

THE JAPANESE EXHIBIT.

ORIENTAL FARMING PRODUCTS AT THE FAIR.

Japan's Section of the Agricultural Building is an interesting place to visit—various tea exhibits—The Japanese Honey Industry—Domestic Fowls of the Country.

Agriculture is the occupation of the greater part of the people of Japan. The mountains and volcanic nature of the country renders large portions unprofitable. For probably the same reason the soil is not naturally very fertile, but it can be, and is, made so by the abundant use of compost. Moreover, not even half of what is fairly fertile is under cultivation; but the amount of cultivated land is gradually increasing, and the harvests are becoming richer. But it can be possibly understood that if, for any reason, the crops fail, severe suffering will be widespread. The prosperity of the country depends upon the prosperity of the farmers.

Pass sixteenth generations to me from the first manufacturer of my house. Continuing about during 270 years.

The Japanese honey industry is also represented at the World's Fair by specimens of



bees, honey, beeswax and hives. The Japanese agriculture bureau has published a little pamphlet explaining the way of using the hive, the method of collecting honey and giving the names of the plants from which the bees get honey. It is there stated also that one swarm will produce 13,282 pounds of honey and 7497 pounds of beeswax, and that honey sells for nine cents a kilo (2.25 pounds), and beeswax at thirty cents a kilo.

An interesting feature of the Japanese agricultural section is the exhibit of domestic fowls. One coop contains some bantams, which are kept mostly as pets, though the flesh may be used as food. Another coop contains the Japanese game fowl, whose flesh, being almost as delicious as that of turkeys, is largely used as food. The cock exhibited is about two years old, weighs almost two pounds and has never been defeated. A good fighter will command from twenty to eighty yen (dollars). The high coop holds long-tailed fowls. The cock, four years old, has a tail measuring 10 1/2 feet in length. The black cock, only two years old, has a tail five feet long.

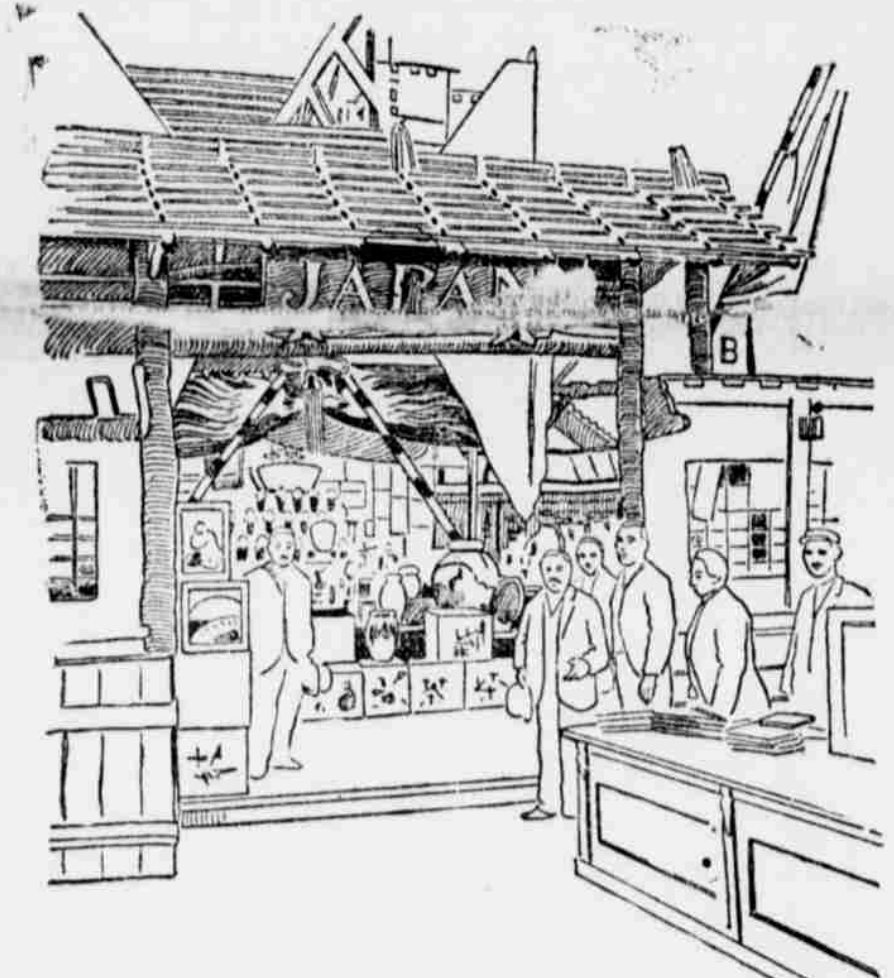
The Japanese have likewise on exhibition specimens of their wild birds, both useful and injurious, and of their forage plants. They have published descriptive catalogues of both birds and plants. The former are divided into three classes. The beneficial birds of forest and farm, twenty-one varieties; the birds used for food, thirty-five varieties; and the birds for miscellaneous uses, fourteen varieties. These are numbered consecutively, and are carefully described as to location, characteristics and utility. The forage plants, similarly numbered, are minutely described with reference to duration of growth, height, flowering, seed-ripening and cutting times, produce to the acre, composition and locality.

