

THREATENED WITH LYNCHING

West Union Citizens Worked Up Over a Brutal Crime.

MURDER AN ATROCIOUS ONE

Special Session of the Grand Jury Called in Order to Alay the Excitement—Owen and Adelbert Hayslip, Brothers, Indicted for Murder in First Degree.

West Union, O., Jan. 4.—This community is worked up to a fever pitch over the brutal murder of Alfred Fisher by Owen and Adelbert Hayslip and lynching is frequently talked of by Fisher's friends, although both have been indicted for murder in the first degree. To still the public clamor, a special session of the grand jury was called.

The murder was one of the most atrocious in the history of the county. Fisher was literally beaten to death by Adelbert Hayslip, while returning from church, and Owen Hayslip held off the crowd with a revolver. Steel knucks were used and Fisher's skull was so badly fractured that he died ten minutes after the assault.

Sues For Damages.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 4.—Damages to the amount of \$7,500 for being struck in the cheek by the falling stick of a skyrocket, are demanded by Albert Zirwes of Auburn, Ind., in a suit filed in the United States circuit court against the Cincinnati Traction company. The traction company manages the Cincinnati zoological gardens and the injuries are alleged to have been received while witnessing the fireworks at the garden last Fourth of July.

Want a Change.

Upper Sandusky, Jan. 4.—A movement is on foot to change the name of Upper Sandusky to either Usando or Uppersan. A petition has been signed by twelve freeholders, which will be presented to the common pleas court. The impression obtains throughout the country that Upper Sandusky is a part of Sandusky, and as a result mail, freight and express matter go there by misadventure.

Expert Fishermen.

Deafness, O., Jan. 4.—In Evansport prowlers got away with the trousers belonging to T. C. Coy. In the pockets was \$423. Coy had neglected to put the money in the bank and had laid his trousers on a chair by a window. By raising the window and using a pole with a hook on the end the pants were easily "copped out," and Coy did not know of it until he awoke.

Home for Widows and Spinners.

Springfield, O., Jan. 4.—Dr. D. H. Bauslin of Springfield, president of the general synod of the Lutheran church, announces that Mrs. Sarah Feighly of Tippecanoe City, who died recently, left her home at Tippecanoe City and all her property, amounting to \$40,000, to be used as a home for Lutheran widows and aged maiden ladies.

Farmer Vanquished by Eagle.

Findlay, O., Jan. 4.—Carl Stevenson, a farmer living in the southern part of the county, was seriously injured by a huge eagle, which attacked him in the woods. His left eye is scratched out and his face and body badly scratched, as the result of a desperate fight with the big bird. He was unconscious when found.

Opened the Safe.

Youngstown, O., Jan. 4.—Expert safe-blowers made a complete "clean-up" at the office of the Ohio Iron and Steel company. They secured between \$900 and \$900, three watches, two of which were gold, and a quantity of silver, which had been deposited in the vault by General Manager W. S. McCombs.

Contempt Charge Nulled.

Wooster, O., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Grace Taggart's attorneys will not have to pay fines assessed for contempt of court by Judge Eason. The judge, on hearing a statement from them that affidavits were not filed in the spirit of moral reflection, ordered the contempt charge stricken from the records.

Death of Well-Known Printer.

Toledo, O., Jan. 4.—Unconscious 80 hours following a fall down stairs, which produced concussion of the brain, Thomas Stephens, a former Columbus printer, died at St. Vincent's hospital. His remains will be taken to Columbus, O., for interment.

Killed by Wife's Companion.

Columbus, O., Jan. 4.—Edmund Boggs, aged 38 years, of 1095 Pennsylvania avenue, was shot and fatally wounded by Denver Marc as the result of a jealous quarrel between the two over Boggs's wife.

Ohio Man's Luck.

Paso, Tex., Jan. 4.—Al Sharpe, a native of Ravenna, O., and formerly with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has been made collector of customs in this place.

To Keep Judges Out of Politics.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 4.—An echo of Democratic senatorial caucus was the introduction of a bill in the upper branch of the assembly intended to prohibit appellate and circuit court judges from taking an active part in politics. It is aimed at Judge Faynter and John M. Lassing, his most active manager.

