VOLUME XVI.

MILLIONS FOR MCCURDYS TO KIDNAP ROCKEFELLER MURDERS AT A FARM HOUSE

Fame's Got \$4,500,000 From Mutral in Twenty Years.

PEVELATIONS ASTOUND HEARERS

Coung Robert Tells How He Advanced from \$1000 a Year Salary in 188f to \$197,000 a Year Income-Louis A. Thebaud, President McCurdy's Sonin-Law, Had Rich Pickings.

New York City.—In an examination replete in details so surprising as to astound even the bliberto imperturbable Mr. Hughes, it was shown before the legislative insurance commission that the stupendous sum of \$2,692,-031.30 had been received by two mem bers of the McCurdy family, Robert II., a son of the President, and Louis A. Thebaud, a son-in-law, from the Muand Life in less than twenty years, and information in the hands of the committee shows that the President himself, Richard H. McCurdy, received in salaries alone approximately \$1,500,-000 in the same period. The vast sums received by the younger members of the family were mainly through commissions for foreign and domestic insurance, as well as for salary, and the net income of the three members of the family from the Mutual Life

to 1904 approximated \$420,000.

The progress of Robert H. McCurdy from a minor clerkship to a position with an income far in excess of that of the Precion in United States made a story the main feature of which was the almost, fabulous dithensions of the super received. Entering the firm of C. H. Raymond, general agent of the Mutual, at twen-ty-two years old, fresh from college, at a sulary of \$1000, Mr. McCurdy testified that in the first ten years of his connection with the Mutual his income from it amounted to more than \$200,000, that ten years after his cutrance he received in a single year commissions on foreign and domestic business aggregating \$110,000 and that in that year he was receiving one-half the profits of the firm, which he entered one year after he began life insurance work. In 1886 he went abroad to organize the foreign agency of the Mutual, and from that time until recently he received vast commissions on all renewal business, commissions so stupendous, in fact, that he had volmutarily asked that they be reduced. How stupendous they really were may be gathered from the fact that his reelpts from this source alone in 1903, when he had just been made general manager at a salary of \$30,000, umounted to \$90,000, and he was still drawing ncome from insurance written while to was a member of O. H. Raymond &

Co., although in this year the amount had become insignificant. Amazing as was this revelation, Awarding the remarkable exploits of of insurance revenues; the developments that followed regarding Louis inhebaud. Mr. McCurdy's brother-inkw, were even more startling. In 1892 Mr. McCurdy left the firm of C. H. Haymond & Co., still drawing therefrom commissions on renewals, and the next year Mr. Thebaud entered the firm. His progress in the firm established new records in lowerance rapid iransit. Up to 1896 he had a quarter irtusit. Up to 1896 he had a quarter interest, to 1902 one-half, to 1903 two-lists, and at the present time three-quarters. In 1902 this netted \$12,000, and last year it was upward of \$148,-000, his total resolutions. and last year it was upward of \$148,000, his total receipts in eleven years being \$982,000. The figures for, this income of Thebaud vere supplied by it. H. Raymond himself. Moreover, to this arm of C. H. Raymond & Co. the Mutual alloyed unerty-six per cent, on first year premiums of insurance in the New York district, and gparanteed this on a business of \$17,000,000 written annually, agreeing to pay on this basis without regard to the possibility of the actual amount written falling below actual amount written falling below

Mr. Hughes finally obtained from the company's counsel a transcript of the cashier's payroll, which showed that since 1001 Richard A. McCurdy, as president of the Mutual, had been receiving \$150,000 a year, a sum three times greater than that paid to the times greater than that paid to the

President of the United States,
The final figures show that Richard
A. McCurdy, his son, Robert H. McCurdy, and his son-in-law, Louis A.
Theband, since their official connection
with the Mutual Life Insurance Company have ignited. pany have jointly drawn from the treasury of that organization in the form of salary and commissions an ag-gregate of \$4,584,120,40 as their per-sonal emoluments.

A \$250,000 DAMAGE SUIT.

Huge Damages For Libel Asked Against the Ladies' Home Journal. Chicago.—Another maker of pro prietary medicines has sued the Ladies' briefary medicines has sued the Ladies' brown Journal for libel. Dr. Hartman, if Columbus, O., who owns the Peruna Drug, Manufacturing Company, demands \$150,000 damages on account of the publication by that paper of a material relative to a testimonial purportion to be signed by Representations. to be signed with Representations of the signed with the signed with the signed signed

Pat Crowe Planned to Hold Oil King For \$2,000,000 Ransom.

Startfing Confession of the Man Under Arrest in Montana For Stealin; the Son of a Millionaire Packer,

Butte, Mont,-That plans had been laid to kidnap John D. Rockefeller and hold him for a ransom of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000, and that the scheme was not executed because of the timidues's of one of the plotters at the last moment, was asserted by Pat Crowe, the notorious outlaw, under arrest here for his connection with the kidnaping of

the Cudaby boy.

