

# How Corporate Greed Uses Pretentious Respectability

By Carl Schurz.

ONE of the most striking features of this period—so we are warned on all hands—is the inordinate pursuit and the unscrupulous use of wealth, and the worship of success as such. Never has the use of wealth in the promotion of selfish—and sometimes iniquitous—ends been more unprincipled, crafty and daring.

And the power of wealth in subjugating to its schemes by corrupt means public authorities, political organizations and citizens of influential position and pretentious respectability has never been farther reaching. Indeed, the revelations caused by recent scandals have not only disclosed startling instances of individual rascality, but opened vistas of rapacity without bound and of so widespread a demoralization and so utter an absence of the most elementary sense of honor and duty among some members of the highest class of business men claiming public confidence that we fairly stare with amazement.

And beyond this, throughout the world, we observe a rushing tendency toward the ruthless assertion and the enforcement of arbitrary power of the strong over the weak, of might over right, and that tendency is upheld and stimulated by the artful array of sarcastic sophistry which laughs moral principles to scorn and sets up success as such, to whatever end devoted and by whatever means achieved, as the supreme goal to be striven for and as the idol to be adored. It is the work of the university to combat this tendency.

This republic should stand as the gentleman par excellence among nations—a gentleman scorning the role of the swashbuckler whose hip pockets bulge with loaded six-shooters and who fishes big diamonds on his fingers and shirt front; a gentleman modest in the consciousness of strength and carrying justice, forbearance and conciliation on his tongue and benevolence in his hand rather than a chip on his shoulder. If this republic is to endure and be successful in its highest mission it must put its trust rather in schools than in battlefields.

# Avarice Destroying Our Patriotism

The Heart of the Worshipper of Mammon Loses All Love for God or Country.

THE besetting sin of Americans is avarice. Our mad rush for wealth is not an honest effort to increase the products of nature or the avails of human effort, but a hideous vice of ever-increasing and insatiable greed. Year by year we see it invading the government with ever-increasing audacity. Men cry out against tainted money—that has its vile record behind it. What we have to fear is money which taints, which brazenly tempts men to sell their honor and their souls.

It may not be your fortune to enter public life. I am not advising you to enter it, for it is not the Garden of the Gods. The prizes are few, the temptations many, and it has been said that even republics are ungrateful. In our country, too, public men must endure the bitterest detraction and the most scurrilous abuse, while public office affords no adequate pecuniary compensation for the able and honest. I do not think that I exaggerate the case when I say that almost any other way is an easier road to the stars.

Every age has its evils. Our particular evil, as I have told you, is avarice. Let us not shut our eyes. This evil menaces us. It is destroying our patriotism. The heart of the worshipper of Mammon loses every sentiment of love for God or country. With its harmful influence in private life, I am not now concerned. I speak of its baneful effects upon the institutions of our country, when it succeeds in debauching the representatives of the people's right for the enrichment of the unlawfully privileged few.

Let us not delude ourselves with sophistry. The man who betrays his public trust for money, by comparison, makes the crime of Benedict Arnold sink into insignificance and lends a respectable hue even to piracy.

Do not think me unduly pessimistic. Our evil has not spread so far that our destruction is at hand. But the danger is here, and good citizens must ward it off.

# After School is Past

By Dorothy Dix

MY DEAR girl, if you have the necessity of earning your living, go forth as bravely and earnestly as you may, and God help you; but if you have a good home, and a father willing and able to support you, for goodness' sake stay in it, and behave yourself. Every woman who has a "career" pays for it with youth and health and strength and tears and loneliness, and it isn't worth the price. Don't worry about knowing too much, or think that your fine education will be wasted. You are liable to need all that you know, and a little more, just in common every day life.

The country is full of mothers who are slaving over cooking stoves and toiling over sewing machines that Sallie may not only be educated in some fine college, but that she may have the college colors and the college ring and the class pin, and do as other girls do.

