

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest From
All Over South Carolina

MANY ITEMS OF STATE NEWS

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

General Cotton Market.

Galveston, quiet.	11 1-8
New Orleans, quiet.	10 13-16
Mobile, steady.	10 5-8
Savannah, quiet.	10 5-8
Charleston, quiet.	10 5-8
Wilmington, steady.	10 3-4
Norfolk, steady.	11 1-4
Baltimore, nominal.	11 1-2
New York, quiet.	11 1-2
Boston, quiet.	11 1-2
Philadelphia, steady.	11 1-2
Houston, easy.	11 1-2
Augusta, steady.	11 1-2
Memphis, quiet.	11 1-2
Cincinnati, quiet.	11 1-2
Louisville, firm.	11 3-8

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These prices represent the prices paid to wagons:

Good middling.	11
Strict middling.	11
Middling.	11
Good middling, tinged.	11 1-8
Stains.	9 to 10

Plans for Tech Building.
Newberry, Special.—The plans for the building donated to Newberry College by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the engineering department were submitted to the committee and accepted. The structure will be three stories high, of a beautiful type of architecture, and will have a floor space in each story, 50x100. It will be fully equipped with all modern machinery essential to a technical school, with cupola, forge, etc. The cornerstone will be laid next Tuesday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. W. C. Schaeffer, D. D., pastor of the Ascension, Savannah, Ga., has accepted the invitation to deliver the address.

Killed by Lightning.
Greenwood, Special.—Newton Y. Manley, a Confederate veteran, aged 60 years, was struck and instantly killed by lightning near Poplar Springs church three miles from Ware Shoals Thursday afternoon. A very heavy rain fell during the thunderstorm. Mr. Manley was an excellent citizen and is spoken of in the highest terms by his neighbors. The burial took place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at Poplar Springs. He left a widow and several children.

Chester Man Takes His Life.
Chester, Special.—Willie Mobley, Jr., a young farmer residing a few miles from Chester, was found dead in his bed room with a discharged gun by his side and a ghastly wound in his abdomen. He lived alone. He had recently been heard to declare that he intended to take his life. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the deceased came to his death from gunshot wounds by his own hand.

Governor Orders Prosecution.
Columbia, Special.—As a result of the disclosures before the dispensary investigating committee Governor Heyward authorized the Attorney General to prosecute H. H. Evans, L. N. Boykin and J. B. Towell, former members of the dispensary board for malfeasance in office. The committee adjourned and the action of the Governor immediately followed.

Farmers to Pool Their Cotton.
Spartanburg, Special.—President E. L. Archer of the Spartanburg county branch of the Southern Cotton Association has issued a statement to the farmers that it is the intention this year to sell their cotton in bulk. It has been estimated that there are about 5,000 bales to be marketed this year in Spartanburg county, which will be held in 20 to 30 bale lots.

Negroes Administer Poison.
Chester, Special.—William Reighly was found dead two days ago in a field, near Port Lawn. Coroner Leake made an investigation and found that two strolling negroes, Ed. Bailey and Dennis Cole, have been arrested and committed to jail.

A Negro Burned to Death.
On the premises of Mr. W. H. Hardin, near Chester, a negro cabin was burned in which a negro boy was burned to death, and a child of the same family badly burned was rescued.

Items of State News.
The colleges of the State have mostly held their commencements during the past week. The number of graduates was large and the interest manifested by the public in the exercises was unusual. Large crowds attended all of them.

John Kelley was ground to pieces by a railroad train at Clarkesburg, W. Va.

Struck by Lightning.
Rowesville, Special.—During a heavy rain and electrical storm Saturday, lightning struck the Rowesville oil mill, burning out the telephone and electric light connections, and starting a small fire which was quickly extinguished. Little damage being done. At the same time, near the same place, a cow and horse, the property of Owen Mack, were instantly killed and Mack's son severely shocked by lightning.

STARTLING REVELATIONS

Thursday's Session of South Carolina Dispensary Investigating Committee Brought Forth Some Sensational Incidents Relative to the Newberry Situation.