So startling in its boldness was the plan to steal the Standard Off man that those who heard of it were inelfued to hugh at first. But as the boldest handi, of this section of the country told the details and circumstances of his visit to Cleveland and the preparations that had been made for the greatest kidnaping in the history of the country, all doubt as to the truth of the story Crowe told van-

He dazed the public by uttering this amazing story through the bars of his

"I played to kidnap John D. Rockefeller and get his son to give me \$2,-000,000 as a ransom!

"It was immediately after the Cudaly kidnaping that my partner and Inever mind his name-were lying low in Chicago, laughing at the excitement over the affair. .t had been so easy that I suggested that we so was, bigger game, with the result that within a week we took the train to Cleveland to kidnip Rockefeller.

"We got down there, ... ent out to his place at Forest Hill, and sized up the place. The old man was there. "We planned to hold up the watch-

man, gag him and get into the house at night-we had a plan of the entire place-and arranged to hustle the old man into a rig and spirit him away. "We scheduled the job for Wednes-day night. About 6 o'clock my part-

ner said he wasn't feeling well and asked me to put it off until the next night. Well, I put it off and at noon the next day, Thursday, !.e broke down and said he thought we were being watched. That settled is I began to fear he was going to being the Cudaby affair, so I hurried to New York, and from there went to South Africa.

"Rockefeller is holding up the world and getting his ransom, too." added Crowe. "Why shouldn't I make him pay if I have the chance?

"I'm not the originator of the ransom business. Caesar was the boss kld-When he was running the world he used to send Brutus and some of his generals over to Carthage, grab one of the big men of that country, and make them put up several millions before they gave him back. They call It kidnaping nowadays. In those days it was statecraft.

had designs on. "Maybe," contibued Crowe with a sickly smile, "I'll get the old man yet." Curious crowds filledothe jail, anxious to see Crowe. Many women carried fruit and bouquets to the prisoner.

efeller is the oldest child I ever

ARRESTED FOR SCHOOL GRAFT.

Professor Dougherty, Peorla's Superintendent, Accused of Forgery.

Peoria, Ill.-The arrest on a forgery charge of Professor Newton C. Dough-erty, Peorla's foremost citizen, former resident of the National Educational Association, banker, School Superintendent, and friend of Nicholas Murray Butler, of the Columbia University. of New York, has furnished this_city with the most amazing sensation in its

A second indictment, charging him with the amberslement of \$3000, was returned against Mr. Dougherty, and it is now said the stealings will reach the \$250,000 mark, and perhaps more.
The authorities declare they have evidence to show that Dougherty's life has been a living lie; that while posing as the apostle of civic righteousness, preaching education and good morals, he has appropriated money entrusted to him in a business capacity. Professor Dougherty has resigned as President of the Peoria National Bank, thereby staying a "run." He also sent

schools and as director in the various commercial institutions in which he is interested. Dougherty was one of the pillars of the First Congregational Church and a member of every club of importance in the city, as well as the Union Club, of

in his resignation as superintendent of

EIGHT KILLED BY CAVE-IN.

President of the Vermont Sinte Com President of the Vermont Slate Com-pany One of the Dead. Fairhaven, Vt. — Eight' men were killed and several were injured in a cave-in of the Vermont Slate Company's quarry in the town of Pawlet, four miles from Granville. Hundreds of tons of waste, together with great sections of slate, sind with a rumbling

noise down upon the gang of men at work in the plt.

John G. Williams, the president of the company owning the quarry, was standing near the edge of the pit, and was carried down with the mass of rock, being one of those killed. The others were Hungarian laborers.

Wabash's President Removed. Joseph Rumsey, Jr., was removed from the Presidency of the Webnah by George Gould.

List of Victims in the Middletown Tragedy Now Complete.

AGED OLNEY BROTHERS KILLED

The Bodles of Willis C. and Frederick M. Found in a Wood Hulf a Mile Above Their Home-They Had Been Shet to Death-Gaspipe Felled Mrs. Ingerick Taft. and Daughter. of

Middletown, N. Y .- Orange County is aroused over the quadruple tragedy on the Olney farm, about four miles from the centre of Middletown. The list of victims of the worst series of murders that ever occurred here was completed when the bodies of Fred R. Olney, Afty-eight years old, and his brother, Willis C. Olncy, sixty-two years old, were found in a wood about a half mile from the Olney homestead, where the dead body of nine-year-old Leila Ingerick and the unconscious form of her mother had been found the night be-

. Unlike the little girl and her mother, whose heads were beaten in with a piece of fron pipe, the two Olney brothers had been shot, Fred receiving two bullet wounds in the side under his right arm and Willis having been shot through the head, the bullet entering the right ear.

Besides the two owners and their housekeeper, Mrs. Ingerick's daughters, Leila, and Grace, the latter thirteen years old, lived on the Olney farm. Willis Olney's wife died a month ago and Mrs. Ingerick, about forty-five years old, was then engaged to come in and keep the house. She was the wife of Martin Ingerick, but had separated from her husband.

