

CONVICTS ESCAPE.

D. C. Murphy, Murderer of C. B. ...
One of Them.

W. H. COLLINS THE OTHER

Sawed Steel Prison Door From
Its Hinges and Sealed the
State Prison Walls.

Their Ingenuity.

The Columbia Star, of Friday, says
At least one of the most noted convicts
in the State prison here has suc-
ceeded in making his escape, and going
out he was accompanied by another of
some note. The men were D. C. Mur-
phy, the white man who was convicted
of the assassination of County Treas-
urer Copes of Orangeburg some years
ago, and W. H. Collins, a white burglar
of local reputation, who has been
kept in the cell with Murphy. These
two men are supposed to have cleared
the prison grounds about 11 o'clock
Wednesday night. There was no ink-
ling of the occurrence until yesterday
morning and therefore, the men had a
good start on their pursuers.

The escape was as ingenious as it
was daring. It is not seldom that pris-
oners attempt to saw out of the massive
rock and steel cases in which they are
kept at the State prison, but once
and while they do it in consummation
of plans conceived for months. Every
superintendent has had to endure the
presence of prisoners seeking their way
out of the prison, and the instance yester-
day was merely Supt. Griffith's second
of the same kind. The other superin-
tendents have had to take from time
to time. There was brain behind the
scheme and that it was carried out suc-
cessfully shows that the prisoners were
no ordinary men.

The last instance of "sawing out" was
that of "Red," the famous mulatto
burglar, some years ago. His deed still
stands at the head of the list for brilli-
ancy of conception and execution. He
accomplished over an over again in the
course of his escape what nine men out
of ten would have unhesitatingly de-
clared absolutely impossible. When he
heard of the latest case yesterday he
smiled and said he had no desire to re-
peat his attempt to escape, for he had
only two years more to serve, and had
been treated so good that he believed
he would come back again. He is now
foreman of the carpenter shops.

The latest escape is not unlike that
of "Red" in some particulars. The
convicts were about three weeks ago
transferred from the new to the old
main building, the former being now
in course of reconstruction. All the
cells of this building open on steel pi-
zzas running around the entire build-
ing. The cells are merely holes in the
thick granite walls, the occupants be-
ing kept secure by massive iron barred
doors opening on the piazzas. These
doors are hung on heavy iron drop
hinges, are locked with individual
locks from the outside, and besides
have on the top an inverted V shaped
piece of iron fastened so as to project
downward and fall under a steel slide
that fits itself locks every cell when
closed.

Murphy and Collins in some way
climbed from the ceiling of the
cell, obtained a jack saw. With this
powerful little instrument they com-
pletely severed the massive iron pin of
the top hinge of the door at its base.
They evidently pried the door up
enough to give the jack saw entrance.
This done they could pull the door in-
ward sufficiently to twist it around and
make an aperture large enough to
crawl through. They had evidently
planned the whole thing out. They
had other materials for the rest of the
escape work, as will be seen.

That they were perfectly confident of
getting away may be seen from the
inscriptions left on the walls of the
cell, written on the whitewash in large
letters with a piece of charcoal. "On
the right of the door was this: "God
will deliver; peace and good will to
all men."

On the opposite facing was this:
"Out for South America—W. H. Col-
lins, D. C. Murphy, Goodby, for we are
gone."

On the wall inside the cell was this:
"O God we trust; God be with you till
we meet again."
Their cell was the third from the end
of the third tier at the southeast corner
of the building. Just to the north of the
cell not 50 feet away is a guard post,
and electric lights burned all along
the side of the building. The guard stays
at this post save at intervals when he
marches around the building. Getting
their cell door open Murphy and Collins
no doubt waited until the guard had
passed around the corner of the build-
ing. Convicts in adjoining cells say
they heard some one on the gangway
but thought it was the guard. The
men had no trouble in reaching the
ground. Then by reason of the mat-
erial in the yard they could dodge
across safely to the west wall near the
engine room and mill. Between these
two is one of the wall "posts." Lead-
ing up to it is a vertical ladder from
which they could swing themselves to
the wall. Finger prints showed that
they did this. Then they went along
the outside of the "post" and walked
the wall to the engine room floor.
Here again they displayed their fore-
sight.