It is always the same story. Everything is to be all right when Sallie comes home to diffuse light and knowledge and be a comfort and stay and pleasure. But, alas! how often is Sallie a disappointment! Her poor, foolish head has been turned. Nothing suits her. She corrects the family manners, and revises the family pronunciation, and sets the house by the ears. She doesn't consider it worth while to take any trouble to please her parents. Her father may have spent thousands of dollars on her musical education, but she won't even play him a ballad in the twilight. She may have had the best masters in elocution, but she won't read him a column in the daily papers. Many a man must have looked at his daughter as she came from school, and thought he got precious little for his investment. My dear girl, just as a matter of common honesty and gratitude, spend a little of your time and attention and enthusiasm on your parents.—Ainslee's.

# A New Dream for Cities

By Charles Mumford Robinson.

HERE has appeared in the last three or four years a new and exceedingly interesting municipal movement. Its results, which seem very promising, will be watched with the keenest regard. There never has been anything exactly like it before, and its recent rapid spread suggests that its development is destined to go far.

Reference is made to the matter—one may almost say to the custom—of securing expert plans for the physical improvement of cities. This improvement is not designed to be one merely of aspect, though that phase is receiving more and more consideration, but it includes problems of circulation, adaptability, recreation, and site, these involving the greater convenience of the city, the increased effectiveness of its public buildings, a greater economy in the transaction of its business, and enlarged facilities for the pleasure of its citizens.

The improvement has various development. Different places throw the special emphasis on different phases. In New York today's demand is the relief of congested street traffic; in Chicago it is the acquisition of an outer park system; in Washington it is the increase of the urban stateliness and beauty. In one place the making of the plans is entrusted to a committee of citizens who have the interests of the community at heart. Elsewhere it is secured at the expense of the business men in the board of trade or the chamber of commerce. Again, it is paid for by the municipality.

## Realist and Romanticist.

A recent interviewer of Dr. Henry Van Dyke discovered among his treasures upon which Kipling had written this odd aphorism: "As a matter of cold fact, the man who calls himself a realist is in the nature of things a libelous and unconvincing romanticist; whereas the man who, admitting all men are liars, joyously sets out to write accordingly is the only real realist—is so because human nature is contrarious."

## Forbidden Guest.

The following verse from a recent poem on "Our Christmas Guests" discloses a delicate little hint:

Come from that darkened corner! You're the imp who in my ear  
For thirty years has whispered, with feverish lips of fear,  
That the thing to get was money, the stuff that men most prize;  
Don't think I'm longer blinded by the glamour of your lies,  
For you're a mighty liar, and the thing to keep is health,  
And it has a value greater than all your boasted wealth;  
And another one is honor, and some more are truth and right,  
I can hardly bear your presence amongst my guests to-night.

# SOUTH CAROLINA CROP BULLETIN

Weather Conditions Given Out by the Department Observer.

The South Carolina section of the climate and crop service of the Department of Agriculture issues the following official bulletin of weather and crop conditions for the past week:

The week ending Monday, September 11th, was from two to three degrees cooler than normal, with weekly extremes of a maximum of 94 degrees at Blackville on the 7th and a minimum of 54 degrees at Greenville on the 5th.

The weather was generally clear and the air dry with somewhat more than the usual amount of bright sunshine.

There were showers, some quite copious, in the eastern and southern counties, but over the greater portion of the State there was no rain, or inappreciable amounts.

The general absence of rain was favorable for general farm work, but was unfavorable on growing crops which deteriorated slightly over all but the coast counties where there was improvement. Late corn needs more moisture in the central counties.

There was no marked change in the condition of cotton. In some localities there was a slight improvement and the plants continue to fruit, while in others there was a steady deterioration due to rust and the premature opening of small bolls. The fruiting season is now over as what fruitage is taken on after this time is very milky to mature. On sandy soils the plants are shedding leaves and have stopped growing, while on clay soils, and over the western counties generally, the plants continue green except where attacked by rust. The mature bolls are opening rapidly and in many places half or more of the crop has been picked.

Sea Island cotton has improved and as picking progresses the yields are better than anticipated, while the lint is excellent quality. Some open cotton was injured by heavy rain in a few central counties, but generally the lint has been saved in fine condition.

