COAL AND OIL INQUIRY

Investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission Approved.

PRESIDENT CRITICISES CONGRESS

In a Message Calls Action Hasty and Inefficient—Asks More Law and Money—Fears Probing Will Result in Immunity to Offenders—Has Signed Resolution Reluctantly.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevent sent a message to Congress announcing that he had signed the Tillman-Gillespie resolution calling on the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate railroad monopolies in oil and coal, and incidentally gave Congress a piece of news officially that will attract wide attention.

In his message Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I have signed the joint resolution instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make examinations into the subject of railroad discriminations and monopolies in coal and oil, and report on the same from time to time. I have signed it with hesitation, because in the form in which it was passed it achieves very little, and may achieve nothing, and it is highly undesirable that a resolution of this kind shall become law in such form as to give the impression of insincerity—that is, of pretending to do something which really is not done—but after much hesitation I concluded to sign the resolution because its defects can be remedied by legislation which I hereby ask for. It must be understood that unless this subsequent legislation is granted the present resolution must be mainly, and may be entirely, inoperative.

"Before specifying what this legislation is I wish to call attention to one or two preliminary facts. In the first place, a part of the investigation requested by the House of Representatives in the resolution adopted February 15, 1905, relating to the oil industry, and a further part having to do with the anthracite coal industry, have been for some time under investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor. These investigations, I am informed, are approaching completion, and before Congress adjourns I shall submit to you the preliminary reports of these investigations. Until these reports are completed the Interstate Commerce Commission could not endeavor to carry out so much of the resolution of Congress as refers to the ground already covered without running the risk of seeing the two investigations conflict and therefore render each other more or less nugatory.

"In the second place, I call your attention to the fact that if an investigation of the nature proposed in this joint resolution is thoroughly and effectively conducted it will result in giving immunity from criminal prosecution to all persons who are called, sworn and constrained by compulsory process of law to testify as witnesses; though, of course, such immunity from prosecution is not given to those from whom statements or information merely, in contradistinction to sworn testimony, are obtained.

"This is not at all to say that such investigations should not be undertaken. Publicity can by itself often accomplish extraordinary results for good; and the court of public judgment may secure such results where the courts of law are powerless. There are many cases where an investigation, during complete publicity about abuses and giving Congress the material on which to proceed in the enactment of laws, is more useful than a criminal prosecution can possibly be. But it should not be provided for by law without a clear understanding that it may be an alternative instead of an additional remedy; that is, that to carry on the investigation may serve as a bar to the successful prosecution of the offenses disclosed. The official body directed by Congress to make the investigation must, of course, carry out its direction, and therefore the direction should not be given without full appreciation of what it means.

"But the direction contained in the joint resolution which I have signed will remain almost inoperative unless money is provided to carry out the investigations in question, and unless the commission in carrying them out is authorized to administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses.

"I accordingly recommend to Congress the serious consideration of just what they wish the commission to do, and how far they wish it to go, having in view the possible incompatibility of conducting an investigation like this and of also proceeding criminally in a court of law; and, furthermore, that a sufficient sum, say $50,000, be at once added to the current appropriation for the commission, so as to enable it to do the work indicated in a thorough and complete manner, while at the same time the power is explicitly conferred upon it to administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses in making the investigation in question, which covers work quite apart from its usual duties."

The general tone of the message will be considered by Congress as a slap from the Executive, and will go far to disturb the relations between the two branches of the Government.

Read between the lines the message is taken by many legislators to mean that urged on by the action of Congress and the charges of inactivity in prosecution of great monopolies, the Administration is contemplating a prosecution of the Standard Oil Company and the coal combinations.

All Quiet in Santo Domingo.

A cablegram received at the State Department, Washington, D. C., from its agent in Santo Domingo states that the few remaining insurrectos at Monti Cristi have surrendered to the Governor and that all is now quiet and tranquil in the republic.

Princess Ena Converted.

Princess Ena, King Alfonso's future bride, was received into the Catholic Church in the royal palace of Miramar, at San Sebastian, Spain.

Sporting Brevities.

Pennsylvania defeated Yale at basketball.

Nellcote Tess, a Blenheim spaniel, won the cup for the best bitch at the Washington (D. C.) dog show.

Automobilists in New Jersey have prepared statistics showing that their machines do little damage to the roads.

Dates for the golf tournaments for the coming season have already been assigned by the Metropolitan Golf Association.