Columbia, Special.—The most startling revelations that have yet characterized the dispensary investigation were made when the much-talked-of Newberry situation was entered upon for the first time in a really aggressive manner. Bribery direct and flagrant is charged against ex-Directors Evans, Boykin and Towell.

C. C. Davis, a Newberry contractor who had worked on ex-Chairman H. H. Evans' fine new house in Newberry, in a cool and somewhat reluctant manner, told of Evans admitting to him, that, on various occasions, he had been getting presents of various kinds and great wads of money from the whiskey houses he took care of on the dispensary purchasing board. Evans showed him, on several occasions, big bunches of greenbacks of all sorts of denominations, bills as high, more than one time, as \$1,000 and several of these in each bunch. On one occasion when witness told Evans a certain door in the house had better be moved, Evans pointed to a beaver hat sitting on the floor full of greenbacks of large denominations, and asked if he did not think that would move it. Evans never did call it robbery or graft, but admitted he got the cash as well as the presents and said they were in consideration of his services on the board to these houses. Among the presents was a handsome suit of furniture with a \$500 poker table among the pieces, which Evans admitted getting as a present from Blumenthal & Bickert, of Atlanta. Witness denied that Evans told him he bought the big Kinard plantation in Newberry with dispensary graft, and also denied that Evans said he used poker playing as a blind, denied that Evans told him that on one occasion he won \$10,000 in a poker game with some whiskey drummers. A whiskey man, Jonah Loeb, told him that, in order to get a showing, he paid Evans \$2 a case on several thousand cases.

A Direct Case of Bribery.
The most important part of Davis' testimony was perhaps that involving a direct case of bribery against Evans associates on the board, John Bell Towell and L. W. Boykin. Witness said Evans told him that Evans was not getting the proper showing for his friends in the purchases and he and Bridge Wilson, of the Richland Distillery here, laid a trap in which they caught Towell and Boykin. Evans' whiskey friends got Towell and Boykin in a hotel room here and Evans and Wilson standing on a table in the hallways, saw the other two directors paid the money.

Parkers: Statements Corroborated.
E. W. Robertson, president of the National Loan & Exchange Bank and of a number of other Columbia enterprises and interested as director in a number of cotton mills throughout the State, was on the stand. He corroborated the testimony of L. W. Parker, as to Samuel J. Lanahan having Director Boykin as his State middleman, but there was a decided difference as to what Lanahan said about having a middleman now who is a State officer but not connected with the dispensary. Mr. Parker said Mr. Lanahan's statement was made in New York in the presence of Mr. Robertson, but Mr. Robertson did not remember this and though Mr. Parker must have been mistaken as to this point. The committee did not insist on Mr. Parker giving the name, although the Supreme Court had just ruled that he could be compelled to answer questions.

Evans Says He Bought Newberry Delegation.

Contractor Davis went back on the stand. He testified that ex-Chairman Evans told him that the Newberry delegation of his re-election but that he "fixed" them all, and bought 'em mighty cheap. Evans said he bought Senator Bleasie by employing him as his attorney and that he paid for the balance and got 'em at bargain prices. Dr. McIntosh, of the Newberry Savings Bank, was on the stand but he had a poor memory and Mr. Lyon did not get much out of him. He said Evans never did have a cent on deposit in his bank in his own name and he was not asked as to whose name he did have deposits nor the amounts. Mr. Lyon reminded Dr. McIntosh that he had said Evans told him he got the horseshoe diamond earring pin he wore from a whiskey man, but the doctor could not remember having told Mr. Lyon that. However, if he did tell him it was so.