ONE KILLED

And a Score Injured by a Windstorm at Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Thomas D. Henderson was killed and a score of persons were injured and fully \$100,000 worth of property destroyed by a windstorm which sideswiped Chicago. At one time during the storm, which was the worst experience here in over a year, the wind reached a velocity of 60 miles an hour. In many parts of the city pedestrians narrowly escaped being killed by flying signs or falling chimneys.

Along the North Shore where the wind seemed to exert its greatest force, trees were uprooted, and everything movable was torn away. In Evanston and South Chicago, as well as in the city proper the wind worked great havoc, where an open hearth furnace under course of construction by the Illinois Steel company was blown down. Several men were working on the furnace at the time but all escaped uninjured. The steel company estimates their loss at \$50,000.

Windstorm in Georgia.

Albany, Ga., Jan. 4.—A heavy wind and rain storm struck the western part of this city last evening demolishing the acid chamber and great shed of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, where Ben Jones, a negro employe, was killed and several others were more or less injured. The track of the storm, about seventy-five yards wide, swept in a north-westerly course, leveling trees and small buildings in its path, until it reached the residence district, where its course was changed for a few hundred yards. It carried away trees and even porticos from dwellings, but not demolishing a house. On Washington street it turned northward, tearing down the shells and acid warehouse of the Georgia Cotton Oil company, also blowing several freight cars from the tracks. The loss of but one life is somewhat remarkable, considering the violence of the storm.

MOUNTAIN HIGH

Were the Waves Which Chased the Steamer Statendam.

New York, Jan. 4.—Enormous waves compelled the big passenger steamer Statendam to turn back from her course toward America and run toward Europe for five hours on Dec. 26. The steamer arrived here with several doors smashed, deck fixtures ripped up, and her purser painfully injured by the seas which fell on the decks with crushing force. The steering cabins had six inches of water in them when the steamer turned about. For five hours the waves chased the liner, piling up so threateningly on her stern that Captain Regevan kept the steamer running with the sea in order to quiet the passengers' fears. He was given a vote of thanks by the passengers when the steamer arrived safely at port.

Want Depew to Resign.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The New York state legislature started off with a rush. Aside from the reading in both houses of the annual message of the governor, the most important developments were the election of Speaker James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston, thus finally closing one of the most sensational speakership campaigns of recent years; a long debate in the senate over Senator Brackett's resolution requesting the resignation of United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew on the ground of disclosures in connection with the Equitable Life Assurance society, which ended in Senator Brackett's withdrawal of the resolution for the time being.

Philippine Tariff Bill.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The bill reducing the duty on Philippine products will be the regular order of business in the house of representatives for several days. Instead of the statehood bill, as had been previously arranged. This change was made necessary because the statehood bill is not ready to report, while the Philippine bill was reported before the holiday recess and is now on the calendar. The statehood bill is in the hands of a subcommittee, and some members of the subcommittee will not arrive until next Monday. It is necessary for the subcommittee to report to the full committee before the bill can be reported to the house.

Coast Steamer Beached.

Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 4.—Reports reached the city of the beaching 20 miles east of Pensacola on the gulf coast of the coast steamer P. J. Thistlewood, bound from Tampa for New Orleans via Pensacola. Several tugboats and a crew of life savers from the life-saving station left for the scene and will endeavor to take the crew off, though the weather is stormy and rough with the seas running very high.

Poison in Breakfast Food.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4.—Ten persons who at the New Y. M. C. A. cafe partook of breakfast food impregnated with poison, believed to be arsenic, were made violently ill, and are now under the care of physicians. It is believed all will recover. The manner in which the package of breakfast food was poisoned is a mystery to the management of the Y. M. C. A. An investigation is being made.

Indicted for Murder.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 4.—A special grand jury returned indictments charging murder against convicts Ryan, Vaughn and Raymond. The men are the survivors of the attempted escape from the penitentiary on Nov. 24, when Guards Clay and Allison were killed and the main gate dynamited.

ACKNOWLEDGE THEIR DEFEAT

Meeting of Workmen's Council Held Across Finnish Border.