PRAIRIE FIRE IN TEXAS

Billows of Flame Devastated 800,000 Acres of Land.

More Than 1300 Head of Cattle Burned and Four Unorganized Texas Counties Laid Waste.

Lubbock, Texas.—The most destructive prairie fire ever known in the Southwest swept over four large counties northwest of here. It destroyed the grass on more than 800,000 acres of land in Hockley, Lamb, Cochran and Bailey counties, burned more than 1000 head of cattle to death and destroyed many ranch buildings.

These four counties are unorganized, and there are no towns within their borders. They are devoted wholly to ranch interests. The fire started in the northern part of Hockley County five days ago and was swept south and west by the high March wind that was blowing. The grass was dry and of great height and it afforded fuel for the flames that caused the conflagration to become one of the grandest spectacles ever witnessed in this region.

The fire raced with the wind across the breadth of two counties, covering a distance of fifty miles in a few hours. This broad wall of flame then swept south and west, extending its path of destruction for a distance of more than 100 miles and laying everything in that broad scope of country waste.

Women and children who occupied ranch houses lying in the path of the oncoming flames were rescued and carried to places of safety on fleet-footed horses.

It is estimated that the losses caused by the fire aggregated more than $1,000,000.

THREATENS THE POWDER TRUST

Bill For Government Plant May Wipe Out DuPont Contracts.

Washington, D. C. — The Powder Trust, known as the DuPont Syndicate, will lose its valuable contracts with the Government for making smokeless powder if a bill introduced in the House by Chairman Hull, of the Military Affairs Committee, becomes a law. It appropriates $200,000 for the construction of Government factories in which the four or five million dollars' worth of smokeless powder, used annually by the army and navy, will hereafter be manufactured. It is thought the bill will pass, as it has the approval of the President, the Secretary of War and of the Navy.

It is said the Government can make its own powder for about one-half what it now pays the trust. If this statement is correct, the Government will save in a single year on its powder bill three or four times the cost of the proposed Government powder plant.

The introduction of the Hull bill was due to an expose of the working of the Powder Trust made in the House by Representative Graff, of Illinois, showing that the four great powder manufacturing concerns of the country—the DuPont, the Lafland & Rand, the International and the California, which constitute the DuPont Syndicate—always put in identical bids in answer to the Government's advertisement for supplying powder.

REFUSE TO PRINT LYING LABELS

Chicago Lithographers Offer Co-operation to Illinois Pure Food Commission.

Chicago.—Chicago lithographers are going to take up the pure food crusade. Unless certain manufacturers order labels for their food products which tell the truth, it was said that the lithographers would not print them.

This was promised by a committee from the Federation of Labor, which called at the office of the Illinois Pure Food Commission. The committee was headed by Charles D. Wheeler, who said:

"What we think is that the commission ought to go after the manufacturers. Half of the time the dealer sells an adulterated article without knowing what is in it. Then he gets arrested and fined and has to pay the bill. I sympathize with the small dealer. It is the big manufacturer who is responsible for this glucose mixture colored with aniline dye that goes under the name of jam that we are after."

Assistant Commissioner Patterson said he favored the plan of the lithographers.

INDIANAPOLIS CITY THEATRE.

Tomlinson Hall to Be Remodelled For Use of Anti-Syndicate Attractions.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mayor Bookwalter is arranging to give independent theatrical attractions a place in this city where they may appear.

For more than a year the syndicate has controlled all the theatres in this city, and many attractions have not been brought here because of the bar placed upon them by the syndicate.

It is the plan of Mayor Bookwalter to convert Tomlinson Hall, owned by the city, into a theatre, where independent attractions may appear. The interior of the building is to be remodelled and every appointment necessary for a first-class theatre added.

Cut Old U. S. Clerk's Pay.

The Committee on Appropriations of the House, Washington, has incorporated in the Judicial Appropriation bill a proviso that every Government clerk more than sixty-five years old, no matter what his salary is, must be cut down to $1000 a year.

TWO RUN DOWN BY TRAIN.

Double Tragedy at Erie Railroad Crossing Near Corning, N. Y.

Corning, N. Y.—John Wood, of Troy, Pa., and Miss Rose Maddox, of this city, were instantly killed by a train at the Centreville crossing of the Erie Railroad here late at night. The bodies were brought to the local station, where they were identified early next day.

The victims were driving across the tracks when their carriage was struck by an east-bound passenger train.