Last, but not least interesting, are five pictures which hang in the southwest corner of the Japanese pavilion, and represent methods of hunting. One shows the way of catching small birds by hanging cages of deerskin near bird-limed twigs. Another represents sportsmen, in the early morning or evening twilight, when the wild ducks are flying low, catching them in nets at the end of long bamboo poles. The two pictures at the extremes portray the two allied methods of catching wild duck on Lake Teiga in Chiba prefecture. One is by means of bird-limed ropes stretched over the surface of the water, the other is by a number of large sprays of twigs which the ducks are driven by hunters. The remaining picture illustrates Japanese hawking, which was a very popular sport in former times.



The front entrance to Japan's pavilion in the Agricultural Building, says the Chicago Record, is at the south end of the Japanese section. The doorway is constructed of native woods in the style of a native gateway, with a gabled roof. Just inside the entrance a booth devoted to the exhibit of tea from Shizuoka Ken (prefecture). The Shizuoka tea is of the first quality. Its fine flavor has been developed through the culture of many years. The annual product is 25,000,000 pounds, of which 20,000,000 pounds are exported to the United States. A small sample package of this tea is given away, of which a tiny cup may be had in the Japanese tea house.

Mr. M. Hoshida, the overseer of the Shizuoka exhibits, Mr. T. Watanabe is in charge of the different exhibits of tea, and Mr. E. Tawara is chief of both the fisheries and the agricultural bureaus. These gentlemen are always pleased to make explanations to the visitors. The sample package is put up in paper dipped in the tannin acid of an unripe persimmon to preserve it from moisture. Mr. Watanabe is 'purveyor of tea to his Imperial Majesty's Court of Japan.' Just beyond the Shizuoka booth is the ex-



hibit of tea, above which is a series of pictures illustrative of the different stages and kinds of labor employed upon the leaves from picking to shipping. A group of photographs of similar scenes may also be found just over the front entrance. It is the name of a province famous for its traditions and its tea. It is the place where, according to Japanese history (unfortunately not credible), Jimmu Tenno, the Japanese Homulius, in 660, B. C., laid the foundations of the Japanese empire. It is now the most sacred spot in all Japan, the seat of the ancient and popular shrines where the ancestors of the present emperor are worshipped. It is also the place where, according to tradition, the tea-plant was first discovered and cultivated.

Other important agricultural products exhibited by the Japanese are rice, barley, wheat, buckwheat, beans, sweet potatoes (dried), daikon (a large, bitter radish, which is a staple article of diet), and tobacco.

A great many kinds of jellies and sweetmeats are made by the Japanese from vegetable products and are harmless and delicious. Several varieties of bottled, boxed and canned fruits, jellies and confections are on exhibition. The sembo is a kind of waffle much liked by both natives and foreigners. Many kinds of ame also are exhibited. The advertisement of one is a curiosity.

"The manufacture of the Awa-Ame is perfected by my house with experiments of many years and scientific principles. It contains more nutritive materials. Just taste is very sweet. Persons who have tasted it always would take the cheerful feeling.

"The Okinakan, a cake, is made of the Awa-Ame again. It is most delicate in taste and especially excellent quality for tea-cake. There is no slightest danger for the change of its taste kept long.

"Both are so honorable that obtained medals at each time of National industrial exhibitions.

"Original manufactured by Otsugi Kurou-mon.

