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PATTERSON PARDONS COOPER

Promptly Freed by the Governor After His Case Had Been Affirmed by the Supreme Court of Tennessee—Robin Cooper Gets New Trial

Nashville, Tenn.—In the case of Col. Duncan B. Cooper and Robin J. Cooper, father and son, convicted of killing former United States Senator E. W. Carmack on the streets here, Nov. 9, 1908, and sentenced to twenty years each in the state penitentiary, the Tennessee supreme court Wednesday morning, by a divided vote, affirmed the sentence as to D. B. Cooper. As to Robin Cooper the case, also by a divided vote, is reversed and remanded to the lower court for a new trial. While Chief Justice Beard was reading a dissenting opinion in the case of Duncan B. Cooper, Governor Patterson wrote a full pardon for the defendant, in which he declares:

"Being thoroughly familiar with the record, having read all the testimony and testified to certain facts within my personal knowledge, it is neither desirable nor necessary to delay action for petition to be presented, asking executive clemency.

"In my opinion, neither of the defendants is guilty and they have not had a fair and impartial trial, but were convicted contrary to the law and evidence. The action of the supreme court in vacating the judgment as to Robin Cooper, leaves the sentence of final conviction as to his co-defendant. The proof showed that Robin Cooper killed the deceased and that D. B. Cooper did not fire a shot. Without reflection upon the court, it is inconceivable to my mind and repugnant to every principle of justice that a man should be found guilty of murder who was not in a conspiracy to kill, and who, in fact, did not kill."

The reversal in the case of Robin Cooper is based on assignments of error in the trial judge's failing to charge separately as to Robin Cooper's theory of self-defense, linking the defense of the defendants together, excluding testimony of Governor Patterson as to talks with the defendant, Robin Cooper, and advice given him as to Colonel Cooper before the tragedy, and the admission of cross-examination of Robin Cooper as to intent of certain state's witnesses in testifying as to certain incidents.

Wanted Robin's Vindication. Colonel Cooper was still at the capitol when the pardon was entered in the secretary of state's office. He was at once surrounded by a crowd of friends seeking to congratulate him.

"I wanted Robin's vindication more than I wanted a pardon," was his smiling remark when told of the governor's action in behalf of himself. Leaving the crowds gathered about him, he entered a carriage with his daughter, Mrs. Lucius E. Burch, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. James C. Bradford, and accompanied by Marshal Robert Marshall, was driven to the county jail, where formalities in connection with the pardon were gone through with and he was released. He reached the jail at 2:20 p. m., leaving there about 2:30.

Robin Cooper is under a \$25,000 bond. His friends freely predict that he will not again be arraigned for trial. Should he be, it would be a most difficult undertaking to secure a jury in Davidson county under the law's requirements.

Courtroom Was Packed.

The opinions were read before a courtroom packed to suffocation, the corridors being crowded with those unable to gain entrance. Every word was listened to with breathless interest, and the scene was a memorable one. It marked an epoch in not only the legal annals of the state, but the political as well. The Democratic party of Tennessee has been rent into bitter factions over the prohibition question, and as a wheel within a wheel, "the Cooper case" has played a conspicuous part. Cooper is the close friend and alleged political adviser of Patterson, who is the leader of the anti-prohibition forces in Tennessee. Carmack was the chief of the prohibition movement. Patterson was a most important witness for the defense at the trial of the Coopers for the killing of Carmack, whose death his friends allege was the outcome of political machination. Now, on the verge of an election of the judiciary, the supreme court was called on to pass finally on the case over which it seems the party factions have actually aligned themselves on one side or the other. For sixty-nine days the court has had the case, and the state has been on the tiptoe of expectancy as the opinion days came and went without its being referred to.

The announcement at last shows an interesting status to those familiar with the intricacies of the political situation. Chief Justice Beard and Justices McAlister and Bell reverse the case as to Robin Cooper, Justices Neil and Shields dissenting.

Justices Shields, McAlister and Neil confirm as to Colonel Cooper. Chief Justice Beard and Justice Bell dissenting. The supreme court was more widely divided than it ever was before. Two of the most elaborate opinions ever rendered were handed down, and neither one of them, strange to say, actually accom-

plished the result intended by the opinion itself or the justice who wrote it. Justice John K. Shields read an opinion covering 72 typewritten pages, affirming the judgment of the court below in all things. In this Justice M. M. Neil concurred.