CHICAGO SALOON TAX $1000.

Increase Adds $3,500,000 to Treasury and 1000 Men to Police.

Chicago.—By a vote of 40 to 28 the City Council adopted the ordinance fixing the saloon license at $1000 per annum.

"I shall sign the ordinance just as soon as it is presented to me," said Mayor Dunne. "It is as good as a law right now. The vote of the Council adds $3,500,000 to the annual revenues of the city, and insures an increase of the police force by 1000 men."

MILLION ACRES REGAINED

Cattle Kings Forced to Give Up Vast Tracts of Stolen Lands.

TO BE REOPENED TO PUBLIC

Room Provided For Hundreds of Settlers in Nebraska as Result of Dispossessing of Realty Robbers—The Work of L. C. Wheeler, of the Secret Service.

Omaha, Neb.—One million acres of land—good land—added to those subject to homesteading in Nebraska is the first fruits of the investigations of the land and fencing frauds which have been perpetrated in this State. This vast body of land upon which several thousand families can find homes and farms, will be officially restored to the public domains on July 1, and will then be subject to homestead entry again.

For the last few years, while would-be settlers and homesteaders have been running about over Nebraska taking up the best lands they could find, these 1,000,000 acres have been within the fences of the great cattle barons, and it was almost as much as man's life was worth to enter their great inclosures and homestead any of the land which they claimed as their "range"—without one shadow of lawful and legal claim thereto.

But this is now changed: Government ferrets have gone over the State and have hunted out those lands illegally fenced, and even those upon which illegal filings had been made, and as a result 1,000,000 acres will be again offered to the public, free, on July 1. This tract will be open to the first-comers who make their filings, not on 160 acres apiece, but on four times that much—640 acres—a full square mile of land—to settle down and live on the land five years and thus secure a clear title without the payment of one cent other than the regular filing fees of $14.

This is only the first result of the land investigation, however, and after the Government authorities have concluded their siftings, there will probably be several more millions of acres returned to the Government and again opened to the public.

This work is being carried on from the Government building in Omaha, under the supervision of L. C. Wheeler, of the Secret Service. The public has heard of the trails of the great cattle barons and of the sentences doled out to them for practically stealing hundreds of thousands of acres, but nothing has been said of the efforts of the department to cancel the claims these barons have on the great bodies of lands that they have inclosed with strands of wire.

One of the favorite methods was for the great cattle man to have his cowboys and other employes take up homesteads, making the declaration in doing so that the land was for their own use entirely. But as soon as the final proof was made, these homesteads have been immediately deeded to the cattle man. Another favorite method was to get old soldiers and soldiers' widows to make these filings. Wheeler's agents have shown that hundreds of these ex-soldiers have been brought from the soldiers' homes of Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and other Central Western States, have been paid from $50 to $100 to file on a certain piece of land, and when the deed is received from the Government to transfer this land to the cattle people. Likewise, hundreds of widows of Union soldiers have been utilized to help defraud the Government and enrich the cattle kings. Two years ago three cars filled with these women were brought to Nebraska from Iowa in a single day to Alliance, Neb., and each one filed on 160 acres of land, which land is now in the hands of the cattle men and will be claimed by the Government as fraudulently held.

The "insiders" confidently expect that when the Government finishes with the cattle barons, at least 3,000,000 acres of good lands will be returned to the public domain, and will be subject to homesteading by bonafide settlers.

NO TREASURY DEFICIT NOW.

The Month of February Ends With a Surplus.

Washington, D. C.—The month of February ends with a surplus in the United States Treasury for the first time in the current fiscal year which began on July 1, 1905. At the close of business the excess of Government receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year was $1,102,002. There had been a deficit in the Treasury for eight months until now.

The improved condition of the Government finances has exceeded the predictions of Secretary Shaw and some of the Republican leaders in Congress, and it is now believed that there will be a substantial surplus by the end of the fiscal year on June 30 next. The improved condition is due entirely to increased receipts from several sources, for the total disbursements have been larger than they were last year.

The state of the Treasury at this time is in sharp contrast to the condition which existed a year ago, when there was a deficit of $25,405,533.

Revolution in Uruguay.

Reports have reached Buenos Ayres that a revolutionary movement has broken out in Uruguay, and the President of that Republic has taken

Anti-Eight-Hour Law in Effect.