The Weekly Crop Report.
The weekly crop report issued at Washington, D. C., says: Pennsylvania—Alternate showers and sunshine very beneficial to crops; corn and tobacco making excellent growth; oats ripening; outlook brightening in dry sections. West Virginia—Haying in progress; buckwheat doing well, corn clean, good color; fine crop of early potatoes. Ohio—Wheat, clover, timothy and barley nearly all harvested.

Burlington, N. J., has a resident, Mrs. Martha Post, who is more than 101 years old, and has not tasted food for five weeks.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

EGGERS SEEN at Forest City, Iowa, has been appointed judge in the honey exhibits. **SECRETARY CARRISSE** has decided that foreign exhibitors may sell their exhibits for delivery after the fair.

One thing which strikes the average visitor with peculiar force is the almost total absence of drunken men at the fair.

The Board of Lady Managers voted each member an Isabella quarter. They have confirmed some selections for Judges on Awards.

Buffalo is the first city to follow the example of Brooklyn. It has arranged for the celebration of Buffalo Day at the World's Fair. The date fixed is August 25.

MANAGERS of the Virginia and New York buildings are much troubled by the work of vandals, who have written and carved their names all over the walls of these splendid structures. It may yet become necessary to exclude the public from portions of the buildings if these petty outrages continue.

The office of W. I. Buchanan, Chief of the Department of Agriculture, was thronged a few days ago with foreign commissioners, who came in response to an invitation from the exhibitors of agricultural machinery to make a tour of inspection through the machinery annex. At night the commissioners were dined at a hotel, seventy-five of them being present, with nearly one hundred exhibitors.

EXHIBITORS in the galleries and upper floors of the large buildings complain that visitors will not climb the stairs to view their displays, and they sit idly by waiting for the crowd that never comes.

GENERAL ORDER issued by the G. A. R. department provides that no member will be allowed to parade at the Indianapolis encampment unless he is in good standing.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

NOTHING FROM HOME AND ABROAD.
What is Going On the World Over. Important Events Briefly Chronicled.

Financial and Commercial.
ADA, O.—The Citizens' Bank the most prominent in Hardin county, has failed.
MADISON, IND.—The Carrollton Woolen Mill Co., has assigned with liabilities of \$7,000.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company has declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable August 1.

The McNamara Dry Goods Company, of Chicago has suspended. It was among the largest houses of its kind in the West.

POSONA, CAL.—The People's Bank has reopened with plenty of coin. Only \$4 were drawn out the first hour. Deposits were liberal.

PARKER, KAN.—The State Bank has failed.

STERLIN, COL.—The Bank of Sterlin has assigned.

BOZEMAN, MONT.—The Bozeman National Bank has closed.

YATES CENTER, KAN.—The Woodson State Bank has suspended.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—The Hutchinson National Bank has closed its doors.

ASPEN, COL.—The J. B. Wheeler Banking Company and the Pioneer Bank have failed.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—The Bank of Oklahoma City and the Oklahoma National Bank have succumbed to runs and failed.

PORT SCOTT, KAN.—The First National Bank the oldest financial institution in Southeastern Kansas suspended payment.

ASHLAND, KY.—The Second National Bank which suspended three weeks ago, resumed business Thursday.

CHICAGO.—The Chemical National bank will not resume business. The reasons given are the stringency of the money market and the inability of some stockholders to meet the assessments which would be levied upon them if the bank resumed.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—The Citizens bank, the Bank of Richmond and the Farmers and Merchants bank at Ossawatimie, also of Kansas, all private institutions, closed their doors.

HARRISVILLE, MO.—The First National Bank of Harrisonville, suspended payment and is in the hands of the Comptroller of the Currency.

SALEM, N. H.—The Security Trust Company closed its doors. It promises to pay depositors in full.

ANTHONY, KAN.—The First National Bank and the First National Bank of Coffey City, Col., have suspended.

The Bank of Bellville, Republic county, Kan., a private institution with \$20,000 capital, has failed.

NATIONAL bank examiners have recommended to the Comptroller that the First National Bank of San Bernardino, Cal., which recently failed, be allowed to reopen at once, its affairs being in good condition.

NEW YORK.—Charles M. Preston, state bank examiner, reports the banks of this state to be in a good condition generally and be anticipative no failures.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED AT DENVER.
DENVER.—The financial scare here is virtually at an end. A telegram from Comptroller of the Currency Eckels, saying he believed the closed banks were solvent and that he would aid them to resume business, caused great rejoicing to-day. A few small failures occurred Friday in Colorado as a result of the recent flurry.