DECIDE TO CHANGE TACTICS

New Councils to Be Organized and an Elaborate Plan of Battle Against the Russian Government Formulated—Will Continue the Fight Until Victory Has Been Achieved.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—The general meeting of the Workmen's Council and of representatives of the proletarian organizations, which was held across the Finnish border, lasted for 36 hours, adjourning at an early hour this morning. The practical result of the meeting was a confession that the government had proved to be too strong in its fight against the strike and that it would be necessary to organize on a new basis the armed revolution to which the delegates at the meeting were committed. It was admitted that the attempt to give battle to the government without having made due preparation was a mistake and a complete change in tactics was decided upon. A new council of workmen, consisting of 150 members, was elected. Similar councils will be organized, following which a general congress will be called and an elaborate plan of battle against the government formulated. In the meantime the propaganda of the agitators will be kept up, especially in the army, in order to show that the proletarian organizations are firmly resolved not to compromise with the government. It was also decided not to take part in the elections for the duma.

Just prior to the adjournment of the meeting, a resolution was passed to turn the anniversary of January 22, (red Sunday) into a day of mourning. For this purpose an appeal will be made to the socialist workmen organization both in Europe and the United States to manifest their sympathy with the Russian revolutionaries by holding demonstrations on that day.

A member of the workmen's council acknowledged that the movement had been severely crippled by the government, as many of the ablest leaders had either been killed or arrested. He said that the movement had lost considerable prestige among the proletariat, and that if the present system of repression were persisted in it would be increasingly difficult to disseminate the propaganda or to further organize. The main danger was that the leaders would be unable to gather sufficient force to strike a blow before the meeting of the duma. Nevertheless this informant insisted that the organizations he represented were not discouraged and that the fight would be continued until the proletariat achieved a final victory. He stoutly maintained that the policy of repression to which the government had returned only demonstrated once again that it lacked the moral support of the public and that its sole reliance, as of yore, was in its rifles and bayonets and cannon.

"We now see in the army," said this member of the workmen's council, "that nothing definite can be accomplished by sporadic uprisings. The possession of a city such as Moscow or even St. Petersburg will not prove decisive. All Russia must rise at the same time."

In answer to a question as to whether in the meantime the proletarian organizations had decided to abandon their acts of terrorism, the member replied significantly: "Perhaps. There have been no acts of terror because the persons condemned have been too well guarded."

Execution of Revolutionists.

Moscow, Jan. 4.—According to the stories in circulation here the number of summary executions of revolutionists is large. Mr. Smith, an Englishman and proprietor of machine works here, which were accidentally burned recently, says he personally witnessed a number of executions. When the "druzhina" (revolutionary) garrison of the sugar factory surrendered, the officer in command of the regular troops, after a few brief questions, picked out the victims, who were marched twenty paces in front of a firing squad, received a volley and dropped without a struggle. Mr. Smith even says he thinks he recognized Governor General Doubassoff among those present. It is generally stated that the victims were handed over to a firing squad with the command: "Take them to the river," which was tantamount to a sentence and warrant for their execution.

Snow Plows Working.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 4.—Snow which has been falling steadily for the past 24 hours has almost blocked Iowa railroads and snow plows are working day and night to keep the lines open. All trains are late and the storm threatens more serious trouble. The snowfall over the state averages six to eight inches with a probable fall of six inches more.

Cut His Own Throat.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 4.—The steamer Empress of Japan brought news from Hong Kong that Captain J. Tremaine Smith, master of the steamer Siberia, cut his throat with a razor while lying in his cabin. Investigation showed he had determined upon suicide.

GERMANY ACTS.

Orders Thousands of Freight Cars for Military Purposes.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The railway administration placed orders last week for twenty thousand freight cars, at a cost of \$50,000,000, with manufacturers of five countries, stipulating delivery by the middle of February, besides utilizing the car works of Germany. These contracts were distributed among makers in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, which would not have been done unless some reasons for haste existed. Inquiries made regarding the reasons for urgency resulted in obtaining a statement that the ordering of the cars was a precautionary measure, the general staff desiring to be ready to move troops if necessary by the first of March. This is only a proper measure of prudence, it was affirmed, in view of the extensive military arrangements going on in France.

Shanghai Quiet.