Washington, D. C.—The President having signed the act making appropriations for the needs of the Isthmian Canal Commission and exempting the canal workers from the operations of the eight-hour law, President Shonts sent a cablegram to Chief Engineer Stevens, who is now at Panama, notifying him of the approval of the act.

Iceland Seeks Independence.

A movement to declare Iceland independent of Denmark has caused considerable uneasiness in Copenhagen.

Sporting Brevities.

Columbia defeated Annapolis at fencing five bouts to four.

Leon Martell, the Georgetown catcher, who has been debarred from athletics in the university, is likely to join Collins.

It looks now as if Jeffries could remain in retirement without further announcement.

C. M. Daniels broke one world's record, equalled two others and shattered several American standards for several distances in the national championship swimming race at the New York A. C.

A TWO CENT RAILWAY FARE

Officials East and West Admit It Will Become General

To Be Forced on Roads—Legislatures and Commissions to Act in the Different States

Chicago.—Agitation for a two-cents a mile railroad fare has spread rapidly over the States since the passage of the Ohio law. Railroad officials of the East and West, according to advices collected here, admit that the two-cent fare is bound to become general, and they are only hoping the day of its adoption will be delayed as long as possible.

The abolition of passes and the belief that two cents is enough for most of the railroads east of the Mississippi to charge are the two strongest influences in strengthening the movement. Many railroad officials believe they must offer the lower fare in order to meet the competition that is developing from the spread of interurban electric lines all over the country. The action of the railroads on the mileage book question is another thing that is operating to increase the demand for a two-cent fare.

Michigan took the initiative in the reduction of passenger fares, but the law there is a graded one, depending on the earnings of the railroads. The fares permitted to be charged range from four cents on some roads in the upper peninsula to two cents on the main lines in the lower State.

This law has resulted in giving the people of Michigan a two-cent fare on 700 miles of main line and a two and one-half cent rate on 400 miles of road. The operation of the law has proved eminently satisfactory to the people of the State, and so far as can be learned has not affected adversely the revenue of the railroads.

Governor Hanly, of Indiana, has determined that the next Legislature, whether it be a special or a regular session, shall pass a two-cent law that shall apply uniformly to all lines within the State. A universal sentiment exists throughout the State in favor of such a measure.

The State of Iowa is also moving rapidly toward a two-cent fare action. Governor Cummins recommended compulsory legislation for a family mileage book to be sold at two cents flat. The suggestion was ignored and a two-cent fare bill was introduced in 1905 and again in 1906, but has not been given consideration by the Railroad Committee of the House.

In Wisconsin the Secretary of State has presented a complaint to the Railroad Commission that he is compelled to pay three cents a mile when riding on Wisconsin lines and that this is an excessive fare.

The commission is what is termed a "strong commission," having power over rates, and as the temper of the people of the State is toward rate reduction, there is little doubt that the railroads there are facing a two-cent fare.

Had the Governor's call permitted it, a two-cent bill would have been rushed through the Pennsylvania Legislature at the last session. There is not the least doubt that such a measure will be introduced at the session next January. An effort was made to induce the Governor to amend his special call so as to permit of two-cent legislation, but without effect.

In Virginia a bill has been introduced requiring two-cent fares, and it will probably be passed.

In Illinois the State commission recently reported in favor of a reduction to two cents, but action was postponed pending further investigation.

In Nebraska it is a foregone conclusion, it is said, to leading commercial men of the State, that a bill will be offered in the next Legislature providing for a reduction of fares from three to two cents. It may become an issue in the campaign.

LIEUT.-GEN. SCHOFIELD DIES.

Noted Army Officer Passes Away at St. Augustine, Fla.

St. Augustine, Fla.—Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield, retired, died at 8.30 o'clock at night. He was seventy-five years old. Cerebral hemorrhage, which caused an apoplectic stroke, was the cause of death.

With the death of Lieutenant-General Schofield the last of the great army commanders of the Civil War is stricken from the rolls. Generals William M. Wherry and William P. Ennis were here with him. They were attached to his staff at the time he was in command of the Army.

Lake Swallows Village.

The village of Tavenola, built on perpendicular cliffs above Lake Iseo, Brescia Province, Italy, was almost entirely destroyed by rocks suddenly giving way, apparently because the lake had eaten into the base of the cliffs. Fortunately the disaster was preceded by a loud roaring, which alarmed the 1000 inhabitants in time to make their escape. One fisherman was killed. About 200 feet of rock and the houses on it were swallowed up by the lake.