CAPITAL, LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL.
The National Association of Iron Roofers is in annual convention at Piqua, O.

Over 2,000 workmen are out of employment at Ellwood, Ind., and many are suffering for the necessities of life.

At Toledo, O., the Milburn wagon works, employing 1,500 men shut down.

The Cambria Iron Company's coke works near Dunbar, Pa., were shut down on Monday, throwing 700 men out of employment.

Wages at the Norway, Mich., iron mines will be reduced 10 per cent.

At St. Louis, Mo., two hundred boiler makers at the yards of Roban Bros. & Wenzler, Garstang & O'Brien struck for 10 hours' pay for 6 hours' work.

The New Castle (Pa.) tin plate mills have been completed and during the first week in August the fires will be lighted and the machinery tested. It will give employment to at least 300 hands.

The Norway iron mine, Michigan, will close and the Penn Iron Company will reduce wages 10 per cent., August 1. The Cleveland Cliff Company will also make a reduction, and other mines of the district will probably follow suit.

The Duober Watch Company, Canton, O., employing 2,000 hands, will reduce wages from 10 to 20 per cent.

THE TREASURY GOLD RESERVE ON FRIDAY WAS \$67,912,000; CURRENCY BALANCE, \$20,000,518.

Religious.
A call has been issued for a Catholic colored congress at Chicago September.
Dr. Briggs' new book, in which he says: "It is evident that the assembly voted with little deliberation and in haste to sustain the appeal at every cost to truth and right," and on the cover of which he had emblazoned the phrase: "So-called prosecuting committee," is creating quite a stir among orthodox Presbyterians.

Crime and Penalties.
Frank Von Loon, sentenced to be hanged at Columbus, August 4, has admitted that he killed Farmer Vandermark, but claims it was accidental.

Fire.
At Susanville, Cal., sixty buildings were burned. Loss about \$25,000. Five entire blocks burned. With the exception of one restaurant, not a business house is left.

Cholera Advice.
United States Surgeon Young at Naples reports four fatal cases of cholera there Sunday and Monday.

Miscellaneous.
J. R. Thomas, a bank cashier at Ovid, N. Y., surprised a gang of burglars and opened fire, killing one. Thomas was also shot but not dangerously.

Sixty Chinese are being officially started and unofficially fed by the Government at Portland. A libelled steamship company refuses to depart or care for them pending a legal decision.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.
A tornado swept down suddenly on Voghera and Casteggio, in Piedmont, Italy, in one section of Voghera hardly a house was left standing. Not a structure in either town was left intact and a number of persons were killed and hundreds injured.

Contributions to the Victoria relief fund in London have been closed, reaching now to \$50,000.

Oats have risen in price in Austria by reason of a prolonged drought, and the Government has ordered that army horses be fed on a mixture of one-third corn and two-thirds oats, if the later get any dearer.

The Chinese Government has refused to make reparation for the killing of two Swedish missionaries by a mob in Maching, three weeks ago. Trouble is promised.

A warehouse fire in the heart of the city of London did damage estimated at \$7,500,000.

CASH WANTED AT DENVER.

Security Plentiful, But Unsatisfactory Only a Temporary Panic.
Three national banks—the Union National, the Commercial National and the National Bank of Commerce—closed their doors at Denver, Col., owing to the heavy demands of excited depositors. The clamor was mostly confined to small depositors, the larger ones expressing confidence in the banks' ability to pay in full. The Mercantile bank, a small private institution doing business in the Mining Exchange building, also suspended, owing to the close of the Union bank, through which its clearances were made. The liabilities are stated at \$100,000.

The suspension of three savings banks on Monday so alarmed the community that at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning the hour for opening the banks, crowds had gathered in front of nearly all the financial institutions. The streets were full of people discussing the situation. It was an orderly crowd, however, and there was much sensible and conservative talk.

THE PANIC ABOUT OVER.

THE FINANCIAL EXCITEMENT IN DENVER THOUGHT TO BE AT AN END. MONEY COMING IN AT THE BANKS.
The timorous feeling—among depositors in the Denver banks which has resulted in the closing of a number of these institutions within the past few days seems to have reached its limit. The people are now stopping to think, with the result that no more money was being deposited than is being drawn. The German, State and Peoples' National Banks closed their doors early Wednesday morning, in order to forestall the heavy demands that it was evident would be made. As soon as the action had been taken in other banks seemed to take new courage, and talk on the streets was much more conservative and rational.