And but very late corn has been stripped of fodder. Haying made good progress. Truck is coming up well in the southern districts and poorly in the northern ones. The general condition of minor crops is less promising though still fairly good.—J. W. Bauer, Section Director.

## Killed For Cause.

"The death of Mr. Joe Ben Coleman was caused on account of the discovery by me of intricate relations existing between Mr. Coleman and Mrs. Blease." Such is the statement of State Senator E. S. Blease concerning the deplorable matter that has shocked Saluda County and the entire State. The two men had married sisters, the wife of Coleman having been dead for about two years. Blease and Coleman having been the closest of friends until the report of the criminal intimacy between Coleman and Blease's wife reached Blease's ears. Then followed a few sharp words at their first meeting with the sequel that Coleman was shot to death. The matter has caused general regret.

## Greenville Graft.

Greenville, Special.—Six former members of the county board of control who have overdrawn their salaries in amounts varying from \$30 to \$222, four having paid the money back to the county treasurer and two refusing to pay; one beer dispenser due nearly \$1,000 on August 1, which he has since paid; another beer dispenser the grand jury thinks is due about \$50 and the case is referred to the solicitor; former register of mesne conveyance short about \$470 which he has since paid; one magistrate due county \$42, which he has since paid; recommendation that special committee investigate books of former registers of mesne conveyance; only two or three magistrates making monthly reports and returns to auditor and treasurer as required by law. The above are some of the items that go to make up one of the most sensational grand jury reports that has been handed in for a long while.

## In the Charter Mill.

Four commissions were issued by the secretary of state Saturday as follows:

Winyah Traction and Power company, which promises to give a street railway to Georgetown, six miles long. The initial capital is \$50,000 and the ultimate capital \$100,000. The incorporators are: J. B. Steele, W. W. Taylor, E. W. Kaminski, W. H. Andrews, L. Moulton, all of Georgetown.

Peoples' Bank of Chester, capitalized at \$35,000. Corporators: G. B. White, D. J. Macaulay, John Fraser, M. H. Waehel, W. A. Corhill, C. C. Edwards.

A charter was issued to the Farmers' Union Warehouse company of Rock Hill, capitalized at \$5,000. The officers are: R. K. Strangis, E. H. Barber, vice-president, and W. W. Miller, treasurer. The other officers are: J. B. Johnson, John Steele, W. B. Wilson, N. B. Williams, John T. Roddy and D. P. L. Leslie.

Daniels Island Mercantile company of Daniels Island and Charleston, capitalized at \$1,000. Corporators: T. M. Mondecal and William Austin.

The Thompson company of Yorkville, capitalized at \$50,000. Corporators: Jas. F. Thompson and John F. Love of Gastonia, H. P. Stowe of Yorkville.

## Senator Tillman Speaks.

Senator Tillman spoke last week at Tizah, in York County, at Lancaster and at Lexington on the dispensary question. He advocates a continuance of the system with such changes in the law as will remove the temptation to fraud and graft, and insure an honest administration.

# ADMIRAL TOGO'S SHIP BLOWN UP

## Nearly Six Hundred Killed and All Japan Now in Deepest Gloom

### THE ADMIRAL WAS NOT ON BOARD

In Lasebo Harbor Sunday Night, the Japanese Navy Department, Announces, the Battleship Mikasa Was Destroyed by Fire Starting at the Base of the Mainmast and Subsequent Explosion of the Magazine.

Tokio, By Cable.—The Navy Department announces that the battleship Mikasa has been destroyed by fire and the explosion of her magazine, causing the loss of 599 lives, including men of other ships who went to the rescue.

The fire started from an unknown cause at midnight Sunday night, September 10. Before the officers could be rescued the fire reached the aft magazine, which exploded, blowing a hole in the port side of the vessel below the water line and causing the ship to sink.

An investigation is now being held to determine the cause of the fire.

### TOGO NOT ON BOARD.

Admiral Togo was not on board the Mikasa when the disaster to the battleship occurred.

