

the stand by Mr. Coffery as his witness to prove the "office control" issue. He does not say "head of the office or in control of the office," but "head of affairs politically."

MR. J. SANDERS MADE AND BROKE NO PROMISES. If any implied promise to Dr. H. J. Sanders was made and broken, the responsibility lay with Dr. H. J. Sanders and his family at all times, and he (Mr. J. Y. Sanders) was imperturbed by the relationship to all.

MR. J. Y. SANDERS' ATTEMPT AS PEACEMAKER. Mr. J. Y. Sanders, realizing the gravity of Dr. H. J. Sanders' position, that something was due Dr. H. J. Sanders from Sheriff J. B. Sanders, spoke to him (Sheriff J. B. Sanders) on a number of occasions during and since the meeting at which this matter with Dr. H. J. Sanders, because Dr. H. J. Sanders had advanced his money in the "good faith" that Deputy Cooke would be retained.

Sheriff J. B. Sanders finally agreed to discuss with Mr. H. Shelby Sanders and asked him to meet him in New Orleans and talk it over with him and their mutual relative, since Mr. H. Shelby Sanders puts it in his eagerness to make evidence. He and J. Y. Sanders wished to adjust the matter Sheriff J. B. Sanders recognized the justice of the position that something in equity was due to Dr. H. J. Sanders, and he sent to Mr. H. Shelby Sanders, for H. J. Sanders, monthly statements of the revenues of the Sheriff's Office, which Mr. H. Shelby Sanders, in his turn, recognizing the justice of the discharge of Mr. Robert Cooke.

The reason for the discharge of Deputy Cooke was the shortage in office, and his responsibility therefor, a fact known to the parish judge, witness H. Shelby Sanders writes (after issue had been published) that the discharge of Mr. Cooke, Mr. J. Y. Sanders replied, "We cannot do this, as Cousin Bob gives away our political position."

It was not a demand for reinstatement, but a cold demand for money. He accepted the two statements and checks sent him, and for the sake of argument, taking the remainder of his letter to be true, his sole effort thereafter was collection of the note or payment "from the Sheriff's Office as agreed." As far as he was concerned, "Bob Cooke" dropped out of the controversy, the money being a matter that was tending towards a personal difficulty between Sheriff Sanders and Mr. H. Shelby Sanders.

Mr. J. Y. Sanders, at the Cosmopolitan Hotel interview, acted as the mutual friend and relative, with a view to settling the matter that was tending towards a personal difficulty between Sheriff Sanders and Mr. H. Shelby Sanders left the interview with a promise to send to Mr. H. Shelby Sanders monthly office statements and checks. He sent two and then stopped sending them, and if the reason for the discontinuance of these settlements was not sufficient, the fault must fall where

it belongs, upon the shoulders of Sheriff Sanders and not Mr. J. Y. Sanders, Sheriff Sanders, in his statement, gives his reason for the discontinuance of these settlements.

MR. J. Y. SANDERS' SECOND ATTEMPT AS PEACEMAKER. That Mr. J. Y. Sanders felt that the statements should continue, in full, is shown by witness H. Shelby Sanders, when he states that Mr. J. Y. Sanders met him after that time, told him to send the note to Franklin, and that he (J. Y. Sanders) thought he could arrange to have Sheriff Sanders pay for it.

But Sheriff Sanders refused to pay the note, the reason must be sought from the man that owed it, not from Mr. J. Y. Sanders. His failure to have Sheriff Sanders to do so indicates that he did not control him nor his office. Sheriff Sanders intimates that Dr. J. Wofford Sanders was sent to him by Mr. J. Y. Sanders to say that "Mr. J. Y. Sanders advanced this amount if morally bound for it." This Dr. J. Wofford Sanders says is untrue.

But, putting the question of veracity aside, is Mr. H. Shelby Sanders' statement plausible? Can it be reasoned out, by any impartial mind, that Mr. H. Shelby Sanders felt himself in any way personally obligated? Mr. H. Shelby Sanders admits that Mr. J. Y. Sanders obligated him when the obligation was written out and signed by Sheriff Sanders. Dr. H. J. Sanders' acceptance of this obligation with Sheriff Sanders, and he knew no other in the transaction. The note bore no other name, as maker than Sheriff Sanders, and no indorsement. By what reasoning can anyone put such feeling in the mind of Mr. H. Shelby Sanders?

A LETTER NOT GIVEN BY MR. H. SHELBY SANDERS TO MR. D. CAFFERY.

