

REPORT SHOWS PROSPERITY

National Bank Statement Shows Increase of Business, Profits and Surplus.

FOUR BILLIONS CARRIED IN INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS

Stock of Money in Circulation Exceeds Three Billion Dollars, or a Per Capita of Thirty-Two Dollars and Forty-Two Cents.

(Washington Bureau of the Journal.) Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—The national bank statement compiled at the office of the comptroller of the currency from the reports received in response to the comptroller's recent call, shows a healthy condition of progress throughout the banking associations of the country when compared with the statement made for the corresponding period of 1905.

There has been a net increase in the number of national banking associations, of 155, and an increase in paid-in capital stock of \$34,872,554. For the same period there was an increase of surplus and other profits of \$49,572,131; of national bank circulation \$46,405,092; individual deposits of \$1,215,587,554; an increase in loans and discounts of \$307,719,750; of investments in U. S. bonds \$43,662,840; of gold and silver \$4,852,194. At the same time there was a reduction in the amount of bank tender of \$4,382,632, showing a net increase in lawful money of \$1,988,054.

There are in operation in the United States at the present time 9,953 national banking associations with a total capital stock of \$238,133,156, and a surplus and undivided profits aggregating \$665,143,358. These banks carry individual deposits to the aggregate of \$4,065,578,485, and have a stock of gold and silver of \$485,587,255, with legal tenders to the amount of \$165,246,347.

New Banks Chartered. During the last fiscal year 470 national banks were chartered, their aggregate capital being \$24,305,300, but the reason of liquidation of 38 banks and the failure of 15 of the net increase in the number of national banks was 257. Of the 98 national banks liquidated 36 were placed in voluntary liquidation to be consolidated with other national banks, 44 were consolidated or liquidated by state banks, and 18 were closed, discontinuing business.

During the first six months representing the last half of the fiscal year ending June 30, about 350 applications for authority to organize national banks were approved by the comptroller. The total number of such applications was 1,715, the law that such application should be signed by at least five persons. Of the total number of applicants 484 were bankers, 348 merchants, 261 farmers and stockmen, 113 lawyers, 54 physicians, 72 real estate, loss and insurance agents, 44 manufacturers, and the rest distributed among the various professions and trades.

The comptroller of the currency has estimated that at least 25 per cent of the applicants were farmers. The percentage of increase in the aggregate of capital stock of national banks for the last fiscal year over the corresponding period of the preceding year was 1.15 per cent, the aggregate of their capital stock, the aggregate of such reduction being \$1,156,800. The stock of money in circulation on July 1 was \$3,069,556,440, and the estimated population of the United States at that date, 66,622,000, the per capita circulation was \$22.42.

The stock of money in the United States was distributed as follows: gold (including the bullion in the treasury), \$1,475,481,521; standard silver dollars, \$540,564,855; subsidiary silver, \$117,958,158; treasury notes of \$500, \$7,385,000; United States legal tenders, \$346,681,016; national bank notes, \$561,112,250. Thus it will be seen that 70.19 per cent of the entire stock of money in the country is in specie, which is almost half of the entire stock, in or gold and 22.12, or nearly one fourth, in silver. The national bank circulation represents only 13.21 per cent, and the United States notes 11.53 per cent.

NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH IN RUNAWAY

(Special Dispatch to the Journal.) Roseburg, Or., Aug. 5.—Julian and Walter Josephson of Roseburg, the former being the advertising manager of the Josephsons' big store, and the latter recently received the appointment to the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, met with an accident yesterday morning that endangered both their lives. They were en route to Gardiner on an outing and while going down the steep hill, near Melrose, the neckyoke broke and their carriage plunged forward, throwing Walter out and at the same time breaking one of the horse's legs. Julian kept his seat in the rig and landed a hundred yards below the starting point without any serious injury. He is in a hospital, but the horse and secure another horse before proceeding on their journey.

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OLD SEARCH'S Victory OF THE CRIME OF HELL'S KITCHEN. By Major A. F. Grant.

One of the novels found in the pockets of the boy murderers Reeves and Saxon when captured near Drain. To the reading of this kind of literature is due their desire to become desperadoes.