While hanging the "post" on the out-
side they came near being caught.
The watchman Hix was coming across
the yard. He first saw the "post,"
and thinking it strange he mounted the
ladder to the "post." The escaping
men must have been only a few feet
away. Hearing nothing more and seeing
nothing he went on to the mill and
punched his time clock.

Reaching the shadow of the roof of
the engine room the two men proceeded
to make a rope. They had taken a
number of stockings from the mill and
out of these they constructed the rope,
tying the stockings together in safe
knots. In the foot of the last stocking
they dropped a six inch bolt to keep
the knot from coming apart, to which
they tied it, from slipping. Then they
went down the rope which was only
half way to the canal bank, dropping

A GREAT SPEECH.

Bryan Delivers a Bold Boy
To Trusts.

THE REIGN OF MONOPOLY.

The Next President Speaks to
an Enthusiastic Audience
of Democrats at St.
Louis.

Bryan's speech at St. Louis Saturday
night was one of the features of the
campaign. It was anti-trust through-
out. Among some of the things he
said:

The lament of David over Absalom is
one of the most pathetic passages of
the Old Testament. The fact that the
son was in rebellion against civil as
well as parental authority did not
shake the father's affection, and the
anxious query, "Is the young man,
Absalom, safe?" lingers in the memory
of all who study the life of the great
Hebrew king. And, yet the interest
which David felt in his son, Absalom,
has its parallel in the more than 10,000,
000 families which make up the Ameri-
can people.

No language can describe a mother's
love, or overstate the ardent interest
which the father feels in the welfare of
his child. From the time when the
mother's life hangs in the balance at
the boy's birth until the death of the
parent there is scarcely a waking hour
when the son is not present in their
thoughts and plans. It is to this paren-
tal devotion, so universally recognized,
that I desire to appeal on this occa-
sion.

APPEAL TO PARENTAL DEVOTION.
I would call the attention of every
father and mother to present political
and industrial conditions. I would ask
them to analyze these conditions, in-
vestigate their causes and their ten-
dencies. I would urge upon them this
question: "Is the young man, Absalom,
safe?" Are you satisfied with the
possibilities and the probabilities which
now open before your son?

Is he safe when foreign or domestic
financiers are allowed to determine the
monetary system under which he lives?
Is he safe when national banks con-
trol the volume of money which he does
business?

Is he safe when the bond holding
class determines the size of the national
debt upon which he must help to pay
interest?

Is he safe when by means of taxes
laid almost entirely upon consumption
he is compelled to contribute according
to his wants rather than according to
his possessions?

Is he safe when corporate interests
influence as they do today the selection
of those who are to represent him in
the senate of the United States?

Is he a wage-earner, and you do not
know how soon he may be, even if he
is not, is he safe when he is liable
to be deprived of trial by jury, through
the system known as government by in-
junction?

Is he safe, if a laboring man, when
he is denied the protection of arbitra-
tion and compelled to submit to such
hours and terms as a corporate employer
may propose?

THE REIGN OF MONOPOLY.
But I desire to call special attention
to the growth of the trusts, and to ask
you whether your son is safe under the
reign of private monopoly? If you can
not leave him a fortune, you can leave
him something more valuable than
money, viz, the freedom to employ his
own brain and his own hands for the
advancement of his own welfare. When
there is industrial independence, each
citizen is stimulated to earnest endeav-
or by the hope of being able to profit
by his own genius, his own energy,
his own industry and his own virtue.

But when private monopoly reaches its
full development each branch of indus-
try will be controlled by one, or a few
men, and the fruits of monopoly, like
the divine right of kings, will be kept
within the possession of a few from
generation to generation, while the
real producers of wealth will be
condemned to perpetual clerkship or
servitude. When private monopoly
reaches its full development, your son
will buy the finished product at the
price which monopoly fixes; he will
sell raw material at the price which
monopoly fixes; and, if he works for
wages, he will work for such compensa-
tion and upon such conditions as mon-
opoly may determine.