The photographic facsimile of the letter written of date Jan. 9, 1905, by Mr. H. Shelby Sanders to Lieutenant Governor Sanders, is herewith published. We call the attention of the public to the fact that it was written by Mr. H. Shelby Sanders in his capacity as the representative of his father, who was at that time sick and six months after the date of the telegram sent by Dr. H. J. Sanders to Lieutenant Governor Sanders.

We submit that this letter, written then in the heat of the family difference, by Mr. H. Shelby Sanders, is more acceptable proof of the position taken by Dr. H. J. Sanders, and his family towards the discharge of Deputy Cooke, and the money due Dr. H. J. Sanders, than is the letter given by Mr. H. Shelby Sanders to Mr. D. Caffery, written by him, after issue had been joined, for the purpose of sustaining Mr. D. Caffery's side of the issue.

This letter proves that the grievance at that time was against Sheriff J. B. Sanders and not against Lieutenant Governor Sanders; that the demand made then upon Sheriff J. B. Sanders was a money demand and not for the reinstatement of Deputy Cooke; and that Lieutenant Governor Sanders had been appealed to by Mr. H. Shelby Sanders as a mutual relative and not as a party to the transaction.

DR. R. COFFEY SANDERS' STATEMENT.

"Though fully appreciating that Dr. D. Caffery's proof of the charges that he has so recklessly hurled against my brother, Lieutenant Governor Sanders, is puerile and groundless, and that the same is entirely based upon family bitterness, known by all of the members of our family, except those personally involved, to be unreasonable and unjust to my brother, nevertheless, as the 'airing' of this trouble to the public view from such a partisan source and permitting the same to remain uncontradicted, would inflict a grievous injury upon my brother, Lieutenant Governor Sanders, I feel constrained to take cognizance of the same.

"Dr. Henry J. Sanders and my father were brothers, and his son, H. Shelby Sanders, is, therefore, a first cousin to Lieutenant Sanders and myself. The relationship between our families has been close, and the severance of this tie has been to my brother and myself a source of grief, and we have not permitted the same to take place without an honest endeavor to place before our cousin, Mr. H. Shelby Sanders, the unreasonableness of the position assumed by him.

"Even this very action on our part has been by him taken advantage of and misstated to the public in a letter furnished by him to Mr. D. Caffery. I am familiar with the entire grounds which led Sheriff John B. Sanders (who is a remote cousin of ours) to discharge Mr. Robert R. Cooke (who is a first cousin of ours) from his office, and have felt that the discharge was just.

"That the family of Dr. H. J. Sanders, heirs of the estate of J. Wofford Sanders, deceased, felt aggrieved thereby, I have known, and I, as a close relative of theirs, and one in the family, as a matter of course, did go to Mr. H. Shelby Sanders and tried to show him that he had no basis for a grievance against my brother.

"The facts in the premises are these: I went to see him of my own accord and without my brother's knowledge. I told him that the position that he took in the Cooke matter was unreasonable and unjust to my brother, and that I knew this because I was familiar with the whole Cooke transaction; and that, if I thought my brother (Lieutenant Governor Sanders) was morally bound for the Cooke indebtedness, I would without hesitation ask him to do so. He replied that he did not consider my brother in any way bound for the debt; but that he (J. Y. Sanders) could have made Sheriff Sanders pay the note given by Mr. Cooke.

"He further stated that my brother had identified himself with the suit brought in the name of Dr. J. Wofford Sanders, grandchild against himself (H. Shelby Sanders) and his sister in the settlement of the estate, and he felt that he should not have done so. I told him that the suit had been brought by the firm of which my brother had belonged, and that he had severed his relationship with said firm before the suit was brought to trial.

"The only reference to Mr. Wilkinson was a statement made by him in the conversation—that he had promised to support Mr. Wilkinson, and would continue to do so. I told him that I did not care whom he supported, but that I felt that he should cease from the unjust position that he had taken towards my brother in this Cooke matter.

"I discussed the entire matter with him solely from a family and not from a political standpoint, and I feel personally outraged that he should have misstated to the general public the motive of my visit and the conversation that took place at same.

"That I ever spoke to Mr. H. Shelby Sanders as an emissary from my brother is not the fact. That I ever admitted to him, tacitly or otherwise, that my brother was morally bound for the debt due

Photographic copy of checks from The St. Mary Bank, Franklin, La. The checks are dated March 11, 1905, and are payable to R. R. Cooke, Chief Deputy. The checks are numbered 6305, 6306, 6307, and 6308. Each check is signed by R. R. Cooke and includes the bank's name and address.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY OF CHECKS.