Secretary Wicker of the Farmers' Oil Mill at Newberry, of which Evans is president, testified that Evans had negotiated a loan of \$20,000 for the mill at five per cent, from A. and N. M. Block, the whiskey man interested in the Richland Distillery and the brewing concern at Macon, Ga. The mill, capitalized at \$40,000, stood for the loan. Interest on the loan is being regularly paid. Mr. Lyon read an affidavit from an insurance man named Norem, of Marietta, Ga., in which Norem detailed a conversation he had with members of the Johnson-Chamberlain-Dubose Furniture Company, of Atlanta, who said Blumenthal & Bickert, of Atlanta, and Evans had together bought the suit of furniture shipped to Newberry to Evans. The furniture people said the deal was a private one and they would not show him the bill, but they indicated that the whiskey concern paid all but \$400 of the bill. The car was valued at over \$2,000, the orders being shipped together.

The committee held a short executive session after this, with a view to appointing a day for final adjournment.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS

Condition of South Carolina Crops for Week Ending Monday, June 4, 1906, as Given Out by the Department.

The weather was generally cloudy and showery over the State on the first day, and on the last two days of the week while the intervening four days were generally clear, with light to fresh southerly to southwesterly winds.

There was a wide range in temperature during the week over the entire State, except along the immediate coast, the first half of the week having been unusually cool and the last half was quite warm with daily maximum temperature generally above 90 degrees except in the extreme northwestern counties where they were between 85 and 90 degrees. The highest temperature for the week was a maximum of 95 degrees at Bowan, Florence and Sumter on June 1st; the lowest temperature for the week was a minimum of 49 degrees at Greenville on May 30th. The average temperature was slightly below normal.

There were showers over nearly the whole State on the first day and on the last two days, the precipitation having been heavy in Barnwell, Lexington, and in places in adjoining counties on June 3rd, with amounts ranging from one inch to over two inches of rain in one hour. The week's average precipitation was below the normal amount for the same period, with the least rainfall along the immediate coast and in the north-eastern counties where the weekly amounts ranged from a trace only to slightly more than half an inch. The weather was cloudy and threatening as the week ended.

Union County Farmers to Pool Their Cotton.

Union, Special.—The Union County farmers generally are in better condition financially than they have been in decades, if ever, for at a meeting Saturday of the county cotton association it was brought out that there are still on hand, scattered in different sections, about 500 or more bales of cotton, the owners waiting for higher prices, the number of bales these farmers still have varying from 1 to 100. That they are now able to be independent enough to hold back and sell when they think they are getting a good price speaks volumes for the effectiveness and value of organized effort among them. The regular monthly meeting held Saturday was not largely attended, the farmers were largely staying at home to devote attention to their crops, only those being present who had to be in town on other business. Perhaps the most important feature of the meeting was the decision to have a special meeting of all farmers, who still have cotton on hand, on next Saturday, June 9, at 12 o'clock at the court house, for the purpose of listing every bale remaining unsold now, confirming the authority given Judge J. M. Greer to represent all holding farmers to receive bids from cotton buyers and close out the cotton when the desired price is reached, it being so much easier to get better prices if cotton is sold in bulk than when sold separately in small amounts by different persons. The matter of a warehouse was taken up, and the committee recently appointed has secured an option on a large building near Rice's Mill, and the question of purchasing will be definitely settled within two weeks.

Killed by Infuriated Bull.

Greenville, Special.—Major John Ferguson, formerly a merchant of this city, was gored to death by an infuriated Guernsey bull early Thursday morning at his country home in Pickens county. Mr. Ferguson was 65 years of age. At one time he was probably the largest merchant in South Carolina, outside of the big wholesale houses in Charleston.

Politics in Pickens.

Easley, Special.—Pickens is expecting lively times in the political campaign this summer. Hon. C. H. Carpenter is in the race for reelection to the Senate and he is to be opposed by Hon. Laban Mauldin and Hon. Charles E. Robinson. Mr. Carpenter is a dispensary candidate while Mauldin and Robinson are both anti-dispensary men. Judge James P. Cary will be in the race for the house. Messrs. Robinson and Cary represent Pickens county in the supreme court last winter when the dispensary election was contested and won for prohibition against the dispensary.

May Help the Boat Line.

Columbia, Special.—The officers of the Columbia boat line are very much impressed with the scheme to build a trolley line in Orangeburg county that will tap a rich section to connect with the boat line, and president W. J. Murray said that as soon as the line was an assured fact a conference would be held with the promoters and every aid possible given.