The disaster to the battleship has cast a gloom everywhere. The Mikasa was Togo's flagship and was endeared to the hearts of the people.

The ship was at anchor in Sasebo harbor when the fire started at the base of the mainmast at midnight. It spread with great rapidity, exploding the after magazine an hour after the fire had been discovered. The Mikasa sank in shallow water, and it is believed that the ship can be repaired.

Rescuing parties were sent from the various warships in the harbor and there was heavy casualties among them.

CAUSE OF FIRE NOT KNOWN. Various conjectures are current as to the cause of the fire. Some attribute it to an overcharge of electricity.

Great relief was felt throughout Japan when it was learned that Admiral Togo was not on board the ship at the time of the fire.

The Mikasa was a first-class battleship of 15,200 tons displacement. She was built in England and was launched in 1902. The battleship was 400 feet long, had a speed of over 18 knots and carried a crew of 935 officers and men. She was heavily armored and carried four 12-inch guns, 14 six-inch guns, twenty 12-pounders and a number of small rapid-fire guns. She had four submerged torpedo tubes.

In the battle of the Sea of Japan the Mikasa was the heaviest loser of all the Japanese ships, having 63 killed and wounded. She approached nearer to the Russians than any other battleship.

The Mikasa was also the flagship of Admiral Togo after the great naval battle fought off Port Arthur on August 10, 1904, on which occasion the Japanese flagship also suffered the most, but continued in the fighting line. On that occasion the Mikasa had four officers and 29 men killed, six officers and 29 men severely wounded and four officers and 29 men slightly wounded.

### Appointed District Attorney.

Washington, Special.—L. L. Lewis, United States district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, has tendered his resignation to the Department of Justice and it has been accepted. Robert H. Talley, of Norfolk, has been appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Lewis is the present candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor of Virginia.

### 150 Union Printers Strike.

Indianapolis, Special.—Committees of union printers and for employers of Indianapolis having failed to agree on an eight-hour day to commence on January 1, the local typographical union has ordered 150 members in Indianapolis to strike at once. President James M. Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, said: "I have instructed unions in various cities to demand contracts immediately for an eight-hour day, to commence on January 1. Wherever the demand for the eight-hour day is refused the union printers have been instructed to strike at once."

### Witte and Rosen Sail.

New York, Special.—The Russian commissioners who successfully concluded a treaty of peace with the envoys of Japan at Portsmouth, N. H., started on the return to St. Petersburg Tuesday, sailing on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Before leaving the city, Mr. Witte and Baron Rejnolds made a farewell call upon the Japanese diplomats. Baron Komura was unable to see the Russians because of his illness, but through Minister Takahira he sent them a cordial message of farewell.

### Catholic Church Not French.

Rome, By Cable.—At the present time the Catholic Church in Japan is suffering from the imputation that it is a French institution, and France being the ally of Russia, the Church comes in for a share of popular disfavor. To counteract this, it was suggested that the Pope should come forward as a sovereign and appoint a representative at Tokio, at the same time requesting the Japanese to appoint a minister to the Vatican. The suggestion was well received by His Holiness.

### BRYAN NOT A CANDIDATE.

Says That He Is Not Now a Candidate For Any Office.

Chicago, Special.—"I want to make my position perfectly clear; I want to say to you that not only am I not announcing a candidacy, but I am not permitting a candidacy."

In these words William Jennings Bryan administered a check to the enthusiasm which, at the Jefferson Club banquet given in Mr. Bryan's honor, greeted the speeches advocating his nomination for the third time for President.

"I am not now," said Mr. Bryan, "a candidate for any office. I have never said that I would never again be a candidate for office, but I want to say now that talk of candidacy for office does not affect me as it once did. I believe that my place in history will be determined, not by what the people are able to do for me, but by what I am able to do for the people. (Applause and cheers.) I think it is now too soon to choose a candidate for President to make the race three years from now; it is too early to pledge ourselves to any one man. I trust that before the time comes to name a man for the next presidential race light may be thrown upon our party's pathway and that a man may be chosen who will be able to do for the party more than I have yet been able to do."