Chief Justice Beard read an opinion covering 65 typewritten pages. This opinion reversed the judgment of the court below as to both defendants. In it Justice B. D. Bell concurred.

Upon the shoulders of Justice W. K. McAlister rested the responsibility of actually deciding the case. He concurred with neither opinion in toto. Upon the twenty-two assignments of error, he concurred with Justices Shields and Neil in the majority of them, but differed with them as to all of those affecting Robin Cooper exclusively.

As a result of this wide division of the court on this case, the opinion of the court was not handed down for the first time in the history of the jurisprudence of the state. The opinion of Justice Shields is not the opinion of the court, nor is the opinion of Justice Beard the opinion of the court, but a part of each taken together forms the actual decision that goes into effect.

Nashville Excited.

The news created more excitement and more widespread discussion probably than any event in the history of the city. The telegraph and telephone offices were besieged not only by representatives of out of town newspapers, but by hundreds of private messages to friends all over the state and in adjoining states.

The pardon was not unexpected. From Governor Patterson's testimony in the court below there could remain no doubt as to his personal conviction of the innocence of the defendants. Such being the case there was never any doubt in the public mind that he would grant a pardon to both defendants should the supreme court affirm the sentence. But while this action did not come as a surprise, it created all of the interest and all of the wild excitement that a totally unexpected leniency to the whole series of events could have done.

Political Results.

As to the result politically in Tennessee of the state supreme court's decision in the Cooper case and the pardon of Colonel D. B. Cooper by Governor Patterson, opinion seems general that the old faction lines—Patterson and anti Patterson, the latter representing the prohibition or state-wide element of the state Democracy—are unchanged. In fact, they are more tant than they have been. The governor's friends claim that his action has served to cement more closely than ever his following—that it has given them a rallying cry to battle. On the other hand, it has embittered to even intenser degree the hostility to him on the part of his political enemies. Carmack was the leader and idol of the state-widens. His friends, charging that his killing was the outcome of a political scheme, made it the chief issue against Patterson, and the Cooper case has colored the entire political atmosphere of Tennessee.

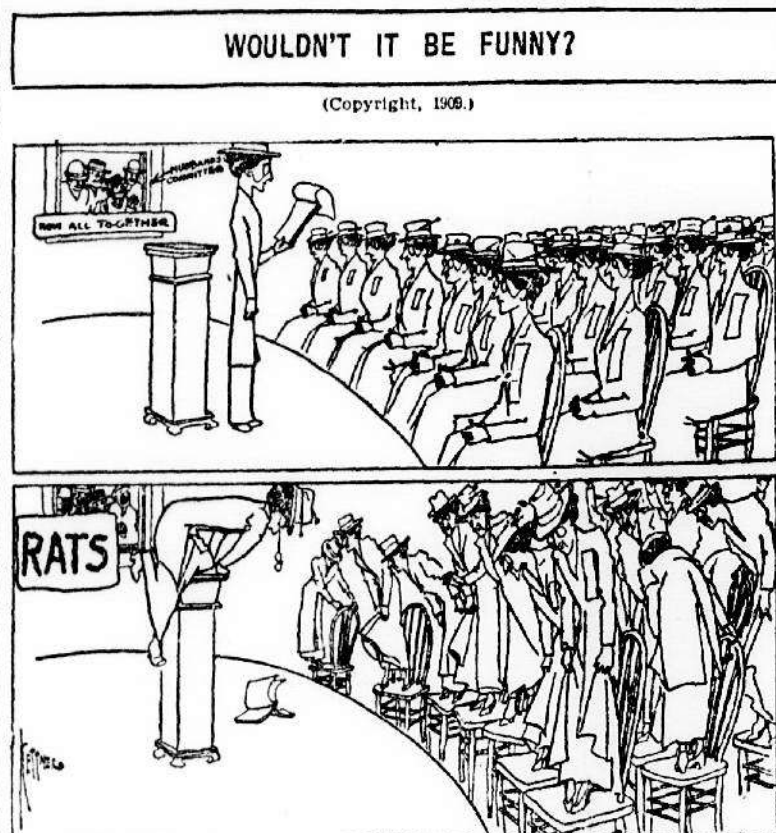
A governor and state judiciary are soon to be elected. The state Democratic committee dominated by Patterson men, recently called a blanket primary for June 4 to make nominations. Enemies of Patterson freely charged the inclusion of the judiciary was an attempt to wield a club over the supreme court, which had the Cooper case under advisement, and every member of which was a candidate for re-election. Matters were complicated by the refusal of Chief Justice Beard and Justices Shields and Neil to enter the primary. They will run independently, and now that their attitude on the "cause celebre" is known, the question is what will the alignment be?