New Enterprises.

Chicago College, of Greenville, was chartered by the secretary of state. This is the female seminary of the Presbyterians of the northern part of the State. Rev. S. C. Byrd is president of the college and Rev. C. E. Graham is president of the board.

The Eagles Club, of Columbia, was chartered. The officers are: John B. Rogers, president; George Nafey, treasurer; William Gaston, secretary and J. M. Van Meter, L. H. Joseph and C. M. Dempsey, trustees.

REEKING WITH FILTH

Big Packing Houses a Menace to Public Health

A BLOT ON COMMON DECENCY

The Report is Only Preliminary, the President Being Anxious for Special Legislation—More is to Come—Revelations That Will Concern The People.

Washington, Special.—The report of Messrs. Reynolds and Neill, appointed a special committee by President Roosevelt to investigate the workings of the packing houses and stock yards, was presented to Congress by the President. The report although confined to personal investigations and giving only such information as came under the personal observation of the committee, reveals some startling facts. Messrs. Reynolds and Neill explain that the investigations are not yet ended and that many reports in connection with the unsanitary conditions of the packing houses and stock yards are yet to come out.

The Presidents Message.
The Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the report of Mr. James Bronson Reynolds and Commissioner Charles P. Neill, the special committee whom I appointed to investigate into the conditions in the stockyards of Chicago and report thereon to me. This report is of a preliminary nature. I submit it to you now because it shows the urgent need of immediate action by the Congress in the direction of providing a drastic and thoroughgoing inspection by the Federal government of all stockyards and packing houses and of their products, so far as the latter enter into inter-State or foreign commerce. The condition shown by even this short inspection to exist in the Chicago stockyards are revolting. It is imperatively necessary in the interest of health and decency that they should be radically changed. Under the existing law it is wholly impossible to secure satisfactory results.

When my attention was first directed to this matter an investigation was made under the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. When the preliminary statements of this investigation were brought to my attention they showed such defects in the law and such wholly and unexpected conditions that I deemed it best to have a further immediate investigation by men not connected with the bureau, and accordingly appointed Messrs. Reynolds and Neill. It was impossible under the existing law that satisfactory work should be done by the Bureau of Animal Industry. I am now, however, examining the way in which the work actually was done.

Before I had received the report of Messrs. Reynolds and Neill I had directed that labels placed upon any package of meat food product should state only the carcass of the animal from which the meat was taken had been inspected at the time of slaughter. If inspection of meat food products at all stages of preparation is not secured by the passage of the legislation recommended I shall feel compelled to order that inspection labels and certificates on canned products shall not be used hereafter.

Premises not Kept Clean.

The report shows that the stockyards and packing houses are not kept even reasonably clean, and that the method of handling and preparing food products is uncleanly and dangerous to health. Under existing law the national government has no power to enforce inspection of the many forms of prepared meat food products that are daily going from the packing houses into inter-State commerce. Owing to an inadequate appropriation the Department of Agriculture is not even able to place inspectors in all establishments desiring them. The present law prohibits the shipment of uninspected meat to foreign countries, but there is no provision forbidding the shipment of uninspected meats in inter-State commerce, and thus the avenues of inter-State commerce are left open to traffic in diseased or spoiled meats. If, as has been alleged on seemingly good authority further evils exist, such as the improper use of chemicals and dyes, the government lacks power to remedy them. A law is needed which will enable the inspectors of the general government to inspect and supervise from the hoof to the can the preparation of the meat product. The evil seems to be much less in the sale of dressed carcasses than in the sale of canned and other prepared products.

In my judgment the expense of the inspection should be paid by a fee levied on each animal slaughtered. If this is not done, the whole purpose of the law can at any time be defeated through an insufficient appropriation; and wherever there was no particular public interest in the subject in would be not only easy but natural thus to make the appropriation insufficient. If it were not for this consideration I should favor the government paying for it.

The alarm expressed in certain quarters concerning this feature should be allayed by a realization of the fact that in no case, under such

a law, will the cost of inspection exceed 8 cents per head.