Charles R. Flint, of the Rubber
Goods Manufacturing company, in a
speech delivered in Boston on the 25th
of May, 1899, outlined the trust pro-
gram with great frankness. In speak-
ing of the advantages to be derived
from the trust system he said:

"Raw material bought in large quan-
tities is secured at lower prices. When,
for instance, one man buys all the
wool, the price of wool will be low-
ered and all who produce wool will
be at the price fixed by the trust. A large
proportion of our people are engaged in
the production of various kinds of raw
material, and they are thus placed at
the mercy of the combination; that those
plants which are best equipped and
most advantageously situated are run
continuously and in preference of those
less favored."

This means that factories can be
closed in the smaller towns and busi-
ness concentrated in the large centers.
It means also that whenever there is a
surplus on hand part of the factories
can be closed, and the burden of main-
taining prices thrown upon the wage
workers. There are already scattered
throughout the land idle plants, which
stand as silent monuments to the evils
of the trust system.

The next advantage mentioned is
that "in case of local strikes and fires,
the work goes on elsewhere, thus pre-
venting serious loss."

This means that a monopoly can ab-
solutely control its workingmen, for if
a strike occurs in a factory in one state,
the factory can be closed down indefi-
nitely while the employees are starved
into submission, and, as the trust can
do the work in some other factory with-
out serious loss, it is quite independ-
ent of the employees, and can absolu-

TRUSTS BORNED UNDER MINKLEY.

The American Agricultural Chemical
Company incorporated under the laws
of Connecticut, in May, 1890, has an
authorized capital of \$4,000,000, half
common stock, and half preferred. It
acquired twenty-two of the largest fer-
tilizing concerns in the country.

The American Bicycle Company in-
corporated in May, 1899, in New
Jersey, with \$20,000,000 of common
stock and \$10,000,000 preferred, con-
solidated forty-four of the largest bicy-
cle concerns in the United States.

The American Hide and Leather
Company, incorporated in New Jersey
in May, 1899, with an authorized capital
of \$35,000,000, half common stock and
half preferred, controls about seventy-
five per cent of the upper leather
output of the country.

The American Lined Oil Company,
incorporated in New Jersey in Decem-
ber, 1898, with a capital stock of \$33,
500,000, half common stock and half
preferred, consolidated eleven large oil
concerns in the United States.

The American Steel and Wire Company,
incorporated in New Jersey in January,
1899, with \$50,000,000 common stock,
and \$40,000,000 preferred, controls
about eighty per cent of the steel and
wire products of the United States.

The American Thread Company, in-
corporated in New Jersey in March,
1898, with a capital stock of \$12,000,
000, half common and half preferred,
consolidated fourteen large thread com-
panies in New York and New England.

The American Tin Plate Company, in-
corporated in New Jersey in December,
1898, with \$30,000,000 common stock,
and \$20,000,000 preferred, consolidated
about ninety-five per cent of the tin
plate mills in the United States.

The American Window Glass Com-
pany, incorporated in Pennsylvania, in
September, 1899, with \$13,000,000 com-
mon stock and \$4,000,000 preferred,
consolidated window glass plants in
New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey
and Indiana, controlling about eighty-
five per cent of the output of the United
States.

The American Woolen Company, in-
corporated in New Jersey in March, 1899,
with nearly \$30,000,000 common stock
and \$20,000,000 preferred, consolidated
a number of mills in Rhode Island,
Massachusetts and other places.

The American Writing Paper Com-
pany, incorporated in New Jersey in
June, 1899, with \$25,000,000 capital,
half common stock and half preferred,
consolidated numerous mills, producing
over seventy-six per cent of the output
of the United States.

The Continental Tobacco Company,
incorporated in New Jersey in Novem-
ber, 1898, with a capital of \$10,000,000,
half common stock and half preferred.
"Acquired all the leading tobacco com-
panies in the United States, and also
purchased, consolidated twenty-two of
the American Tobacco Company in
whose interest it was formed."