It is most complex, if the attitude of individual members of the court is to be taken into the analysis. Meanwhile Patterson, serving his second term as governor, has not said if he is a candidate for a third term. Many of his friends are insistently urging him to be, while equally strong pressure is being used to induce him to run for United States senator to succeed James B. Frazier. Incidentally, Mr. Frazier, a candidate to succeed himself, has refused to enter the June primary.

The state-wide faction is well organized and prepared to fight Patterson wherever he lands. But they have not as yet put forward a name to be used in connection with the gubernatorial race. The campaign, when it opens, is expected to be furious.

ROBIN OUT ON BOND.

Nashville, Tenn.—Robin Cooper, whose case was reversed in the supreme court stands upon his bond of \$25,000. At his home on the May docket of the criminal court of Davidson county.



The National Woman Suffrage Association in Session in Washington and What Might Happen.

HISS THE PRESIDENT DRUNK WITH POWER

TOLD THROUGH HE DID NOT FAVOR WOMEN'S VOTE.

Permit Him to Continue Address He Styled "My Confession"—Applause Finally Follows.

Washington.—The president of the United States, the first chief executive of the nation ever to greet a convention of woman suffragists, braved the danger Thursday night of facing an army of women who want the ballot; had the courage to express his opinion, and was hissed. No great was the throng that sought admission to the hall that hundreds were turned away.

President Taft was welcoming to Washington the delegates to the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. He had frankly told them he was not altogether in sympathy with the suffrage movement, and was explaining why he could not subscribe fully to its principles. He said he thought one of the dangers in granting the vote to women was that the women as a whole were not interested in it, and that the power of the ballot as far as women are concerned would be controlled by the "less desirable class."

Chorus of Hisses. When these words fell from the president's lips the walls of the convention hall echoed a chorus of feminine hisses. It was no feeble demonstration of protest. The combined hisses sounded as if a valve on a steam engine had broken.

President Taft stood unmoved on the platform during the demonstration of hostility for the hissing continued but a moment—and then, smiling as he spoke, he answered the unfavorable greeting with this retort:

"Now, my dear ladies, you must show yourselves capable of suffrage by exercising that degree of restraint which is necessary in the conduct of governmental affairs by not hissing."

The women who had hissed were rebuked. The president's reply had apparently taken hold. There were no more hisses while the president continued his address, which he characterized as "my confession" on the woman suffrage question. At the conclusion of his talk he was enthusiastically applauded, and some of the leaders of the convention expressed to him their sincere regret of the unpleasant incident. President Taft assured them he had not had his feelings injured in the least.

HAVE TOO MANY CHILDREN

Mrs. Larein Baker Says 90 Per Cent of Infants Are Not Wanted.

Washington.—"Ten years hence to be the father of ten or twelve children will be as much of a disgrace as being a confirmed drunkard at present," declared Mrs. Larein Helen Baker, of Spokane, Wash., suffragette, who will be heard along original lines of thought at the convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association. Her studies of children all over the world, she said, had convinced her that "not more than 10 per cent of them are children of love and the other 90 per cent are not wanted."

"Roosevelt, poor, ignorant man," she continued, "urges large families, but I tell you it is quality in children, not quantity."

"Woman suffrage will better children, for it will produce better thinking. It is the mental, not the physical, that rules progressive action today and teaches us that the greatest crime of the ages is too many children."

"When they (the parents) have learned that fully nine-tenths of all the babies born every year are nothing more or less than human culls, I believe the birth rate will decrease and we will be a better and stronger race."

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE SAYS MORGAN IS A RED-FACED BULLY.

Declares Mellen and Byrnes Are But Megaphones Repeating Morgan's Orders.

Washington.—Incidental to the consideration of the administration railroad bill, the merger of the Boston and Maine railroad with the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, through the railroad holding law, enacted by the Massachusetts legislature in 1909, was discussed at length in the senate Monday.

The principal speech, attacking the consolidation in unstinted language, was made by Senator La Follette and consumed the larger part of the day's session.