FOLLOWED BY GHOST

(Continued from Page One.) man which, the lads say, haunts them continually, they have other troubles which they have confided to the sheriff. Deprived of his papers and Bull Durham young Saxon makes numerous requests for cigarettes, but the sheriff thinks that his reformation should be sudden and complete and has denied them. On the arrival of the boys in Eugene they were shackled to each other. Saxon's left hand was fastened to Reeves' right.

Rolling Cigarettes. But even with the one hand that was free the youthful reader of violent fiction was able to roll cigarettes as dexterously as the most expert could with two. He has smoked cigarettes, he says, since he was quite young. He is 15 now.

Though much smaller and younger by two years than his companion in crime, Saxon is regarded as by far the cleverer of the two. His experiences have been more varied and much more extensive than the older boy, whose wanderings, until the two left Portland last week, had been confined to the city of Portland and to that especial district called "Goose Hollow," which has probably given to that city more juvenile disturbances than any other section.

It is believed that the tales of his travels from Texas across the great southern desert to California and into Oregon caused a longing for similar journeying in the breast of the older boy and also caused something akin to shame that he had been outdone by one two years his junior. When they met they "swapped" experiences, and while laboring side by side in Portland they planned a life of adventure that would outshine the most daring deeds of their heroes of the "yellowbacks."

Conflicting Statements. It is due to the apparent domineering mastery of the younger boy, officers believe, that the conflicting statements made to the guilty ones have been made. Before his death, the older boy, who the youthful murderers told a graphic story of the deed and was positive in his assertion that the smaller boy fired the shot that ultimately caused his death. He told the story in such detail and so rationally that those who heard it could not believe that his mind was wandering or that he could have been mistaken in the identity of his slayer.

It was only after the boys had been confined in the same cell at Cottage Grove that they asserted that Reeves had fired the fatal shot. While in the jail at that place they quarreled violently and to no one has either confessed the cause of the disruption. The town marshal, who is also jailer, heard the quarrel and suddenly interrupted it by opening the door of the cell. He was unable to hear their conversation, but the younger lad was apparently in a paroxysm of rage when the door was opened.

He was weeping violently and it was a hour or so before he was able to control himself. The other boy was apparently unmoved, though when he was closely questioned he told the officers that Saxon was trying to devise a method whereby he might kill himself. As a result of the statement the strictest watch will be kept over the two youngsters and they will even be forced to eat their meals without knives or forks.

It was after that stormy, but secret, conversation in the cell at Cottage Grove that the boys asserted that Reeves had fired the fatal shot and was guilty of the foul murder of the old man. The statement was a surprise to the officers but it was corroborated by both boys and later during the preliminary hearing before Justice Young at that place Reeves made a confession, in which he admitted his guilt.

Saxon also took the stand in his own defense. He started to talk, but when informed by Prosecuting Attorney Williams that he did not have to make a statement, suddenly ceased and confined his remarks to monosyllabic replies to questions.

RECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS TO MEET IN BOISE

Fourth Annual Conference to Be Held During Sessions of Irrigation Congress.

(Special Dispatch to the Journal.) Washington, Aug. 5.—The fourth annual conference of the engineers of the United States irrigation service will be held in Boise when the irrigation congress is also in session there. The conference is a continuation of the general policy of holding annually a meeting in the presence of the engineers of the reclamation service to discuss matters of the administration and economies of the work.

The bringing together of these engineers allows the citizens of the west to make it possible for the government officers to receive an interchange of views and discussions of data leading to results of value in furtherance of the reclamation work.

LANDLORD OF PRISON

(Continued from Page One.)

of the commissioners and Judge Webster that they intend to take steps to have the prisoners fed at a less cost than taken into consideration in connection with the other evidence. The jury went out at 5:30 o'clock, elected M. E. Kandle foreman, took supper and soon thereafter began balloting. It was soon evident that the case had resolved itself into a question of whether Watson had acted in good faith. Two jurors thought he had. After a few ballots one of the two went over to the majority, but the other held fast. At 11:30 o'clock the jury was notified by Judge Hunt that it had reached an agreement during the night it could seal its verdict for presentation in the morning and disperse.