The Federal Steel Company, in-
corporated in New Jersey in September,
1898, with an authorized capital of
\$200,000,000, half common stock and
half preferred, consolidated the Illinois
Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron
Company, the Duluth & Iron Range
Co., the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry.,
and several other companies. It owns
five docks on the Great Lakes and a ma-
jority of the steamers and barges used
for transport logs.

The International Paper Company,
incorporated in January, 1895, (state
not given) with an authorized capital of
\$20,000,000 common and \$25,000,000
preferred, consolidated twenty-five
pulp and paper mills, manufacturing
about eighty per cent of the news
paper.

The National Biscuit Company, in-
corporated in New Jersey in February,
1898, with \$30,000,000 common stock
and \$25,000,000 preferred, consolidated
the leading cracker companies and con-
trols all one hundred and sixteen
plants.

The National Salt Company, in-
corporated in New Jersey in March, 1899,
with \$7,000,000 of common stock and
\$5,000,000 preferred, produces about
ninety-five per cent of the total output
of the country.

The National Tube Company, in-
corporated in New Jersey in May, 1899,
with a capital stock of \$20,000,000 com-
mon and half preferred, and an au-
thorized ninety per cent of the out-
put of the United States.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing
Company, incorporated in New Jersey
in January, 1899, owns practically all
the capital stock of the Mechanical
Rubber Company, the Pearl's Rubber
Company and the India Rubber Com-
pany, as well as seventy-five per cent
of the stock of Morgan & Wright. It also
acquires the tire-making plants of the
concern known as the American Bi-
cyclo Company. Authorized capital
\$50,000,000, half common and half
preferred.

The Standard Rope & Twine Com-
pany, incorporated in New Jersey in
November, 1896, with a capital stock
of \$2,000,000, consolidated twenty-two
large cordage mills.

The Union Bag and Paper Company,
incorporated in New Jersey in February,
1899, with \$16,000,000 common stock
and \$11,000,000 preferred, consolidat-
ed various mills, doing ninety
per cent of the paper bag business of
the United States.

Another syndicate lately chartered
to exploit the Philippine islands. The
charter issues from West Virginia, the
home of Elkins and bears the Elkins
mark. It is called the Philippine
Land Improvement company and is
expected to grab everything above or
below high water mark. The mills of
the trust gods are grinding.

Want the Boxes.
According to Assistant Secretary of
the Treasury Taylor, the Republican
congress will repeal the Chinese ex-
clusion act and permit the Boxes to flood
the country which cheap labor. This
while 150,000 miners are starving in
the United States. Workmen of
American, what do you think of the
proposition? Is it not time to stop and
think?

Twelve Thousand Perished.
Gov. Sayers, of Texas, says reliable
estimates show the number of people
drowned at Galveston at twelve
thousand at least.

MON-STEAK AND HALF PREFERRED, CONSOLIDATED THE PRINCIPAL EASTERN PIPE COMPANIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

United States Bar Pipe Company,
incorporated in Maine in 1898, with an
authorized capital of \$1,000,000 and
\$4,000,000 preferred, consolidated ten
companies, and controls ninety per
cent of the output of commercial en-
velopes in the United States.

The book mentioned also gives sta-
tistics in regard to several trusts orga-
nized prior to 1896 among which are the
American Cotton Oil Co., the Ameri-
can Sugar Refining Company, the
American Tobacco Company, the Dia-
mond Match Company, the National
Lead Company, and the Standard Oil
Company.

A BLOODY FIGHT
Sixty Seven Americans Killed and
Wounded.

A dispatch from Manila says there
has been a distinct increase of insurgent
aggression, particularly near Manila,
along the railroad and in the province
of Laguna, Morong, Bulacan and
Pampanga, culminating Monday in an
engagement near Siniluan, at the east
end of Laguna de Bay, in which de-
tachments of the Fifteenth and Thir-
teenth United States infantry regiments,
90 men all told, met a thousand
insurgents armed with rifles and en-
trenched.

The American loss was 12 killed, in-
cluding Capt. David D. Mitchell and
Second Lieut. George A. Cooper, both
of the Fifteenth infantry, 26 wounded
and 5 missing, who are probably dead.
The enemy had been pursued for several
days.