Longworths at Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth are established in the Longworth house, at Eighteenth and I streets, Washington, D. C., and the Congressman has resumed his duties at the House.

Earthquake Shock in Maine.

A distinct earthquake was felt in Portland, Me. In several parts of the city the shock was accompanied

More Money Cabled to Japan.

Washington, D. C.—The American National Red Cross, through the State Department, cabled to the Japanese Red Cross $5000, making a total of $25,000 so far contributed by the American people and transmitted to Japan through the Red Cross for the relief of the sufferers in the famine-stricken provinces.

Rear-Admiral Retired.

Rear-Admiral French E. Chadwick has been retired.

Newsy Gleanings.

Wild dogs are becoming a nuisance and danger in the jungles of India.

A special military commission is now sitting in Berlin, Germany, considering the best means of making cavalry as invisible as possible in warfare.

Sweden is planning to use for electricity every ounce of water now going to waste over her falls and in her rivers.

Columbia University and the National Academy of Design have come to an understanding whereby they will co-operate in the establishment of a faculty of fine arts in connection with the big New York University.

THE INSURANCE AXE FALLS

Three Mutual Reserve Officials Indicted in New York City.

LARCENY AND FORGERY CHARGED

President F. A. Burnham, Vice-President George D. Eldridge and Second Vice-President George Burnham, Jr., Arrested and Bailed—Grand Jury's Action Spreads Consternation.

New York City.—The first tangible result to appear as the result of District Attorney Jerome's examination of the testimony that was taken by the Legislative Insurance Investigating Committee was the indictment of three officers of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company on charges of grand larceny in the first degree and forgery in the third degree. The men indicted are Frederick A. Burnham, president; George D. Eldridge, first vice-president, and George Burnham, Jr., second vice-president. In all, five indictments were brought against each officer, two for grand larceny and three for forgery. The alleged larceny and forgery was brought about, according to the indictments, by payments of $9000 of the company's money to law firms, the apparent purpose of which is alleged to have been to settle claims against the company, while the real object is alleged to have been to settle actions which had been brought against officers of the company as individuals.

The indictments on which a charge of larceny is based alleged that the officers embezzled two sums, one of $7500 and the other of $1500, on October 24, 1901.

The three officers appeared in the Court of General Sessions, where Judge O'Sullivan fixed their bail at $12,500 for each.

In the first case of alleged forgery the indictment charges that $7500 was entered in the cash book as paid to Nichols & Bacon, attorneys of P. P. Armstrong, to settle a claim of Armstrong against the insurance company arising out of a contract between him and the company. In fact, however, the indictment charges, the money was paid to Nichols & Bacon in settlement of an action which they, as attorneys for J. Douglass Wells, had previously brought against Frederick A. Burnham individually.

The second indictment for forgery charges that the defendants caused $1500 to be entered on the company's books as made in payment to James Schell & Elkus for legal services rendered by them to the company. In reality, declares the indictment, the money was paid with instructions to turn it over to the attorney of J. Douglas Wells to reimburse Wells for disbursements which he claimed had been made by him in defending actions brought against him by Frederick A. Burnham, individually, and by George D. Eldridge, individually, and in order to induce Wells to consent to a discontinuance of those actions.

The third indictment for forgery is based on the payment of $5000 of the company's money on September 24, 1901. That payment, the indictment charges, was entered in the cash book as made to James Schell & Elkus for legal services. The real purpose of this payment is, however, alleged to have been for delivery to Baldwin & White, attorneys for J. Thompson Patterson, for the purpose of settling one action which Patterson had previously brought against the company and against Frederick A. Burnham and Geo. D. Eldridge, individually, and three actions which had been brought against Patterson, one by George D. Eldridge, individually, one by Frederick A. Burnham, and one by the company.

The indictments produced consternation among officials of insurance companies whose methods were exposed by the Armstrong committee. Their fear of the results of the probing of the Grand Jury, under the direction of District Attorney Jerome, was manifest when it was learned that many of them had retained William Rand, Jr., former Assistant District Attorney, to defend them.

SUGAR REBATES INQUIRY.

Charges of Agreement Among All Railroads Entering New York City.

New York City.—The Federal Grand Jury in this city began to take evidence in regard to charges laid before Attorney-General Moody that the railroads having terminals in New York and Jersey City were concerned in a definite agreement in regard to a division of the sugar freight business and also had been paying rebates to the Sugar Trust. The charges, which are brought by W. R. Hearst, allege that the agreement has extended over a long term of years, and that large sums have been paid in rebates.