Jan 9 1905

H. Shelby Sanders, Bayside Plantation, Jeanerette, La.

Dear Jared; I write to say that John Sanders has refused to carry out his agreement with me regarding this money gotten of my father. I want to ask you to advise him to do so. If he is hard pressed for money I have no objection to giving him more time provided he will give me his note with yours or any other good endorser - I do not want to be hard on him, but on the other hand I do not intend to let him beat my father out of a cent if I can help myself. I know I can make each moment proceedings & this I shall do if he refuses flatly to do what is right. I hope you will talk to him & let me hear from you in reply at an early day - Yours Cousin H. Shelby Sanders

by Mr. Cooke to the estate of Dr. H. J. Sanders, is not a fact.

"J. WOFFORD SANDERS, M.D., New Iberia, La."

SHERIFF JOHN B. SANDERS' STATEMENT.

"To the Public: The reflections thrown upon me, as Sheriff and Tax Collector of the Parish of St. Mary, by Dr. H. J. Sanders, and his family, and in the pamphlet that he has scattered throughout the city of New Orleans, constitute an unwarranted attack upon me, a public official and do me a great injustice.

"While Mr. Caffery, in his New Orleans speech, I know John B. Sanders himself mortgaged everything he had to help make good that shortage, yet the reading public can draw but one inference from said speeches and pamphlet, and that is John B. Sanders was a defaulter.

"I denounce as false, and, as Mr. Caffery knew the conditions existing when this shortage in my office arose, I further denounce as malicious the manner and method used by him in stating referring to this shortage.

"John B. Sanders was not a defaulter in the manner and method records of the Auditor's office of Louisiana and of the Parish of St. Mary, and the receipts and quietus given me, will cover the amount due and parish have gotten every dollar due to each during the entire term of my holding the office of Sheriff and Tax Collector from 1900 to date.

"The shortage referred to by Mr. Caffery in his speeches was a shortage of my deputy (Mr. Cooke) to the office and not of the office of the State or parish. This shortage developed during the year 1904, under the administration of my office by Robert R. Cooke, who was my chief deputy, bookkeeper, office man and cashier, receiving and disbursing all the moneys due to and from my office in the capacity both of Sheriff and Tax Collector. Deputy Cooke received all the money and checks in the St. Mary Bank, to his account as R. R. Cooke, Chief Deputy, and drew all checks in the same name. I had even personally gone to him to get money for myself from my office.

"I know nothing about bookkeeping, and have had to have, all the time, a man on whom I could rely to handle the public funds. Mr. Cooke was related to me, and was appointed as Chief Deputy Sheriff, taking charge of the books and succeeding Mr. John R. Parkerson as my office man, bookkeeper etc. I had no objection to his suggestion, and that of Dr. H. J. Sanders, who was a mutual relative of ours, the account kept at the bank was changed from my name to that of R. R. Cooke, Chief Deputy, it being the intent to give him absolute financial control of the office, and in compensation for his services he was to get one-half of the net proceeds of the office.

"When the shortage first developed I thought it was due to my carelessness, I had overdrawn my personal account with the office, and got busy to raise the money to make it good. Seeing from the balance sheets as shown to me by Mr. Cooke that my overdraft did not cover the entire amount of the shortage, I insisted on his assuming responsibility for one-half of the deficit.

"The matter of his not giving me a square deal as my office man, bookkeeper and cashier did not then occur to me. Dr. H. J. Sanders was appealed to by Mr. Cooke to advance him the money. He came to Franklin May 31, 1904, and held a conference with me and Robert Cooke, and had been re-elected in office, expected to qualify shortly, and to reappoint Mr. Robert Cooke as my chief deputy, with the same authority.

"I demanded that Robert Cooke should pay one-half of the deficit, and Dr. H. J. Sanders gave me \$2,833.06, and took his note for it. I refused to indorse the note, as I said plainly that I felt, from the position he had held toward me, he owed that amount. Dr. H. J. Sanders asked me would I agree if Mr. Cooke died during the next four years of my office to assume the then unpaid balance of the note and to pay it out.

"This I agreed to do, and this is all I ever agreed to do. When I qualified, in June, 1904, under my new commission, I immediately reappointed Mr. Cooke, and he continued in my office in sole charge until the

latter part of that month, when I discharged him. Mr. Robert Cooke's grievance against me is this discharge, and Dr. H. J. Sanders and Mr. H. Shelby Sanders' grievance against me was that I did not assume the note due to Dr. Sanders by Mr. Cooke when I discharged Mr. Cooke.