Verdict Reached. Prior to the taking of the seventh ballot the obdurate juror induced his colleagues to recommend Watson to the mercy of the court, and with that understanding he voted guilty, thus bringing about an agreement. The verdict was presented at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Watson sat beside Clarence R. Zachary, one of his witnesses on final proof, and displayed the attitude of a stranger who would have thought him a spectator. His life has been one of hard knocks and the verdict to him was only a little more rough luck. With Zachary it was different. It is out of the jury's mind in connection with Watson's final proof, and his face took on a gloomy look as he listened.

Notice of appeal was given. Then Judge Hunt notified the jurors that as cases about to be heard involve testimony similar to that given in the Watson case he would discharge them from further service. Later this order was extended to include all members of the original panel, Judge Hunt giving notice that a new panel had been drawn.

The sentencing of Watson was set for Saturday morning. It was found that he was under no bond in the perjury case, his only bond being one for \$1,000 given in what is known as the illegal fencing case, in which the list of defendants on a charge of perjury included Winlow W. Steiner, Hamilton H. Hendricks and Clarence R. Zachary. Judge Hunt ordered that he furnish a bond of \$1,000 in the perjury case and gave him until 10 o'clock tomorrow to comply with the order. While Judge Bennett was digging up bondman Watson took a walk around town.

Case One of Several. The case just decided was one of several that grew out of a federal grand jury's investigation of the methods employed by the Butte Creek Land, Live-stock & Lumber company in acquiring land. The big man of this corporation is Hamilton H. Hendricks, recently convicted of subornation of perjury, and Clarence R. Zachary is his first lieutenant.

Watson in January, 1905, filed on a quarter section in the county monopolized by the Butte Creek company, making his application to Hendricks, who was then United States commissioner. For more than six years Watson wandered from place to place, diverting most of the time between Wheeler county and the Willamette valley, but once going as far as his old home in Missouri. He plowed, harvested, broke horses, chopped wood and ran a saloon, but did none of these things on the land he had taken up.

In June, 1904, he prepared to make final proof. The names of his witnesses and a description of the land were taken to United States Commissioner James E. Stewart, successor of Hendricks, by Hendricks himself. Watson swore that he had cultivated his claim, made improvements valued at \$150 and had lived on the land five years. Clarence R. Zachary and Coe D. Barnard gave similar sworn testimony in behalf of Watson and when the matter was investigated all three were indicted for perjury. Watson had no means, but he decided to stand by the Butte Creek company rather than save himself by becoming a government witness, and the trial found Judge Bennett, attorney for the company's indicted officials, fighting vigorously to avert a conviction that might prove disastrous to Zachary and Barnard.

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Why not start the children to learning music when you can have a piano for nothing? The piano is the most useful and secure one of the many bargains that are to be found on our floor at this time.

Remember this sale closes Saturday night, August 18. From this piano are going, it may terminate sooner. Do not wait for the last day, but come at once and get choice of what is left. Store open evenings. If you cannot come today, come in tonight.

We have the piano you want, and you can buy on any terms you want.

DUNDRE PIANO CO. SIXTH AND ALDER STREETS.

We offer the above new modern up-to-date dwellings, close in, near best car service in city, and paying 10 per cent, for \$13,500 as a whole, or singly at correct prices and on terms. No better proposition on the market. E. S. Jackson & Co. Phone Main 345 246 Stark Street

WATSON IS GUILTY

(Continued from Page One.)

he asked, "why didn't the defense put on witnesses to refute it?" District Judge Hunt devoted half an hour to charging the jury. One of the instructions given at the request of the defense was that if the jury found that Watson honestly believed that a visit to his claim every six months constituted a residence that belief should be taken into consideration in connection with the other evidence.

The jury went out at 5:30 o'clock, elected M. E. Kandle foreman, took supper and soon thereafter began balloting. It was soon evident that the case had resolved itself into a question of whether Watson had acted in good faith. Two jurors thought he had. After a few ballots one of the two went over to the majority, but the other held fast. At 11:30 o'clock the jury was notified by Judge Hunt that it had reached an agreement during the night it could seal its verdict for presentation in the morning and disperse.