I call special attention to the fact that this report is preliminary, and that the investigation is still unfinished. It is not yet possible to report on the alleged abuses in the use of deleterious chemical compounds in connection with canning and preserving meat products, nor on the alleged doctoring in this fashion of tainted meat and of products returned to the packers as having grown unsalable or unusable from age or from other reasons. Grave allegations are made in reference to abuses of this nature.

Can't Stop Abuses.

Let me repeat that under the present law there is practically no method of stopping these abuses if they should be discovered to exist. Legislation is needed in order to prevent the possibility of all abuses in the future. If no legislation is passed, then the excellent results accomplished by the work of this special committee will endure only so long as the memory of the committee's work is fresh, and a recrudescence of the abuses is absolutely certain.

I urge the immediate enactment into law of provisions which will enable the Department of Agriculture adequately to inspect the meat and meat-food products entering into inter-State commerce and to supervise the methods of preparing the same, and to prescribe the sanitary conditions under which the work shall be performed. I therefore commend to your favorable consideration and urge the enactment of substantially the provisions known as Senate amendment No. 29 to the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as passed by the Senate, for this amendment being commonly known as the Beveridge amendment.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
The White House, June 4, 1906.

The Report.

The report of the special committee is quite lengthy, dealing with the various phases of the work of packing houses. It shows that they are unutterably filthy and unsanitary. The revelations brought to light show that unwholesome and decayed meats are packed; that deleterious chemicals are employed to freshen and prevent further decay, and that the government inspection is used as a blind to perpetrate a fraud upon the customers. It is enough to shock the entire American people, and doubtless Congress will be quick to enact legislation to remedy the great evils found.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The crater of Vesuvius is falling in. The Coffin Trust has raised prices twenty-five per cent.

Greek remains a compulsory study at Cambridge University by a vote of 747 to 241.

Among 42,390 students at Germany's universities this spring there are 3555 foreign.

A seaside hospital cost \$100,000 is to be built at Santa Monica, Southern California.

The pay of the Vice-President of the Cuban republic has been fixed at \$15,000 per year.

Mayor McClellan says the city of New York has a yet a borrowing capacity of \$132,000,000.

David Ranken, Jr., has given \$2,000,000 to found a great industrial training school at St. Louis, Mo.

It is proposed to construct subways underneath crowded streets in Paris for the use of pedestrians.

The United States Government is about to take a hand in the investigation of the Lumber Trust in Mississippi.

H. E. Huntington gave \$20,000 for the relief of the professional classes impoverished by the San Francisco disaster.

It has been discovered that 125,000 volumes of the Sutra Library, in San Francisco, supposed to have been destroyed, have been saved.

The demands of the colored inhabitants of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies for full political rights are becoming more insistent.

It was announced at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Red Cross Hospital, New York City, that alcohol would not be used in it except in baths.

By a decision of the Supreme Court the Whisky Trust must pay the Sugar Trust \$141,000 for stopping the manufacture of whisky from molasses by the latter.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Justice Brown reached the age of seventy last March.

Robert Hunter, a social worker, is going abroad to study.

Mark Twain will work two hours daily on his autobiography, his final task.

Mayor McClellan, of New York City, has taken to old-fashioned quill pens in signing public documents.

Kings Alfonso of Spain is devoted to the pleasures of the table and keeps a cook on duty until 4 in the morning.

Former President Castro, of Venezuela has issued a proclamation to announce that he has retired permanently to private life.

President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, is being talked about a good deal nowadays as a possible Democratic candidate for President.

The Rev. Henry Wundt, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Chicago, has just concluded fifty-four years as pastor of that church.

Patrick F. McGowan, President of the Board of Aldermen, will be Acting Mayor of New York for more than two months this summer while Mayor McClellan is in Europe.

Thomas Shaw, the new Lord Advocate of London, is a self-made man. The son of a baker, he earned his own living as a lawyer's clerk while attending the university.