Further Insurance Investigation. New York, Special.—Selling \$800,000 in bonds one day and buying them back the next but one, a holiday intervening, in order to keep within statements in the New York Life Insurance Company's report to the Superintendent of Insurance, was the sensational disclosure made at the session of the executive insurance investigating committee. The fact was drawn from Edmund D. Randolph, treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, late in the day after Attorney Charles E. Hughes, of counsel to the committee had labored for over an hour to get a direct answer from Mr. Randolph to a direct question.

The inquiry had dragged through a mass of figures almost the entire day, but it was not until near the hour for ending the session that the sensational feature was brought out.

Earlier in the day Mr. Randolph had handed Mr. Hughes a schedule of syndicate underwritings and transactions of the New York Life for the last ten years. This statement was to show, and a footnote to the schedule so stated, that the company had participated in no syndicate transactions that had in no way closed out at a loss. Among these transactions was the underwriting of the navigation syndicate, an international Mercantile Marine.

### 30 Killed; 70 Wounded.

Tiflis, Caucasus, By Cable.—A hundred social democrats were killed or wounded in a conflict with Cossacks at the town hall and many were trampled to death in a subsequent panic. Two thousand social democrats had forced an entrance into the town hall, which was closed owing to the celebration of a religious holiday, the beheading of John the Baptist. Revolutionary speeches were made and the chief of police ordered the meeting to disperse. Part of those present obeyed, but the remainder refused and some revolvers were fired. A large force of Cossacks drew up outside the building then fired a volley into the crowd and time again, killing 30 and wounding upward of 70. In the ensuing panic many persons fell and were trampled to death by their comrades and the pursuing Cossacks.

### Two Good Swimmers Drown.

Tampa, Fla., Special.—A Tribune special from Fort Myers, Fla., says J. J. McNally and M. Douglass, white residents of Fort Denaud, were drowned while crossing the Caloosatchi river. Their boat capsized in midstream and although both men were good swimmers they could not reach the shore. Their bodies have been recovered.

### \$2,500,000 Dividend Declared.

New York, Special.—The directors of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company declared a scrip dividend of \$2,500,000 common stock, payable to the common stockholders of the company October 2 next. The regular quarterly of 1% per cent. on its preferred stock and the usual semi-annual dividend of 2% per cent. on its common stock also were declared. J. N. Wallace, president of the Central Trust Company, was elected a member of the executive committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William E. Strong.

### Don't Want Negro Redmen.

Nashville, Special.—At Tuesday's session of Great Council of Improved Order of Red Men of West Virginia, a delegation offered a resolution protesting against the organization of negro tribes of Red Men and requesting that the ritual of the order be copyrighted.

The California delegation introduced a resolution commending President Roosevelt for the part he took in bringing about peace between Japan and Russia.

### Mexican Cotton Crop Larger.

Mexico City, Special.—Last year's cotton crop was 75,000 bales. The lowest estimate for the present year is 90,000, and possibly 100,000 bales. The cotton produced in the republic is about one-third of the quantity required for native mills. The annual increase in acreage is smaller. Reports of the experiments with the cotton tree are not very satisfactory and it is not likely that cotton from this source will for a long time be had in quantities to affect the market.

# THE YELLOW FEVER STATUS

A Good Many New Cases Developing at Different Points.

New Orleans, Special.—Official report to 6 p. m.:

New cases, 49; total to date, 2,462. Deaths, 6; total to date, 329. New foci, 15. Cases under treatment, 316. Discharged, 1,817.

There was nothing new in the local situation beyond the increase in number of new cases and deaths. There were really seven yellow fever deaths, but one of them does not appear on the record. It is the case of an Italian, who, in the delirium of his fever, secured a revolver and blew his brains out.

In the country, the situation in Talluleh is improving under the management of Drs. Chassinac and Von Esztorf. The people there have asked the State board of health that Dr. Chassinac be assigned to remain there and conduct the campaign to the end. This has been referred to Dr. Chassinac, who will determine later what his course will be. Among other country reports were:

Patterson, 20 cases, 2 deaths; Kenner 8 cases, 2 deaths; Clarke Chenier, one death; Bowick, one death.