Mr. La Follette practically charged that the enactment had been consummated as the result of the dictation of President Mellen, of the New Haven road, who, he intimated, represented the Morgan-Rockefeller interests. He quoted from a member of the Massachusetts legislature a statement to the effect that Governor Draper has disposed to an ultimatum from the New Haven interests. He undertook to show that the federal merger suit, which had been instituted during the Roosevelt administration had been dismissed at the dictation of Attorney-General Wickersham, for the inadequate reason that the Massachusetts legislature had passed the holding bill under which the consolidation was effected.

"Think of it," Mr. La Follette shouted, "this great case, involving the transportation of New England and all the people of the country engaged in trade with New England, after eleven months of preparation and successful prosecution on the part of the government, reached a stage where the defendants are compelled to take the stand and make their showing, and then, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, comes the order from Washington: 'Dismiss the government's case.'"

"And," he said, "the attorney-general, the highest law officer of the federal government, sworn to preserve, protect and defend the constitution and enforce the laws of congress, gives his official approval of this legislative compact between the New Haven Company and the Massachusetts legislature to nullify the law of congress, and declares that it expressly authorizes what congress has expressly forbidden."

"If the door of the federal court may thus be closed in the face of a wronged and outraged public by the attorney-general of the United States, then the law becomes a black art and justice a mere juggler's pawn."

Speaking of President Mellen and Vice President Byrnes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, Senator La Follette said:

"The mask is off. We have all of us done injustice to Mr. Mellen—gross injustice. Nor is Mr. Byrnes, in his private capacity or in any capacity except as a corporation employee, the truculent braggart that he seems in the press reports of the railroad hearings."

"Both of these men and others of their kind are but hired megaphones through which a beefy, red-faced, thick-necked financial bully, drunk with wealth and power, bawls his orders to stock markets, directors, courts, governments and nations."

"We have been listening to Mr. Morgan."

Whisky Costs Less.

Cincinnati.—The reductions in the prices of whisky took effect Friday, and a bitter price war was declared. The "independent" distillers quoted \$1.33 as the price, and the local representatives of the so-called "whisky trust" offered their goods on a basis of \$1.30 a gallon.

Inclined Style of Writing Best.

It has been reported by the French commission formed for the purpose of making comparative studies of the vertical and inclined styles of handwriting, with regard to the health of school children, that the inclined style is far simpler and less fatiguing than the vertical style, and less likely to cause spinal curvature and other evil results.

Power of the Brain. Thoughts are mightier than the strength of hand.—Sophocles.

ALL OVER LOUISIANA

IMPORTANT DECISION PERTAINING TO SCRIP LANDS.

Owners of McEnery Scrip Lands are Asking for Their Patents and Have Cash Posted.

Baton Rouge.—Since the Supreme Court of the United States turned down the Frellsen applications for the McEnery scrip lands and upheld the validity of the Toomer act of 1906 the State Land Office has received a great many applications from owners of McEnery scrip lands for their patents.

Since the passage of the Toomer act, four years ago, there has been on deposit in the banks of Baton Rouge probably a total of \$80,000, representing money placed there by McEnery scrip land owners at the suggestion of their attorneys, and these people now want to pay their money to the state and get patents to their lands.

The Toomer act provided that every person who held land through McEnery scrip patents could pay the state \$1.50 an acre and get a patent from the state for the land. The Frellsen syndicate had previously made tenders for all of these lands, and immediately upon the passage of the Toomer act an injunction was gotten out preventing the register of the State Land Office from accepting the \$1.50, and from issuing patents in accordance with the Toomer act.

The injunction has been in effect since that time and all of the money has been on deposit.

These parties now want to know what the state is going to do about their \$1.50 an acre. If the Hughes act of 1908 had not been passed, it is argued by some, these parties would be entitled to receive patents to their lands for the \$1.50 tendered.

There is some question, however, as to whether the Hughes act applies to the McEnery scrip holders, as well as to the homesteaders, and this matter has been referred to the attorney general for his opinion.

Decision Anent Hughes Act.

Over a dozen applicants for homestead entry are affected by the decision of Attorney General Gulon in which he holds that no matter what the vested interest of a person was in the claim, he could not perfect a title from the State, since the passage of the Hughes act of 1908, unless he first had the land advertised and offered at auction.