Next to Dr. J. Branchfield, of Pittsburgh, who is the tallest man in the Fifty-ninth Congress, is "Cy" Sullivan, of New Hampshire, who is six feet three inches, or two inches less than Branchfield.

Richard Burton, lecturing at Boston on G. Bernard Shaw, said: "He is really a serious thinker, who puts on the mask of the fool and humorist; but underlying his cap and bells are really thought and serious purpose."

A. P. GORMAN DEAD

Maryland's Senior Senator Is Taken Away

WAS A SPLENDID TYPE OF MAN

When He Suffered Last Attack He Had Taken Nourishment an Hour Before.

Washington, Special.—Senator Arthur Pugh Gorman, of Maryland, died here Monday morning. At 9 o'clock the Senator was stricken with an attack of heart failure similar to the series of attacks suffered a week ago. A physician was immediately summoned, but the Senator expired before relief could be administered. He was conscious when stricken with the last attack and had been taking nourishment an hour before.

A week ago Saturday he suffered an attack, but recovered under prompt medical attention. After that time conditions improved and Sunday plans were made to remove him to his country home at Laurel, Md.

There were present at his bedside when the Senator expired, his wife, daughter and nurse, and messages were immediately dispatched for the other children.

Senator Gorman had not been out of the house since January 16. His ailment was diagnosed as a stomach trouble with heart complications.

The Senate, at 12:10 o'clock, adjourned out of respect to the memory of the last Senator Gorman.

Senator Gorman, in a written request addressed to Mrs. Gorman, asked that no State funeral should be held. He said that he did not wish his body to be brought to the capitol, as he wanted his colleagues always to think of him as they knew him in life as an active Senator. There he was always cheerful and invariably smiling, and it is regarded as characteristic of his disposition that he should desire to be so remembered.

Senator Gorman had long been a notable figure in the national Congress. He first took his seat in 1881 and served continuously for eighteen years, and nearly all of that time he was the leader of his party in the Senate. Winning an early reputation for sagacity and the keenest judgment in congressional affairs, he attained prominence, not only as a leader in the Senate, but in the country at large, and by many men was considered the most available man in his party for the presidency. He was chairman of the executive committee and managed the campaign that resulted in the election of Cleveland in 1884.

Defeated the Force Bill.

The most notable contest of his congressional career, and one which attracted to him wider attention than anything else, was when he led the Senate minority in 1890-91 and defeated the Federal election bill. To his sagacious leadership and adroit management his party friends attributed the defeat of the measure which was so obnoxious to the South.

When the Democrats had control of the Senate Gorman was the recognized leader of that body. It was at that time that the tariff bill of 1894 was passed, and although the Maryland Senator was not a member of the finance committee, he had so much to do with shaping that measure that his name is often given to it and in fact it is frequently called the Wilson-Gorman tariff.

National Grain Dealers' Convention.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—The annual convention of the National Grain Dealers' Association opened here at the auditorium, with a large delegation from nearly every state in the Union. Ohio practically controls the organization and has a larger delegation than any other state. Many matters of great interest to the grain trade will be considered.

Conflict Has Been Obviated.

St. Petersburg, Special.—The possibility of a conflict between the lower House of Parliament and the government over the abolition of death penalty, according to The Rech, has been obviated by the decision of the ministry to support such a measure, due to the initiative of Minister of Justice Chicheglovitch. It is doubtful, however, the paper says, whether this will extend to cases under martial law, which is exactly the point desired by the House.

Landlord Is Buried Alive.

Venna, Austria, By Cable.—A landlord named Labonie, at Szilzghunda, refused to allow peasants to use land caused the outraged tenants to make an attack on him. He, with 33 servants was seized and buried, head downward, in ground, leaving the legs protruding. A great many peasants have been arrested, and the authorities are trying to place the blame for the outrage.

To Stamp Out Anarchy.

Washington, Special.—The United States will enter into an international compact for the obliteration of anarchy. Many American statesmen would endorse and actively support any movement, international or individual, among the powers, which look to the suppression of the common evil and Congress would doubtless pass laws supplemental to legislation which followed McKinley's death in furtherance of such measures.