During Wednesday afternoon the five national banks that are open for business showed no signs of any unusual excitement among their patrons. Indeed their banking houses were quieter than on many days during ordinary times, and everybody seems to feel that the end of the unjustifiable excitement has been reached.

A number of banking houses at Denver, and small banks throughout Colorado failed Wednesday on account of Tuesday's excitement at Denver.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A feeling of confidence is growing daily in Kansas City. People now realize that the flurry among the banks is over and at every bank on Thursday receiving tellers were busier than the tellers who pay out. If the wishes of the depositors in the two national banks which suspended, the Bank of Kansas City and the Missouri National were followed the doors would be thrown open at once.

THE SIAMENESE SITUATION.

China Will Support Siam. England Sends An Ambassador To Paris. The King Prepares to Leave Bangkok.
Information received at London from Peking that China has taken measures to support Siam against France.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the foreign office stated that the only part of the French ultimatum concerning England is that relating to territorial arrangements. Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador to France, is to be sent back to Paris to secure an immediate exchange of views in an amicable spirit.

From Bangkok it is learned that a panic pervades the court. French gunboats are making warlike manifestations and the King is preparing to leave the city.

Why the Treasury Pays Gold.
The Treasury policy of paying gold coin on its current obligations is for the reason that it is believed that an infusion of gold into the clearing houses and other payments will have a beneficial effect and lead to a restoration of general confidence. Incidentally, it has the advantage of staving off the necessity for the issue of gold certificates.

Ohio tobacco dealers have a scheme to circumvent the new cigarette license law. A cigar will be sold for ten cents and a package of the little weeds will be thrown in.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
TACOMA, WASH.—The Trader's Bank suspended. An early resumption is expected.
MILWAUKEE.—The Commercial Bank has assigned.

The Johnson County Savings Bank, Missouri, suspended Thursday. Depositors will be paid in full.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—The First National bank reopened by permission of Comptroller Eckels. The bank is in fine condition. The Farmers exchange bank will reopen in a short time. Confidence is again restored.

PITTSBURGH BANKS SOUND.—The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the 29 national banks of Pittsburgh are in sound condition. The reserve held by the 19 July 12 was 24.35 per cent. This Comptroller Eckels regards as indicating that there is no alarm or distrust in the community.

The First National Bank, of Russell, Kas., has failed.

The announcement Saturday that the First National Bank of Vernon, Tex., had failed was erroneous.

The New Hampshire Trust Company, of Manchester, N. H., one of the heaviest financial institutions in the State, has been enjoined from continuing business.

The Bank of Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday resumed business.

The First National Bank of Santa Anna, Cal., which closed four weeks ago, reopened its doors again Saturday.

The Kentucky National Bank, Louisville, a government depository, suspended. Liabilities of \$2,712,624 01, balanced by resources.

The Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin and the Southside savings bank, both of Milwaukee, closed their doors.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MINERS, employed in the Sunday Lake mine, at Wartfield, Michigan, controlled by the Schlesinger syndicate, went on strike because they had not received pay for last month.

Orders have been issued by the Pennsylvania Company to lay off 1,000 men now doing construction work between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa.

U. S. marshals have served 40 injunctions on the leaders of the strikers at Weir City, Kan. The mine owners threaten to import 1,000 negroes from the south.

British miners have refused to have their differences with mine owners arbitrated, and the food-broking strike is more probable than ever.

Denver miners passing through Hastings, Neb., describe the suffering in Colorado's mining regions as something appalling.

Contractor Charles B. McCormick, of St. Louis, notified his journeyman carpenters of a reduction of 25 cents an hour Saturday, and 30 struck. The Carpenters' council anticipates that other contractors will follow McCormick's example, and is making preparations for a lockout.

The Aragon Mine Company of Norway, Mich., operated by the Schlesingers, is said to owe its employees wages for three months amounting to \$50,000.

The Oxford Iron and Nail Company of Belvidere, N. J., has applied for a receiver. Three hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. The liabilities are estimated at \$225,000, assets, \$150,000.

The number of unemployed men at St. Paul, Minn., now 4,900 is constantly increased by arrivals from the mining districts. The few Michigan mines still running will reduce wages or shut down soon. This will add 14,000 to the unemployed in Michigan.