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A Few Really Good Points. Commend our tools to carpenters, mechanics and householders. They do their work well, do not break or lose edge easily, are made of finely tempered steel and are charged for only according to value. Anything wanting with you in hardware? Glad to supply your needs.

Avery & Co. 40 THIRD STREET.

LINSEY INVESTIGATES DENVER BALLOT FRAUDS. (Journal Special Service.) Denver, Aug. 5.—Justice Bailey of the supreme court this morning refused a writ of prohibition against County Judge Lindsey, who has started an investigation of the elections held May 15 by which the Tramways company secured a franchise worth \$20,000,000, it is alleged, by fraud.

INSURANCE MANAGERS QUIT (Continued from Page One.) Chicago. These speculators are offering about 45 cents on the dollar, taking the face value of the policy and not its adjusted value as basis for transaction.

It is charged that L. A. Moore, adjuster for receiver of Traders, has been directing policy holders to one Hiram Haas, speculator, who has offices just below Moore in the Canning block, Oakland. The Traders' Policy Holders' association fears that speculators are making a profit out of their knowledge that the Traders' assets will probably closely approach the amount of its liabilities and policy holders will, if

Hon. Jake Moore Suffered Twenty Years With Indigestion. Cure by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

OFFICE OF The Prison Commission of Georgia. J. C. MOORE, State Warden. Atlanta, August 10, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—I have suffered more than twenty years from indigestion. About eighteen months ago I had grown so much worse that I could not digest a crust of corn bread and could not retain anything on my stomach. My heart would beat so fast I could not sleep, at times I would almost draw double with pain in the pit of my stomach. I lost twenty-five pounds; in fact, I made up my mind that I could not live but a short time, when a friend of mine recommended Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. I consented to try it & please him and I was better in one day. I now weigh more than I ever did in my life and am in better health than for many years. Kodol did it. I keep a bottle constantly, and write this hoping that humanity will be benefited. Yours very truly, JAKE C. MOORE.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the only digestant or combination of digestants that will digest all classes of food. In addition to this fact, it contains, in assimilative form, the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. All other digestants and dyspepsia remedies digest certain classes of food only, and are lacking in reconstructive properties.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is prepared at the laboratory of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, and is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT Sold by Woodard, Clark & Co. and Aldermore Drug Co.

Six Free Lectures At the Western Academy of Music Hall, Mulkey Block, Second and Morrison Sts. August 6, 9, 11, 13, 16 and 18th PROF. G. MORRIS Graduate and Fellow of the Fowler & Wells American Institute of Phrenology, New York WILL ILLUSTRATE AND EXPLAIN How to Read Character By the head, face, form, walk, gesture, hand-shaking, handwriting, dress, etc. Training of children, choice of pursuits, or what can I do best? Who may and who may not marry, and live happily together. Drawings, on the original and measurement of the heads and faces of Burr, Webster, Lincoln, Edison and Guiteau will be shown and explained at the first lecture; also the skulls of intelligent, idiotic, good and bad people, and how they are adorned with hundreds of life-size portraits of good, bad, wise and otherwise men, women and children, horses, dogs, birds, and beasts. All free. Free will contributions. Practical scientific advice on health, education, business adaptation and marriage, oral, 50 cents; with marked book chart, \$1 and \$1.

REEVES NOT MEMBER. West Side Club Says Youthful Murderer Did Not Belong to Organization. Members of the West End club deny that Thomas Reeves, one of the youthful slayers of the aged, unyielding member near Cottage Grove Sunday evening, is a member of the organization. He was never inside the club, they say, and had no connection with that organization. A letter to The Journal members of the club say: "Reeves said he was a member of our West End club and was taught to fight and have a good time. In one way we are glad that he was not a member, for our members do not get into that kind of trouble. We have cozy quarters for our club and there has never darkened our doors and there are boys in the club who never knew Reeves. Perhaps if he had been a member he would have with us tonight instead of behind the bars."

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