LIFE OF SENATOR GORMAN

A Prominent Factor in Political and Financial Affairs.—A Successful Life.

Mr. Gorman was a native of the State in whose service he died, having been born in Howard county, Maryland. His early advantages seem to have been few, and it is probable that he was fully qualified to be known as a "self-made man." After attending the public schools of his native county for a brief period, he was, in 1852, appointed a page in the Senate of the United States, in which capacity he served until 1856, when he became postmaster. On the 1st of September he was removed from this position and immediately appointed collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Maryland, which office he held until the incoming of the Grant administration, in 1869. In the same year he was appointed a director in the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company. In 1875 he was elected to the State Senate and was re-elected in 1879 for a term of four years. In January, 1880, Mr. Gorman was chosen United States Senator to succeed William Pinkney Whyte, taking his seat March 4, 1881. He was re-elected in 1886 and 1892, and was succeeded by a Republican. In 1902 he was again elected, succeeding George L. Wellington, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1903. His term would have expired March 3, 1909.

Senator Gorman was for a number of years a national figure in Democratic politics and his name was on more than one occasion mentioned for President. He had no time for Bryan Democracy, but managed to tolerate it to the extent of remaining in pretty fair standing even with the extremists.

Senator Gorman was fully as successful in business ventures as in politics, his estate being worth at least \$2,000,000. This he made in real estate, railroad and general investments. He has been described as loving power or a great deal more than money, and for this reason he became a politician rather than a mere captain of industry.

MILLER & CO.'S COTTON REPORT

Acres and Condition of the Crop to June 1, 1906.

Through the co-operation of a large number of correspondents, widely scattered and disinterested, Messrs. Miller & Company find that the condition of the cotton crop up to May 31, averages 82.9 per cent., with a net increase in acreage of 6.1 per cent. The increase in the use of commercial fertilizers is about 10 per cent. The general condition as compared with last year, would indicate a slight improvement over the same. This improvement is based upon the better shape of the crop, better stands and better cultivation up to this time.

Burton Resigns.

Topeka, Kan., Special.—United States Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Abilene, after a conference here Monday morning, with several close friends, placed his resignation in the hands of Governor Hoch. The resignation, which was sent to the Governor shortly before noon, was extremely brief, and read:

"June 4, 1906.
"Sir: I hereby resign as a United States Senator for the State of Kansas, to take effect immediately.

"Very respectfully,
"JOSEPH R. BURTON.

"To His Excellency, Governor E. W. Hoch."
Governor Hoch appointed F. D. Co-burn Senator to succeed Burton.

Coal Car Discrimination.

Philadelphia, Special.—The Interstate Commerce Commission resumed its investigation into the alleged discrimination in the distribution of coal cars. E. V. W. Rossiter, vice president of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in charge of the financial department was the first witness. Commissioner Clements questioned Mr. Rossiter concerning the policy of the New York Central as to its officials holding stock in the coal mining companies. He said that there was no absolute rule, but that it was tacitly understood to be against the policy for officials to hold stock.

Cardinal Gibbons Presides.

New Haven, Conn., Special.—Following the celebration of the Pontifical High Mass at St. John's church, presided over by Cardinal Gibbons, the National Convention of the Knights of Columbus assembled at the new national headquarters. The convention was opened by the Supreme Knight Edward L. Hearn of this city.

The Dewey Goes Forward.

Washington, Special.—The Navy Department received news of the safe progress toward Manila of the dry dock Dewey, through a cablegram under date of Colombo, Ceylon, June 5, from the commander of the towing fleet. It is estimated that the Dewey will touch for coal and supplies at Singapore about June 21st.

Shreveport Also Commemorates.

Shreveport, La., Special.—Confederate Memorial Day was fittingly observed in Shreveport by veterans of the civil war, Daughters of the Confederacy and local military companies. All participating in the ceremonies at the opera house and at Oaklawn Cemetery.

New Haven is set for the annual convention of the Knights of Columbus, which will convene there.