Four More Cases at Pensacola. Pensacola, Fla., Special.—Two deaths and four new cases in the report officially announced at the board of health headquarters, all of the new cases being in the infected area. The first man to die was H. D. Brooks, a draughtsman, who came here several weeks since to take a position in an abstract office. He had been sick five days, but during the first period of sickness refused to take medicines prescribed. On account of objections made by Governor Jelks, of Alabama, the Marine Hospital Service camp, which was to have been established near the Alabama line, has been abandoned. It will be located at another point.

### Mississippi Fever Summary.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—The Mississippi yellow fever summary for the past 24 hours is as follows: It was made at Sorita City, a suburb of Gulfport, one case discovered by Surgeon Washin. Mississippi City, one new case. Vicksburg, two new cases.

No new cases developed at Gulf Port, nor did Natchez, Pearlborough nor Hamburg report any new cases during the day or any deaths at any time of the infected points. Surgeon Lavender reports that the sickness at Kemp's Landing, Va., is not yellow fever.

### No New Cases at Natches.

Natchez, Miss., Special.—Not even a suspicious case of yellow fever was reported. Six patients are under treatment. Drs. Lavinder, Alkman and Sessions, who went to Kemps, La., today to diagnose five cases at that place, reported that they are not even suspicious.

Vicksburg, Miss., Special.—Two new cases of yellow fever in Vicksburg. Total cases to date, 28; deaths, 3. Seven patients are under treatment now.

### Patent Medicine Decision.

Washington, Special.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered a decision that will seriously affect a number of patent medicines composed largely of distilled liquors. He has reversed a ruling of his Department made many years ago and now decides that the manufacturers of these medicines must take out licenses as refiners and liquor dealers and the druggists and others handling them will have to pay the usual retail liquor dealers' licenses. The commissioner, in a letter of instruction to collectors of internal revenue, says that there are a number of compounds on the market going under the names of medicines that are composed of distilled spirits, without the addition of drugs or other medicinal ingredients in sufficient quantities to change materially the character of the whiskey.

### Farmers in National Council.

Richmond, Va., Special.—The Farmers' National Congress met in its 25th annual session here with a large audience in attendance, representing almost every section of the United States. The body was called to order by its president, Harvie Jordan, of Monticello, Va., and was welcomed to Virginia and Richmond by Governor Montague, Mayor McCarthy and J. C. Freeman, vice president of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce. Responses to the welcoming addresses were made on behalf of the congress by First Vice President Bennehan Cameron, of North Carolina, and Second Vice President Joshua Strange, of Marion, Ind.

### Chinese Bride in Norfolk.

Norfolk, Special.—H. J. Goon has returned from New York bringing a 17-year-old bride who had just arrived from China Sunday. She is the only Chinese woman here and Goon, who is a laundryman in Cumberland street, keeps her hidden, according to the Chinese custom. She is pretty and Goon is proud.

### Report of Final Engagements.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Telegraphing to Emperor Nicholas under date of September 5, General Linvitch reported that the Japanese, September 4, started to advance along the mandarin road and commenced constructing entrenchments, but retired after meeting the Russian artillery fire. The general also reported an offensive movement by several battalions of Japanese accompanied by cavalry and artillery in north Korea September 3, but the result was not announced in time to be sent off in the dispatch to the Emperor.

### Killed by Lightning.

Indianola, Iowa, Special.—Four men were killed, six were seriously burned and a dozen more were stunned by lightning which wrecked a crowded poultry exhibition tent at the county fair here. The lightning struck the tent pole, splitting it in two and tearing the sides of the tent into shreds. Hundreds of the chickens on exhibition were killed.

# MADE LARGE GIFTS

The New York Life Insurance Company's Political Contributions

## WAS AFRAID OF THE DEMOCRATS

George W. Perkins, Insurance Company's First Vice-President and Member of the Firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., Divulges the Meaning of a Check Made to Morgan & Co. Last Year.

