dollars allowed him again to defend the city in a law suit before the Supreme Court of the State, and then never appear on the ground when the case was called. He loves the dear people, their interest and their homes, but, Oh you Cash!

He seems to delight in alluding to me as the "avordupois member of the council." To this I can't retaliate. It takes a man void of all sense of honor, decency, self-respect or Christian training to allude to an unavoidable misfortune, mis-shape or deformity of any kind of another, in an argument. Neither will I call a man a liar thru a newspaper. Cowards do that. I would step to his door and speak it to him, when he was near. He says I am a very bad man. I do not claim to be perfect. But the last thing I would want to do would be to trade my reputation for truth, veracity, fair dealing and debt paying qualities for his.

He says his sleep has been disturbed over the City's apparent losses. If he had said he had been greatly troubled over losing his chances to get more of the City's money, I would have be-

lieved him. Had he tried as hard to collect this money as he has to make excuses for its non-collection he would have been better employed. One good thing this controversy has brought out. It shows when this money was first missing. It went with that of widows, orphans and old, feeble men's. Down in that old defunct Citizen's Bank. So long as men refuse to condemn, and try to defend that swindle, just so long will they be looked on with a suspicious eye.

All the Billingsgate of James and my reply to it has not one thing to do with the question the people are interested in, (namely, the \$4000. in question.)

But this unwarrantable, cowardly and malicious attack on me came as a surprise. I have said nothing in private or public that was not warranted by the facts in the subjects alluded to. I refer to nothing in his article but what alludes to me personally. Mayor Butt is still alive and can take care of himself.

J. W. NEWPORT.

A LITTLE TEXAN MADE WELL

Eureka Springs Fine Air and Water Brings near to Master Dickson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Dickson, Dallas, Texas., who have been here for the past month for the benefit of the health of their little son W. T. Dickson Jr. left for their home last Tuesday. Mr. Dickson is very much delighted with Eureka Springs.

Mr. Dickson is contemplating buying property and making this his permanent summer home.

His little son's health has been completely restored and he returns home with rosy cheeks. In speaking of the condition of Master Dickson's health Mr. Dickson said—"He is all right now; and it is due to the splendid air and water of Eureka Springs. This is certainly a delightful climate and I will probably return and make it my permanent summer residence."

Master Dickson is the twenty months old child who took first premium at the Fourth of July celebration at the Auditorium for the most beautiful child of that age on the grounds that day.

Police Notes.

Fred Dubois, James Pyatt, Addie Dowell and Inez Nelson were fined in Judge Vandiver's court last Monday morning \$10.00 and costs, amounting in each case to \$22.50, on a charge of breach of the peace. The trouble took place last Saturday night near the Crescent Hotel. Bad whiskey and improper relationships created bad feeling between all parties concerned, resulting in a free for all fight. In the melee Addie Dowell fell off a bluff and broke her right arm. All the parties paid their fines except Addie Dowell who was taken to the Berryville jail by Chief of Police Hatcher last Monday.

An Evening in China

Is the subject of an address to be given by Rev. S. B. Williams at the First M. E. Church on Elk street Sunday night. In the morning "Veteran's Day" service will be observed. The public are cordially invited to these services.

Mr. A. P. Mossman and wife, who have been spending several months in Eureka Springs, returned to their home in Oklahoma City Wednesday.