The evidence collected in the case was laid before Attorney-General Moody some weeks ago, and after an investigation the Department of Justice has determined that the cases shall be pushed vigorously at once.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Lowell M. Palmer, of Havemeyer & Elder; a Brooklyn dock company and others are the defendants in the principal rebate action, while the other railroad companies centreing in and around New York appear in other cases.

Free Lessons For Maine Farmers.

Professors in the University of Maine have perfected plans to travel throughout the State in a finely equipped special train and give free lessons in theoretical agriculture to the farmers.

Fall Over Mile From Balloon.

The envelope of a military balloon which was making an ascent at Civita Lavignia, eighteen miles southeast of Rome, Italy, burst at a height of over a mile and a captain and eight soldiers, who were in the car, were dashed to the ground.

Maple Syrup Season.

The maple syrup season has opened unusually early in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and considerable quantities have been obtained recently.

Mutual's Pusiness Fell Off.

The annual statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for the year ended December 31 was made public in New York City. It shows that the Mutual's business in the year of the insurance scandals fell off more than $47,000,000. The amount of paid for new business in 1904 was $229,532,430, and in 1905 was $181,662,643.

Haines Steps Down.

John P. Haines, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, tendered his resignation to the board of managers at a special meeting in New York City.

FRENCH CABINET OUT

Resignations Were All Sent in Simultaneously

STARTLINGLY SUDDEN DEFEAT

On Comparatively Minor Debate Over Church Inventory Riots Government is Defeated by Opposition, Including Both Clericals and Socialists, and Premier Rouvier and Collegues Tender Resignations to Figure-Head President.

Paris, By Cable.—Like a shot from a clear sky, the Rouvier Ministry was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies and immediately resigned.

The cabinet crisis comes at a dramatic moment, when the Franco-German contest has reached a decisive stage, and may exert an important adverse influence on the Algeciras conference and on European affairs.

The defeat of the government came on a comparitively minor debate over the Church directors. The government succeeded in holding only 234 votes, while the various elements in opposition—Clericals, Socialists and Nationalists—united and polled 267 votes, thus placing the Ministry in a minority of 32.

Premier Rouvier, with all of his colleagues, immediately proceeded to the Foreign Office, where a joint letter of resignation was prepared. Later, M. Rouvier presented this letter to President Fallieres, who accepted the resignation. The President announced his intention of consulting the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies relative to the formation of a new cabinet.

BLOODY RIOT FORMED TOPIC.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies was upon the bloody riot during the taking of an inventory of a church in the village of Boeschepe, resulting in the death of a manifestant.

Various orators severely criticised the government's course, asserting that it threatened to precipitate a religious warfare.

Premier Rouvier responded:

"The government has the duty to apply the law. It will apply it without weakness, but also with the prudence, tact and wisdom consistent with public tranquility. I ask the adoption of a resolution approving these declarations of the government."

The resolution was thereupon put to a vote and defeated. The result was due to a combination of opposition influences. The vote was more expressive of personal antagonism to the Ministry than of opposition to church inventors.

Named to Murder President.

New Orleans, Special.—Declaring that her life will be taken unless she assassinates President Roosevelt, a woman who gave her name as Mrs. W. B. Lewaller, of Philadelphia, applied at central police headquarters for protection. She spoke rationally on all general subjects, but the police coroner decided to detain her for an examination. Mrs. Lowaller said that she fell in with a party of Socialists in Philadelphia, and that she was taken to a room there and made to take an oath against the President, being told that she would be destroyed if it was not executed. She said she fled to Houston, Texas, but the men followed her there and that she had then come to New Orleans.

Western Roads Lower Rate.

Chicago, Special.—Western railroads, The Record-Herald says have decided to make voluntary reductions in transportation charges amounting in the aggregate to many million dollars annually. The proposed reductions are to be made in all the rates of the six classes into which freight is divided and will be effective in the entire territory between the Atlantic seaboard and the Missouri river. In general, the reductions will amount to approximately 15 per cent.

Not to Strike on Southern.

Washington, Special.—In an authorized interview H. B. Perham, of St. Louis, president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, stated that the differences with the Southern Railway Company were being amicably adjusted and that there would be no strike on Friday as heretofore announced.

Tennessee Republican Committee Meets.