Shanghai, Jan. 4.—The situation here is normal. Two-thirds of the blue-jackets who have been patrolling the foreign concessions re-embarked pending the final settlement of the mixed court question, which, it is alleged, is hampered by the viceroy's one-sided dispatches to the Chinese foreign board. Owing to the alleged unruly behavior of Chinese students in Japan, the Japanese government has requested that the visit to Japan of the traveling Chinese high commission be postponed.

FAMINE

Threatens Two Million People in Northern Japan.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 4.—Thousands are starving in north Japan on account of the famine there, according to advices received here by the steamer Empress of Japan. A government report says Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate provinces, with a population of 3,821,567, are confronted by the worst famine since the deadly one of sixty years ago. So great is the calamity in Miyagi that famine investigators report that "the sentence of death has been passed on one-third of the people of the province." Committees of foreign residents have been formed to arrange systematic relief.

Huge Coal Dock.

Superior, Wis., Jan. 4.—It was stated definitely by an official of the Chicago and Northwestern Coal company that this company will at once begin work on a mammoth dock located in Superior, which, so far as capacity goes, will surpass any dock of the kind on the great lakes and perhaps any coal dock in the world. The cost is to be \$600,000. Many workmen will be required to erect the dock, which is intended to be completed by next navigation season.

Taylor's Sentence.

New York, Jan. 4.—For requesting Sergeant Patrick F. Butler of the 125th company coast artillery to change his seat in a theater during a performance last October, First Lieutenant Roy L. Taylor of the coast artillery is reduced in rank twelve numbers. He was tried by court-martial last week, and the verdict has just been announced.

Congressman's Wife Found Dead.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Francis Page Lassiter, daughter of Mr. John McGill, a prominent tobaccoist of Petersburg, and wife of ex-Congressman Francis R. Lassiter, was found dead in a bathtub in a back room of her father's residence.

Resignations Accepted.

New York, Jan. 4.—The resignations of James W. Alexander and James Hazen Hyde from the directorate of the Fidelity Trust company and the Union National bank of Newark, N. J., were accepted.

Booth a Vegetarian.

London, Jan. 4.—In his annual address to the Salvation Army, General Booth attributes his robust health to the fact that for the past seven years he has been a strict vegetarian.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO — Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$2 25@3 25; cows, \$2 25@3 25; heifers, \$2 25@3 25; bulls, \$2 00@3 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 40@4 25; Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4 50@6 00; lambs, \$7 25@7 50; yearlings, \$8 00@8 50. Calves—\$2 50@7 50. Hogs — Choice to prime heavy, \$5 25@5 75; medium to good heavy, \$5 15@5 25; butchers' weights, \$5 20@5 30; good to choice heavy mixed, \$5 20@5 25; packing, \$4 90@5 20. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1 15@1 17 1/2.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Export, good to choice, \$4 70@5 50; shipping steers, \$4 40@4 65; butcher cattle, \$4 25@4 75; heifers, \$3 50@4 50; cows, \$2 10@3 70; bulls, \$2 00@3 75; milkers and springers, \$2 00@3 50. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, \$5 50@7 00; wethers, \$5 50@6 00; mixed, \$5 50@5 75; ewes, \$5 25@5 50; spring lambs, \$5 40@5 00. Calves—Best, \$9 00@9 50. Hogs—Yorkers, \$5 55; heavies, \$5 50; mediums, \$5 50@5 55; pigs, \$5 35; roughs, \$5 50; stags, \$3 00@3 75.

CLEVELAND — Cattle: Steers, choice fat, \$4 75@5 00; coarse and rough, \$3 25@4 00; heifers, \$2 50@4 00; cows, \$2 50@3 50; bulls, \$2 75@3 25; milkers and springers, \$10 00@10 00. Sheep and Lambs — Good to choice lambs, \$7 45@7 75; wethers, \$5 00@5 50; mixed, \$4 50@5 00; ewes, \$4 75@5 00. Calves—\$4 40@5 40. Hogs—All grades, \$5 40@5 45; stags and roughs, \$5 50@5 75.