There are rumors of attacks on the
railroad and of trouble in Manila.
Refugees are arriving from Laguna,
Morong and Pampanga provinces. The
natives of Manila are restless, and
many are leaving the city. The hostile
demonstrations are particularly marked
along the railroad and along the shores
of Laguna de Bay. The insurgents
have attacked garrisons and outposts!
In some cases they have charged tow-
ns, fleeing when pursued.

The Manila mail escort of 30 men was
attacked at Cabugao Lake, a two
hours' ride from Manila. The mail
was also attacked, the telegraph office there
being destroyed. The insurgents have
buried the village of Rosario. They
have been cutting the telegraph wires
and railroad at certain points.

Armed insurgents have developed in
the districts of San Jose, San Mateo
and Marikina. In the province of
Nueva Ecija rations wagons with an es-
cort of 12 men were attacked and the
wagon burned. Five members of the
escort are still missing. A dispatch
from Cuba describes several attacks
upon American garrisons near the capi-
tal.

PLANS.
Bonded warehouses to be established
at all local markets wherever required
by the banks and members of the as-
sociation.

Warehouse receipts to be issued and
negotiated at nearest bank—as collat-
eral security for money borrowers.

Each producer shall control the in-
dividual sale; if he desires to dispose
of his cotton before minimum price
fixed by the association is offered by
the buyer he shall be at perfect liberty
to do so.

A fair and just price for cotton and
cotton seed can be fixed and main-
tained in open markets in the south by
united concert of action, by holding
back the surplus crop, if any there be,
and marketing the crop during the
twelve months of the year to meet the
demands of the mills in all parts of the
world.

Ginners throughout the cotton belts
will be supplied with postal cards ad-
dressed to headquarters of the State
bureau, with request that each Satur-
day night the number of bales ginned
that week will be forwarded.

The secretaries of the county organi-
zations will be in close touch with the
producers and careful estimates made
on existing crop conditions will be sent
weekly to the board.

The cotton grower has the crop bet-
ter than today than he has had for
30 years, and he is warned that he has
no reason to become unduly alarmed
over the report that the mills are clos-
ing down to depress a fair price of cot-
ton. You are reminded that when cot-
ton sold as high as 30 cents a pound it
was manufactured.

Let us organize, let us work, we'll
and continue to labor.

All parties interested in growing,
marketing, ginning and handling of the
crop are invited to send delegates to the
convention, merchants and warehousemen
are invited to participate in the con-
vention.

J. C. Wilborn.

Cotton Growers.
The Columbia State says. President
Wilborn of the South Carolina Cotton
Growers' association has been in the
upper portion of the State organizing
the several counties has returned to
the city. Mr. Wilborn feels that much
interest is being taken in the organi-
zation of the growers. He says the
meeting in Anderson county was an
enthusiastic one. Mr. Wilborn has de-
termined, in view of the interest being
manifested in the movement, to call
a convention of the cotton growers of
the State to be held in this city during
fair week. It is to be held on Wed-
nesday night of fair week and it is
thought that there will be a fine atten-
dance from all quarters of the State.
The call will be issued in a few days.
What will be accomplished remains to
be seen.

A Great Gathering.
One hundred thousand Democratic
club members from every state in the
union will gather at Indianapolis Oct.
3, compare notes and return home to
light the fires of Jeffersonian prin-
ciples upon every hill top in the land.
Democracy has no money wherewith
to corrupt voters and subvert the ballot
box, but it has what is more potent
than money—an army of two million
workers who can neither be stifled nor
bought.

Sound Advice
The London Spectator commenting
upon the cotton prices, says: "With
all the talk of corners, there seems no
doubt whatever that the cause is quite
real—a deficiency in the supply of raw
material." The Spectator expressed
the opinion that the Lancashire trade
has been "rather easily deceived" and
urges it to "take effectual steps in the
future to ascertain early and accurately
the true character of the cotton crop
in the United States."