Nashville, Tenn., Special—The State Republican committee met here Wednesday and decided to call a convention to meet here August 2 next, to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officials. Lines between the so-called Evans and Brownlow factions were tautly drawn.

Stranded Schooner Floated Near Cape Henry.

Norfolk, Special.—The Merritt Company, Wednesday afternoon floated the four-masted schooner George M. Grant, which was blown ashore near Cape Henry last Tuesday afternoon. The vessel was kept afloat by her cargo of wooden railroad ties and was towed into Hampton Roads.

The woman who thinks only of her looks always looks it.

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest From All Over South Carolina

MANY ITEMS OF STATE NEWS

A Batch of Live Paragraphs Covering a Wide Range—What is Going On in Our State.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

Low middling	9 7-8
Strict low middling	10 3-8
Middling	10 5-8
Strict middling	10 3-4
Good middling	10 7-8

New York Futures.

March	10.56
April	10.62
May	10.76
June	10.80
July	10.87
August	10.81
September	10.40
October	10.30
November	10.38
December	10.34
January	10.38
Spot	10 3-4

Mr. Evans' Condition.

Marion, Special.—Mr. Junius H. Evans, who was seriously injured last Friday evening by a fall from th eMcMillan building on Main street, is better, though the improvement in his condition is very slight. At first it was thought that the injury would prove immediately fatal, but now, although he is paralyzed in the lower half of his body, some hope of his recovery is entertained. He has been conscious almost continuously, notwithstanding the intense physical suffering he has undergone. He is attended by Drs. McIntyre and Smith of this town, and his uncle, Dr. James Evans of Florence. His brother, Mr. Walker W. Evans of Clio, has been with him since the injury.

"Lum" Ward Badly Wounded.

Greenville, Special.—C. Lum Ward, a well known horse trader and farmer, living three miles south of the city on the Laurens road, was shot and mortally wounded by George Douglass, member of the firm of Briscoe & Douglass. Ward was carried to the station house, where Dr. W. C. Black gave medical attention. The shot entered the left breast and was not located. As soon as the physician had administered anesthetics to the wounded man he told Ward that he had better prepare his will, if he wanted one, as his wound was mortal. The will was prepared and executed. His death is likely to occur at any time.

A Blind Tiger Carriage.

Greenville, Special.—Four gallons of blockade liquor, two negro women, a negro hackman and a horse and carriage were captured by officers in the heart of the city. All means heretofore devised for transportating liquor in the hacks at night have been unearthed by the officers. A negro hackman had been working a new one. When he wished to transport liquor he would get one or more negro women in his hack and drive through the streests. Officers got on to this game and above arrests resulted.

Palmetto Briefs.

Gov. Heyward has announced the appointment of Mr. Lee G. Holleman of Anderson to the position of State bank examiner. The recommendation had been made the governor by the executive committee of the State association of bankers.

Mr. L. M. Gasque has received his commission and qualified as a member of the fish and oyster commission. Mr. Gasque has been a member of the legislature from Marion county for several years and is one of the most successful business men in that county He is well qualified to represent the interests of the people along the Pee Dee river who for several years have been wanting some kind of legislation.

Supt. W. H. Hand of Chester has been elected to a chair in the South Carolina university, the board of trustees thus adding another strong and virile intellect to the teaching force. Supt. Hand will be connected with the department of padagogy, presided over by Prof. Patterson Wardlaw. It is the manifest policy of the board to elect young men to the faculty.

The secretary of State issued a charter to the Southern States Trust Company, a Columbia concern, capitalized at $4,500. The officers are: C. S. Barnette, president and general manager, and E. A. Washington, secreary.

In accordance with the request from the meeting held in Charlotte last Saturday for the purpose of discussing the Appalachian reserve, Gov. Heyward named a committee of five to go to Washington at the proper time in the effort to forward the promotion of this legislation. The gentlemen named are: A. T. Smyth, Charleston; W. S. Lee, Jr., Rock Hill; A. Foster McKissick, Greenwood; Granville Beal, Calhoun Falls; H. C. Beattie, Greenville.

Sheriff John A. Dukes of Orangeburg county has called to the attntion of Gov. Heyward a state of affairs in Orangeburg county which has annoyed some of the citizens, and asked for a reward for the arrest of an incendiary whose torch has destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property.

L. J. Perry was commissioned magistrate in Gill's Creek township, Lancaster county.