WEATHER.

The heat at Huron, S. D., was so intense Saturday that work in barley and rye harvest fields was abandoned. The thermometer has ranged from 96 to 106 during the last five days.

For some days at Fort McKinney, Wyo., the temperature has been 112° in the shade, at Buffalo, Wyo., the mercury in the sun stood 150° to 155°. This is the hottest weather recorded for eight years. Not a drop of rain has fallen for nine weeks.

FOREIGN.

The exportation of hay, straw or other fodder from Austria-Hungary is now prohibited.

A special from Mazatlan, Mex., states that yellow fever has broken out there with great virulence and that many deaths occur daily.

CHOLERA ADVICES.

A dispatch from Rome states on good authority that there is no cholera at Naples. There are several cases of suspicious sickness at Cuneo, 35 miles southwest of Turin. The sick persons are pilgrims who are returning to France.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

George Hickey, fireman of Sheffield, Ill., and Engineer Henry D. Strong, of Blue Island, 30 horses and many hogs were killed in a freight wreck at Tiskilwa, Ill.

MICELLANEOUS.

The Governor of California appointed ex-Governor George C. Perkins United States senator, to succeed the late Senator Stanford.

AND AGAIN HE SAYS HE

PAT GALLAGHER RETRACTS LATEST CONFESSION.

A Conscience Which He Claims Led Him to Make a Retraction as the Same Conscience Made Him Swear That He Perjured Himself at the Trials of Dempsey and Beatty.

Patrick Gallagher, the self-confessed owner and perjurer, now serving his term in the penitentiary at Pittsburg, failed to have an elastic conscience since he quired the habit of confessing, and pained and hurts his head every time he makes a new statement. Thursday he confessed that his last statement was false, that the only reliable man in the trial of Hugh F. Dempsey and Beatty was Beatty.

He says he passed a sleepless and a night after making the sworn statement relative to the innocence of Dempsey and Beatty on Wednesday. Thursday he sent this note to Warden Wright:

"Will you see me as soon as possible, have something I think you ought to know for I have suffered the tortures of hell yesterday, and I don't want another night as last night was. What I want no one to see but you for the day. You can tell after you see it who the party is to get possession of."

THE VERY LATEST CONFESSTIONS.—The warden visited Gallagher and asked him two rolls of manuscript and delivered by a range man, who was a convict. The first roll was returned to Gallagher on Monday, and it contained details of the confession Beatty made to Gallagher about the poisoning, and suggested which the writer said would liberate all implicated poisoning cases. The second roll was sent to Gallagher Thursday morning.

Beatty had incorporated in his confession suggestions which the writer said would liberate all implicated poisoning cases. The second roll was sent to Gallagher Thursday morning. Beatty had incorporated in his confession suggestions which the writer said would liberate all implicated poisoning cases.

Gallagher informed the warden that everything he testified to on Wednesday was false, and that the testimony he gave in pursuance of a plot whereby he had been convicted, was false. He had eaten or slept since Wednesday, and he said, and then he broke down and begged the warden to send for Beatty.

Beatty had taken his statement. He said he had his own statement Wednesday, and if possible, and asserted that his circumstances would be sign it. He informed he would be expected to be warden then drew up the following Gallagher signed:

"The statement, under oath, by Gallagher in the interest of Dempsey and Beatty, is in all parts, and on the 29th day of July, 1893, at 10:30 a. m., I deny and retract the same, and that my evidence given at the trial, the same people is the truth, the whole and nothing but the truth. This is made to ease my conscience, and interest of justice to all.

Patrick J. Gallagher.
This was witnessed by John D. L. Wright. After taking this statement, he telephoned for District Attorney Krogh, with L. K. Porter and a stenographer, went to the prison, was sworn again, and he testified to the deposition of Wednesday, and was brought about by many written and sent him by Beatty. These statements were directed, some of the had destroyed and others he would Beatty. The only other he had sent two rolls of manuscript he gave to Wright. He never received any more. Dempsey, but had talked with him. They were employed in placing him in prison. He was sworn again, and he testified to the deposition of Wednesday, and was brought about by many written and sent him by Beatty. These statements were directed, some of the had destroyed and others he would Beatty. The only other he had sent two rolls of manuscript he gave to Wright. He never received any more. Dempsey, but had talked with him. They were employed in placing him in prison. 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