PITTSBURG — Cattle: Choice, \$5 40@5 50; prime, \$5 10@5 30; tidy butchers', \$4 40@4 75; heifers, \$2 50@4 25; cows, \$2 50@3 50; fresh cows, \$2 50@3 50. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5 80@6 00; mixed, \$5 50@5 75; lambs, \$5 00@5 00. Calves—Veal, \$6 00@6 25. Hogs—Heavy hogs, mediums and Yorkers, \$5 40; pigs, \$5 50.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, \$1 15@1 20. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 44c. Oats—No. 3 mixed, 34c. Rye—No. 2, 70c. Lard—\$4 60. Bulk meats—\$7 25. Bacon—\$8 27 1/2. Hogs—\$4 35@5 50. Cattle—\$2 00@4 85. Sheep—\$2 50@6 50. Lambs—\$5 00@6 00.

NEW YORK—Wheat: No. 2 red, \$1 15c. Corn—No. 2, \$1 15c. Oats—Mixed, 34 1/2c. @37c.

TOLEDO — Wheat, \$1 10; corn, 44 1/2c; oats, \$1 10; rye, \$1 10; cloverseed, \$1 27 1/2c.

IN THE VERY BEGINNING

The Ohio Legislature Came On the Stage With the New Year.

ORGANIZATION OF BOTH BRANCHES

Democrats Chose Sandles for Clerk of the Senate and Yost for Floor Leader in the House—Recess Nominations Tabled.

Columbus, O., Jan. 1.—Beginning a new year and a regular biennial session of the Ohio legislature at the same time is merely a coincidence of calendars. It so happens this year, for the first Monday of the year succeeding their election is the time constitutionally appointed for the solemn purpose of making—and unmaking—laws.

Because of the peculiar political phase of the state's executive and legislative roster, this session of the general assembly is expected to be the most conspicuous factor of public interest in Ohio until the robins nest again.

In the foreground, when he enters on his official term Jan. 8, John M. Pattison as governor will stand alone as the Democratic quantity in a very complex equation, for all the other executive officers in the state will be Republicans, and each exerts some influence over the work of the legislature. Mr. Pattison will be ably supported by his secretary, Lewis B. Houck, who was his running mate on the ticket last fall, for Mr. Houck knows all the intricacies of legislating as only one in a hopeless minority can learn them, through his experience of two terms in the state senate. Mr. Pattison will also have the veto power, a very potential influence over a legislature, made doubly so by the fact that both house and senate are almost evenly divided politically. This will prove a bulwark against the enacting of vicious or partisan legislation over the governor's veto, which might have been expected were the 77th general assembly as overwhelmingly Republican in both branches as the last two preceding legislatures.

But the most anomalous circumstance is in the senate, where the independent member elected in Toledo, Senator Lamb, will have more power than Laylin, Guilbert, or any other man inside or outside the legislature, even more power than the governor himself in the shaping of legislation. For without his vote can no bill be passed or defeated on which the senate might divide by a strict party vote with its equal number of Democratic and Republican members. The absence of Senator Lamb during a vote would also produce a condition that will bring another figure to the fore, Lieutenant Governor Harris, for the lieutenant governor may vote in case of tie—and in such an extremity it is no prophecy to say that he may be relied on to cast his vote with the Republican senators.



A. P. SANDLES, Clerk of the Senate.

Back of these are Foraker and Dick, the two Ohio senators at Washington, and leaders of the rival factions in the Ohio Republican camp. They have their fingers on the pulse of their political followers and can tell by heart throbs just when it is time to make a foray. Washington dispatches tell us how the two senators are lying down together now like the lion and the lamb are to do when the millennium comes, all because of the rumors that President Roosevelt is trying to get control of the party machinery in Ohio through Secretary Taft. It was Taft's speech at Akron that spread a more distinctive fire for political bosses in Ohio than Sampson started in the wheat fields of the Phillistines by tying fire brands to the tails of 300 foxes. Foraker and Dick are to be reckoned in the legislative equation.

Proof of the foregoing statement is to be seen in the organization of the house. The hopes and ambition of Representative Bassett of Toledo and of Representative Welker of Canton vanished like the shadows of night before the chariot of Phoebus when Colonel Carmi A. Thompson came to town from Ironton to claim the reward for fidelity as leader of the Dick forces.

One by one several other speaker-ship booms were "nipped in the bud," leaving Bassett and Welker to "claim everything with confidence" until just before the caucus.