Galveston a Wreck.
A. J. Youns, inspector for the Gal-
veston board of underwriters, is foot-
ing up the losses. He has finished the
district east of Twenty-fifth street and
found that in the territory of total de-
struction east of the street 1,649 houses
were destroyed. His diagram shows
that from five to seven blocks of the
district lying along the Gulf of Mexico
and west of Forty-second street was
shorn clear of buildings.

The Difference.
The Republicans virtuously accuse
Mr. Bryan of being an imperialist. They
charge that he dominates his party.
This is a crime which, at least cannot
be laid at the door of McKinley. He
lives but to obey—the trusts.

Not the First.
This is not Galveston's first inunda-
tion, according to the New York World.
In 1857, when it was a village, the
Gulf and the bay joined and buried it
under water ten feet deep for
several hours. In 1867 it was almost
entirely submerged, the water being six
feet deep in Mechanic street, the busi-
ness highway. In 1871 it was visited
twice and was completely flooded each
time. In 1873, again in 1875 and again
in 1880 Gulf and bay met over it. The
storm of 1875 tore it out and bore away
one end of the island.

Forty Were Drowned.
A dispatch from Athens, Georgia,
giving further details of the disaster to
the Egyptian mill cannot Charkieh,
now a shanty mill cannot Charkieh,
one of the syndicates, says that forty of
the passengers and were drowned.

COTTON GROWERS'

Convention to Meet in Colum-
bia October 31

PRESIDENT WILBORN'S CALL.

Outline of the Plan Set Forth
in the Call to the Farm-
ers of South Car-
olina.

Below will be found the call for the
Cotton Growers' convention which will
be held in Columbia during fair week:
The Cotton Growers' association is
hereby called to meet in Columbia on
October 31st at 8:30 p. m.

A State convention of cotton growers
met at Greenwood, Sept. 12th, 1900. It
was then decided after due deliberation
to perfect a State organization and of-
ficers were duly elected for one year
until Sept. 13th, 1901.

It was decided to compactly organize
each county in this State with a view
of getting the more accurate report of
the ginning and marketing of the cot-
ton and to determine the best and
most profitable way to market the
cotton in the State, for the purpose of
obtaining fair and just prices for our
cotton and cotton seed products. Upon
suggestion an adjournment of the Cotton
Growers' convention at Greenwood was
had to meet in Columbia during fair week
at 8:30 p. m., as the time for the con-
vention to meet in the city of Colum-
bia at the county court house.

Let each county be fully represented
by delegations. The number of dele-
gates is not to be restricted. All coun-
ties are urged to organize at once by
electing a president, one vice president,
secretary and treasurer and advising
board or executive committee.

The constitution and by-laws of the
State of Georgia have been adopted as
far as they apply to South Carolina.

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The London Spectator commenting
upon the cotton prices, says: "With
all the talk of corners, there seems no
doubt whatever that the cause is quite
real—a deficiency in the supply of raw
material." The Spectator expressed
the opinion that the Lancashire trade
has been "rather easily deceived" and
urges it to "take effectual steps in the
future to ascertain early and accurately
the true character of the cotton crop
in the United States."

Galveston a Wreck.
A. J. Youns, inspector for the Gal-
veston board of underwriters, is foot-
ing up the losses. He has finished the
district east of Twenty-fifth street and
found that in the territory of total de-
struction east of the street 1,649 houses
were destroyed. His diagram shows
that from five to seven blocks of the
district lying along the Gulf of Mexico
and west of Forty-second street was
shorn clear of buildings.

The Difference.
The Republicans virtuously accuse
Mr. Bryan of being an imperialist. They
charge that he dominates his party.
This is a crime which, at least cannot
be laid at the door of McKinley. He
lives but to obey—the trusts.

Not the First.
This is not Galveston's first inunda-
tion, according to the New York World.
In 1857, when it was a village, the
Gulf and the bay joined and buried it
under water ten feet deep for
several hours. In 1867 it was almost
entirely submerged, the water being six
feet deep in Mechanic street, the busi-
ness highway. In 1871 it was visited
twice and was completely flooded each
time. In 1873, again in 1875 and again
in 1880 Gulf and bay met over it. The
storm of 1875 tore it out and bore away
one end of