"Being worried a great deal about the whole shortage, and having to raise so much money, I kept thinking about it. I finally put a man in the office for the sole purpose of going over my books, but with instructions not to interfere in any way with Mr. Cooke, who, during the time the man was working, continued in sole charge of the office.

"The statements and explanations given to me by this man convinced me so thoroughly that I had not gotten a square deal from Mr. Cooke, even though he had put up, through Dr. Sanders, one-half of the deficit, that I got mad and rushed into the office and abruptly discharged Mr. Cooke.

"I can't tell, even now, how our money relations stood then, but I saw that, if I paid to him everything on his statement charged to me, I was overdrawn, and everything charged to everybody else, he would still have a shortage to account for, and that, getting one-half of the net profits of the office, and charging every debt, political or otherwise, to me, he was getting more out of the office, as Chief Deputy than I was as Sheriff.

"My discharge of Mr. Cooke was very abrupt, and my statements about him at that time to the public were more so, and the same have never been resented by him to this date.

"Dr. H. J. Sanders took up the matter of the Cooke note with Jared Y. Sanders, who is related to him and me, and he talked this matter over with me. He finally agreed to talk it over with Sheriff Sanders, who was at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in New Orleans, in the presence of J. Y. Sanders. He said that he had nothing more to say as to the reinstatement of Robert R. Cooke, but wanted the note paid. There was no talk of Bob Cooke giving away political secrets. He had been with me through two campaigns, and if I had any complaint on that score, I would have said so long ago, before that time. I put him out because he was my trusted man, and did not give me a square deal, and I could not face the seriousness of another deficit in my office.

"Jared asked me to pay Dr. H. J. Sanders the amount of the note, because Dr. Sanders had nothing to do with the shortage, and he would not have put up the money if he had not thought Bob Cooke would have stayed in the office and have this been able to pay him back.

"I finally agreed to make payments each month to Mr. Shelby Sanders on account of the note, and did so for two months, and then stopped. I could not get it out of my head that I was as much aggrieved as was Dr. Sanders in the matter, as it was at Dr. Sanders' suggestion that I had so completely turned over my bank account and affairs to Mr. Cooke. I felt that I had lost enough by Bob Cooke, and did not intend to pay any more. The note was sent to the Franklin Bank for me to pay, and I put him out because he was my trusted man, and did not give me a square deal, and I could not face the seriousness of another deficit in my office.

"I finally agreed to make payments each month to Mr. Shelby Sanders on account of the note, and did so for two months, and then stopped. I could not get it out of my head that I was as much aggrieved as was Dr. Sanders in the matter, as it was at Dr. Sanders' suggestion that I had so completely turned over my bank account and affairs to Mr. Cooke. I felt that I had lost enough by Bob Cooke, and did not intend to pay any more. The note was sent to the Franklin Bank for me to pay, and I put him out because he was my trusted man, and did not give me a square deal, and I could not face the seriousness of another deficit in my office.

"JOHN B. SANDERS, Franklin, La." (Here follow copies of the commissions issued to R. R. Cooke as Chief Deputy, March 6, 1901, and Nov. 21, 1901, and the oath taken by Cooke as Chief Deputy, which was inducted into office. The second appointment was Nov. 21, 1907.) The above appointment, "one-half month after the conference," corroborates the statement of Sheriff Sanders that at the date of the conference, May 31, 1904, held with Dr. H. J. Sanders, he had agreed to reappoint Chief Deputy Cooke. The following photographic copies of checks show that the bank account of the Sheriff's Office was kept in the name of R. R. Cooke, Chief Deputy, and the checks show that he had the settlements with the parish with himself, and that Sheriff J. B. Sanders had to get his money from him.

" STATEMENT "

SHOWING LIABILITIES & ASSETS OF SHERIFFS OFFICE FOR THE YEARS 1900 to 1904

March 31st.

LIABILITIES

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Due State Auditor (\$22711.79), Parish Treasr. (4409.78), Mrs. C. Verret (57.56), R.R. Cocke (252.63). Total: \$27431.75

ASSETS

March 31st.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Cash in St. Mary Bank (17933.31), Drawer (32.55), Parish Bills (419.53). Total: 18385.39. Subtotal: 9046.36