Then came the caucus, to upset the plans of Mr. Bassett by the naming of Freeman T. Eggleston of Quincy

for speaker pro tem. Eggleston kicked up quite a rumpus about "state making" when he came to town, and never quieted down until his speech "accepting the honor" when the caucus chose him by a vote of 42 to 26 over Bassett.

This was the only crack made in the state—a sort of concession to the youngsters who are loudest in the new slogan of "Anti-bossism" among the Republicans. All the rest of the slate went through, E. W. Doty for another term as clerk and Robert Gilson, sheriff of Jefferson county to succeed Andrew Jackson of Xenia as sergeant-at-arms. The other positions were filled without incident.

The senate Republican caucus was merely perfunctory, it being regarded as the senate minority in view of the general expectancy that Senator Lamb would align himself with the Democrats in organizing the senate, except perhaps some of the minor places. The senate Republicans nominated O. F. Hymes of Springfield for president pro tem of the senate, which carries with it the floor leadership in that body, and complimented F. E. Scooby, former clerk of the senate by renomination. The minor places were disposed of by indorsement of those who were in those positions at the session two years ago.

The most interesting Democratic caucus was among the senators, but Senator Lamb did not participate in it. Senator Williams of Cleveland was named for president pro tem of the senate. There was a three cornered contest between Colonel W. A. Taylor of Columbus, B. S. Bartlow of Hamilton, and A. P. Sandles of Ottawa for clerk. Sandles had the open indorsement of Mayor Johnson and won in the caucus after four ballots. Bartlow was then nominated for sergeant-at-arms. A complete roster was made up for the minor places.

An interesting contest in the house Democratic caucus for speaker between E. S. Wertz of Wayne and D. E. Yost of Monroe, resulted in the choice of Yost, who had Mayor Johnson's support. Nominations were made for the remaining places without contest. The nomination for speaker is important since it carries with it the designation of floor leader of the minority and the privilege of naming minority members of committees.

In both the Democratic and Republican house caucuses Colonel Fred Hienckner was chosen for third assistant sergeant-at-arms, being the fortieth time for this tried and trusted pillar of the state house.

When the legislature convened Monday, the usual rites were observed. The Republicans organized the house according to the action of the caucus, and with the vote of Senator Lamb the Democratic caucus nominees were elected in the senate.

Governor Herrick submitted to the senate his recess appointments, 68 in number. These, in conformity to the action of the caucus of Democratic senators, were laid on the table, so as to hold them open until after the change of administration.

No dearth of subjects for legislation confronts the statesmen. Almost every civil, political, economic, social, educational and ethical organization in the state in solemn convention prepared for the session by resolution or memorial asking legislative action.

Mayors and citizens generally want the municipal code revised; school teachers want the school code revised in some respects; everybody, except office holders, wants a salary law for county officers and a revision of the fee bill; bankers want new banking laws; the temperance organizations want several new laws and the Branch law made stronger; the liquor interests object to more sumptuary legislation; women's clubs want the juvenile court extended to every county; one woman's organization will ask to have public hypnotic trances abolished; hotel men want the hotel laws amended; commercial bodies want new tax and insurance legislation; labor organizations have a number of measures in view, especially the suppression of child labor; and there will be the usual run of general bills, enough for a session of three months.

The legislature in 1904 spent as much time amending the Cox municipal code as it did enacting the Cox school code. More bills were introduced to amend the municipal code than for any other single project before that assembly. It was claimed a universal code would save the state much labor and travail in that it would obviate the production of "purely local" bills. But instead of having that happy result, it developed a flood of bills to change this section, or repeal that, or elaborate another, until there was scarcely a section of the code that was not attacked. No conscientious member of the legislature seemed to feel that his duty to his constituents was fully performed if he let the session pass without offering an amendment of some kind to the municipal code. Now an entirely new code is proposed, backed by the mayors of the state, and before the session closes it is probable the rules affecting the creation of municipal codes will be as much in need of revision as the rules of football—and for similar reasons.

Little ever is accomplished the first week and little is expected to be accomplished this week beyond organization and the usual preparations for inaugurating the governor and lieutenant governor. Then the bill may be expected to begin to grind, and grind exceedingly fine.

ORWELL C. BRIDGES.