New York, Special.—George W. Perkins, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and first vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was the star witness at Friday's session of the special legislative committee probing life insurance company methods, and his testimony was replete with revelations in finance as applied by insurance companies.

Mr. Perkins was first called just previous to the hour for luncheon. He resumed immediately after the recess and was on the stand when adjournment was taken for the day.

The climax of the day came when Mr. Perkins was asked concerning an entry of \$48,702 in a ledger, marked "Ordered paid by the President." Mr. Randolph, the treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, who had been on the stand earlier in the day, had been sharply questioned as to the purport of this entry, but he was unable to explain it. He thought no one but the president could. Mr. Perkins had been called to testify as to some other transactions and after a recess he was asked to produce the check. It was made out payable to J. P. Morgan & Co., and Mr. Perkins frankly stated it was a contribution to the national Republican campaign committee and had been paid to Cornelius N. Bliss. Mr. Perkins said:

"This payment was made after very careful deliberation. It must not be considered an ordinary contribution to the campaign fund. It was paid because we felt that the assets of the New York Life Insurance Company should be jeopardized by a Democratic success."

Mr. Perkins said contributions were also made in 1900 and 1896. As an illustration, witness said the first contribution made was in 1896, by President McCall, who is a Democrat. "He contributed money to the McKinley campaign fund and voted for McKinley because he felt it was in the best interests of the policy-holders of his company." This bomb caused a murmur of conversation about the room, which had become packed with spectators. Standing room was at a premium, and everyone bent forward to catch the testimony. This was hardly necessary, for Mr. Perkins spoke distinctly, in a voice audible throughout the school room. He paced the small platform upon which the witness chair is placed, just before the committee's rostrum, and accompanied his explanations with earnest gestures, often times suggesting questions to the counsel.

Pursuing the check inquiry further, Mr. Hughes brought out that this expenditure was never brought to the attention of the finance committee, the witness terming it a "purely executive action." It was charged against cash on the books of the Hanover Bank of office or financial department. The witness did not know on what account the other contributions were made, but he would furnish data. Mr. Perkins here interposed: "I would like to make one statement. The fact that the check is drawn to J. P. Morgan & Co. has no significance. I paid out the money and it was merely because of a convenience of repayment that the check was made payable to J. P. Morgan & Co."

"What other contributions to political campaign funds have been made by the New York Life?" Mr. Perkins here interposed: "Officers in these campaign contributions?" "None; to my knowledge."

### Accident to North Carolina Party.

Wichendon, Mass., Special.—An automobile containing members of the party accompanying Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, plunged over a bridge on the road to Roylton here and landed at the bottom of a ditch, pinning the occupants underneath. The injured were: J. C. McNeill, of the Charlotte Observer, badly cut about the head. Guy Townsend, of Wichendon, seriously hurt. Selectman Henry N. Raymond, of Wichendon, had cut and bruised. Owen Hoban, lawyer, of Wichendon, knee injured and back sprained.

### Purchasers Announced.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—An announcement was made of the purchase of the Pamlico, Oriental & Western Railroad, running from Bayboro to Newbern, N. C., by the interests in control of the Virginia & Carolina Railway, which is to run a line from Norfolk to Beaufort, N. C., through the latter section of North Carolina. This line will be used as a branch of the main line to Newbern for additional terminals at that port.

### The Potter Trial.

Sandersville, Ga., Special.—The State closed its evidence in the trial of Mr. S. Potter and the defense will put him on the stand to testify. No other witnesses will be called. The books of a Savannah bank were used in evidence. The charge against Potter is the embezzlement of some \$20,000 of the funds of the Davidson Bank, of which the young man was cashier.

### Gov. Glenn Entertained.

Boston, Special.—Gov. R. B. Glenn, of North Carolina, was entertained at dinner at the Algonquin Club. The dinner was given under the auspices of the American Invalid Aid Society, S. S. Pierce and General Charles H. Taylor.

### Freight Depot Burns.

Bristol, Special.—The freight depot here, owned jointly by the Norfolk & Western and the Southern Railways, was destroyed by fire. The loss will probably reach \$50,000.