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Assets of Office outstanding: J.B. Sanders overdraft (\$1832.77), D.A. Sanders (387.00), Alfred Pecot (10.55), E. McGinnis bal. on Fine (15.00), E. Bourgeois cash (37.50), W.H. Kramer bal. on barbecue (88.62), P.P. Sigur cash (29.10), D. Caffery & Son bond (1.00), Campaign Fund (29.55), J.Y. Sanders Prop. tax (11.30), Lnd. Alpha (52.65), Apollon & Augustin (15.10), Cash adv. in Suits (367.55), A.J. Smith Polltax (1.00), A.G. Barnard (1.00), S.J. Bourgeois (1.00), J.E. Stansberry (1.00), John Walker (1.00), J.B. Sanders (1902) (242.00), P.P. Sigur (1903) (14.00), W.Y. Sanders (348.00), J.H. Kramer (64.00), D.A. Sanders (102.00), Henry Jacobs (88.00), Ed. Bourgeois (20.00), Alfred Pecot (57.00), Ed. Rodriguez Prop. (18.05), Dr. D.N. Foster License (5.00). Total: \$3840.74

Handwritten signature: R.R. Cocke, Chief Deputy Sheriff

BALANCE SHEET OF MARCH 31, 1904.

" STATEMENT "

Showing Assets & Liabilities of Sheriffs Office to May 1st. 1904.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Balance due W. S. Frazee, State Auditor (\$22711.79 1/2), April, 30th (569.72), Due Mrs. C. Verret (\$87.55), Due R. R. Cocke (200.08). Total: \$23281.51 1/2

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Collected in April and due July 1st: State Taxes (\$873.48), State Licenses (1140.00), Produce Taxes (208.75). Total: 2222.23. Subtotal: \$25791.37 1/2

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Cash in Bank (\$15247.68), Cash in drawer & warrants, John B. Sanders, overdraft (2345.63), Dudley A. Sanders, overdraft (434.45), Alfred Pecot (25.55), E. McGinnis, balance on fine (15.00), E. Bourgeois cash (67.50), W. K. Kramer, balance on barbecue (88.62), P. P. Sigur Cash (29.10), D. Caffery & Son Bond (1.00), Campaign fund (69.55), J.Y. Sanders property tax (11.30), Independence Alpha (52.65), Apollon & Augustin (15.10), Cash advance in Suits (367.55), A.J. Smith Poll Tax (1.00), A. G. Barnard (1.00), S.J. Bourgeois (1.00), J. E. Stansberry (1.00), J. Walker (1.00), J. B. Sanders a/c from 1902 (242.00), P. P. Sigur of 1903 (14.00), J.Y. Sanders (348.00), W.H. Kramer (64.00), D. A. Sanders (102.00), Hy. Jacobs (98.20), Ed. Bourgeois (20.00), Alfred Pecot (57.00), Ed. Redreguez, Property Tax (18.05). Total: \$19842.93. Subtotal: \$5948.44 1/2

Handwritten signature: R.R. Cocke, Chief Deputy Sheriff

BALANCE SHEET OF MARCH 31, 1904.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE TWO BALANCE SHEETS.

The balance sheets of the Sheriff's Office... The balance sheet of March 31, 1904, after accounting to his employer for every possible item that he could, Chief Deputy Cocke is confronted with an unaccounted-for shortage of \$5,205.62. In the balance sheet of May 1, 1904, after accounting to his employer for every possible item that he could, and with an additional thirty-two days in which to find the same, Chief Deputy Cocke is confronted with an unaccounted-for shortage of \$5,948.44. Let us put it in this way, so that the thirty-two days' increase of unaccounted-for shortage can be easily seen:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Balance sheet of May 1, 1904 - Unaccounted-for shortage \$5,948.44; Balance sheet of March 31, 1904 - Unaccounted-for shortage \$5,205.62. Increase of unaccounted-for shortage in thirty-two days' time \$742.82.

THE VANISHING OF \$742.82 IN THIRTY-TWO DAYS' TIME. In the balance sheet of March 31, 1904, after accounting to his employer for every possible item that he could, Chief Deputy Cocke is confronted with an unaccounted-for shortage of \$5,205.62. In the balance sheet of May 1, 1904, after accounting to his employer for every possible item that he could, and with an additional thirty-two days in which to find the same, Chief Deputy Cocke is confronted with an unaccounted-for shortage of \$5,948.44. Let us put it in this way, so that the thirty-two days' increase of unaccounted-for shortage can be easily seen:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Balance sheet of May 1, 1904 - Unaccounted-for shortage \$5,948.44; Balance sheet of March 31, 1904 - Unaccounted-for shortage \$5,205.62. Increase of unaccounted-for shortage in thirty-two days' time \$742.82.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE? Chief Deputy Cocke's balance sheet of March 31, 1904, showed that there was a shortage in the office of that date, of \$5,205.62, and he accounts for \$3,840.74 of the same, and falls to account for \$1,364.88.