The persons who have their applications before the Land Office to perfect their homesteads have been living on their lands for the required number of years, and it was not the intention of the State Legislature to disturb these persons. Both Grace, register of the Land Office, realize that this was the intention of the lawmakers, but, as the attorney general pointed out in his opinion, the working of the act is plain that all lands unperfected are in this class and they are subject to the act. The only way that the homesteaders can perfect their titles now, without having them advertised, is to wait until the next session of the state legislature for it is almost certain that a law will be enacted allowing the homesteaders to perfect title to their property from the state.

WILL HELP CAPITAL CITY.

Favorable Report on Making Baton Rouge Sub-port of Entry.

Baton Rouge.—The announcement that the United States Treasury Department had favorably reported upon Baton Rouge's claim to be made a sub-port of entry, will mean much for the city, and according to report, is going to bring some large industries here.

That Baton Rouge was recognized over so many other cities was due to the untiring efforts of the board of trade, and also to the fact that the Standard Oil Company has its large refinery here and will soon be in position to ship its product from here to all parts of the world.

The officers of the board of trade are being congratulated upon the favorable report of the treasury department and the certainty of the passage of the bill.

Inspected Experiment Stations.

Baton Rouge.—Dr. W. R. Dodson, director of the state experiment stations, has returned from Crowley, where he has been inspecting the work of the State Rice Experiment Station, which was opened a year ago and has already done splendid work for the rice interests of Louisiana, in the experiments that have been conducted in the planting and rotation of different varieties of rice.

New Salt Mine in Louisiana.

Crowley.—General F. F. Myles, of New Orleans, is confined to his room at the Pizzini Hotel, suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. He is on his way to Pine Point, in upper Mamou Prairie, where he is interested in a salt mine at Weeks Island. General Myles believes there is a valuable salt mine at Pine Point, where a drill which was being used to bore for oil penetrated a deep strata of salt rock, which it is believed will develop a rich mine.

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

Prof. T. H. Harris Outlines Method of Public School Work.

Baton Rouge.—Good report comes from Little Rock to the effect that Prof. T. H. Harris, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Louisiana, made a profound impression at the thirteenth conference for education in the South when he outlined the Louisiana plan for teaching agriculture in the public schools.

He explained that Louisiana is provided with a State Board of Education composed of the governor, state superintendent of public instruction, the attorney general and seven men appointed by the governor, one from each congressional district in the state. The state is also provided with county boards of education and county superintendents.

The district boards are eliminated and the county board is in control of the schools of the entire county. As a result the system is less complicated and more easily regulated. Superintendent Harris has three or four men out in the state all the time, agitating the need and value of high schools. The county boards are also striving hard to build high schools, and as a result great progress is made along that line.

If the citizens of a certain section of the county desire a high school they take the matter up with the county board and a vote is taken in the district affected on the question of levying a tax for the purpose of building and maintaining the high school. The taxes voted range from five to 25 mills and extend from five to 20 years in time.

Mr. Harris states that there are 87 high schools throughout Louisiana and a third of the number are county high schools.

NOW FIRST CLASS POSTOFFICE.

New Official at Baton Rouge Will Receive \$3,000 per Annum.

Baton Rouge.—When the postal authorities announced that the stamp sales for the fiscal year ending on March 31, 1910, was \$40,150, it became evident that Ed. Burnett, the new postmaster, will receive \$3,000 per year salary. The total stamp sales last year were \$37,095.19, and the increase of \$3,000 in a single year shows that the business activity of the capital city is on the advance.

All postoffices in which the total stamp sales in one year is \$40,000 or more are considered first-class offices.

Appropriation for Deeper Channel.

Morgan City.—Dispatches from the national capitol that the committee on rivers and harbors had reported favorably upon an appropriation of \$500,000 for the deepening of the Atchafalaya channel to twenty feet was received here with enthusiasm.

The Atchafalaya ship channel was dug to a depth of fourteen feet by local capital and has proved to be a source of great benefit to a vast section, as a number of foreign vessels have visited this port since its completion, but it was found that the channel was not deep enough to accommodate the larger class of vessels, and though the efforts of the officers of the channel company they have been able to interest the federal authorities in the project.

Inspected the University Cadets.

Baton Rouge.—Capt. B. F. Symmonds of the United States Army recently inspected the cadets of the Louisiana State University for the United States War department. There was a battalion drill, rifle drill, company drill and bayonet exercise.

LOUISIANA NOTES.

Larger shipments of garden truck from every section show that the state is developing the industry.

The state board of liquidation authorized Governor Sanders to borrow \$2,154.37 to pay the cost of examining the books of the Cumberland Telephone company and in carrying on litigation in an effort to secure lower rates.

Fire insurance companies in Louisiana collected \$4,324,472 in premiums in 1909 and paid \$2,460,155 losses.

The Hooks oil well in the Vinton district promises to develop 500 barrels per day under pump.

An oil exploring company has been organized at Natchitoches with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The anniversary of the battle of Mansfield was celebrated by the Confederate organizations at that place.

An election will be held early in May in Washington parish to vote a 5-mill, fifteen-year tax for school buildings, and a similar tax to maintain them.

The Standard Oil Company has secured leases on 4,586 acres in the Caddo field.

The fiscal agent banks of Louisiana were re-elected for the ensuing year and will pay 3 per cent interest.

Five thousand acres in the vicinity of Church Point, heretofore devoted to cotton, will be converted into rice lands.

The Louisiana Federation of Women's Clubs elected officers for the ensuing year and adjourned to Baton Rouge. They adopted resolutions commending the proposition to hold the Panama Canal celebration at New Orleans.

This contractor got results.

Some years ago a contractor building a railroad in a warm climate was troubled a great deal by sickness among the laborers.

He turned his attention at once to their food and found that they were getting full rations of meat and were drinking water from a stream near by. He issued orders to cut down the amount of meat and to increase greatly the quantity of Quaker Scotch Oats fed to the men.

He also boiled Quaker Scotch Oats and mixed the thin oatmeal water with their drinking water. Almost instantly all signs of stomach disorders passed and his men showed a decided improvement in strength and spirits. This contractor had experience that taught him the great value of good oatmeal.

Packed in regular packages and in hermetically sealed tins for hot climates.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*. In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

A friendship which makes the least noise is very often the most useful; for which reason I should prefer a prudent friend to a zealous one.—Addison.

AFTER SUFFERING FOR YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Park Rapids, Minn.—"I was sick for years while passing through the Change of Life and was hardly able to be around. After taking six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I gained 20 pounds, am now able to do my own work and feel well."—Mrs. Ed. La Dot, Park Rapids, Minn.

Brookville, Ohio.—"I was irregular and extremely nervous. A neighbor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and I have become regular and my nerves are much better."—Mrs. L. KINISON, Brookville, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaint, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

Cheerful homes

Many things

combine to make home cheerful, but no one thing plays so important a part as artistic taste in wall decoration. Beautiful, cleanly and wholesome is

Alabastine
The Sanitary Wall Coating

We have ideas on color harmonies, classic stencils, and much that will interest the discriminating house owner. These ideas cost you no money but are free to you. Ask your dealer or write direct.

Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and I find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."—Edward A. Marx, Albany, N.Y.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Tickle Weakness or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The perfect little tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

SENT FREE

Read a cent stamp (to cover mailing) and your dealer's name for a Pyramid Fly Catcher, which will keep your flies from flying.

PYRAMID FLY CATCHER

Is more sanitary than fly paper and catches better and quicker, and has a honey dip in the bottom which, if it will keep up out of the house, it will keep the house sweet. The Pyramid Fly Catcher is made of pure paper and is safe for use in the house.

75 Dimes St., N.Y.

SEEK MORE PENSIONS.

Bill Would Grant Retired Pay and Larger Sums.

Washington.—A pension bill to grant to all surviving volunteer officers of the United States army, who served six months or more, retired pay according to length of service, and to all honorably discharged enlisted men over 70 and suffering a certain degree of disability a straight pension of \$30 per month, was reported to the house from the committee on military affairs.

Break Immigration Record.

New York.—The influx of immigrants at this port, which has been unusually heavy this week, reached such a point Wednesday that it was impossible to handle them all at the Ellis island immigrant station. The steamer passengers on the Caronia, Oceanic and President Lincoln, 4,863 in all, were held on board the vessels, where they will stay until tomorrow before being examined for admission. On the island today are 5,666 aliens. The immigration officers think the week may be almost a record-breaker.

Granite for Europe.

American granite is being shipped to Europe. Not long ago 320 tons of blue granite from South Carolina were sent to Aberdeen, Scotland. It required 11 cars to transport the stone to Charleston, S. C., from the quarries. It will be manufactured into monuments.

Not the Same Thing.

"Jinks told me that fancy ball was superb. Said he was simply carried away."

"So he was—in the patrol wagon."