On the morning before the tragedy Grace Ingerick, the elder girl, went to Middletown on an errand for her mother. When she left the house the other members of the household were all at home. After doing her errands in town the

Ingerick girl started homeward about 5 o'clock p. m., in plenty of time for supper. That was the one idea in her mind, for she was hungry. The table, all set, was the first thing she saw. But nobody sat there. The child shout-ed her sister's name and then called her mother. Nobody answered.

The girl was frightened and went to the home of Daniel Davis, a neighbor, a quarter of a mile away, and Davis went back to the Olney house to see what was wrong.

In the kitchen he found a crumpled newspaper lying behind the stove. He fished it out and found inside a piece of gas pipe'over a yard long covered with blood stains. Then he began to search the house. At the foot of the cellar stairs lay the body of Leila Ingerick. Davis carried the body upstairs and went for help.

The next house on the other side of the Olney farm is owned by John Fish, a New Yorker. There is a telephone there and the police were called up. They arrived at the farm with Coroner Crist about two hours after Grace Ingerick had returned. A search was made of the house and then the menwent out to the barn. Under a pile of hay they found Mrs. Ingerick unconscious. They believed at first that she was dead, but Dr. A. W. Preston found signs of life in her body. Although she had three wounds upon the head, any one of which might be expected to have instantly killed her, she appeared to be only partly insensible. But all attempts to learn from her the details of the tragedy were unavailing. It was believed she might know the identity of her assailant, but that she was determinedly shielding him, Alexander Merritt, who took her and the body of her daughter into town, became impressed with this idea. The woman made several attempts to arrange her skirts, and three times in the half hour's ride raised her head and

groaned. groaned.

The finding of the little girl, Leila, in the cellar, while her mother was some distance away in the barn, has caused the police to decide that the two brothers were killed before the mother and child were attacked, and that the murder of the brothers was the principal object of the murderers The police theory is that, after having killed the men, the murderers returned to the house in search of the mother and child, intending to kill them to

hide the traces of their crime. They first made sure of the mother, chasing her into the barn, and then searched for Lella, who was found hiding in the cellar. With the child's death their object of concealment was accomplished, and the murderer or murderers, coming up from the cellar carrying the iron pipe with which the mother and daughter were evidently beaten, dropped it on the kitchen floor, where it was found.

Willis Olney was a widower, whose wife died last August, and Wred was a bachelor. Mrs. Ingerick had been emplored as a housekeeper at the farm or about a month. Her husband lives at Wurtsboro, a town not far from Middletown.

In the house no traces of robbery have been found. The only articles of value known to have been taken from the brothers were two sliver watches. The old men owned their farm. They bore good reputations, although Willis C. Olney was arrested on suspicion when Mrs. Norsh Gregory was murdered not far from his cace in 1902. He was never tried, and Frederick Magnire went to the electric chair for

Haul Their Cotton Back Home. One thousand bales of cotton were sorted to were botton in Montromery and the seek home in one do.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1905.

Attorney-General Moody was directed by the President to begin proceed ings to break up the monopoly existing at St. Louis, Mo., where the owners of bridges and ferries have entered a combination in restraint of trade, exacting terminal charges from the railroads entering St. Louis.

At the Cabinet meeting at the White House it was decided that the building of the Panama Canal should remain under the supervision of Secretary

Sceretary of Agriculture Wilson will ask the Cabinet to consider a plan under which small packers may have meat inspectors as well as the larger In order that the damages resulting

from the recent typhoon in the Philip-pine Islands may be at once repaired the quartermaster-general of the army has cabled to Manila that an extra allotment of \$50,000 has been made to meet the expenses. President Roosevelt, it was said,

found demoralization in nearly every executive department on his return to Washington, Secretary Hitchcock has intimated that the next alleged land conspiracy case to receive the attention of the Government probably will be that of

W. N. Jones, a big lumberman, of Port-

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The arrival in Hawaii of thousands of Japanese laborers has driven out many American workers from Honolulu and the country plantations. Hawaii is importing minnows to de-

vour mosquito larvae. Government reports show that in the recent storm at least the natives and twenty-five Americans and foreigners were killed in the Philippines. The losses in life and property caused by the recent typhoon in the Philip-

pines are heavy. The coast guard cutter Leyte was wrecked, eleven Americans were drowned, and army posts in the Southern islands were destroyed. The loss on hemp plantations is estimated at \$1,000,000. All Honolulu drunkards have been officially blacklisted, so that they may be refused drink in the saloons. A cor-

respondent states that "nearly all on the list are steamship men." Jap spies are studying the defenses of the Philippines, a Spanish correspond-

ent at Manila cables. Felizardo, chief of the outlaws in the Province of Cavite, was surrounded near the Batangas border and jumped over a cliff to his death.

The absence of a line of freight-carrying craft between San Francisco, Cal., Guam and Manila throws all the trade of the islands into the hands of

The commander of the Government orces at Guam urges the necessity of system of water works in order that

DOMESTIC.

Fletcher Gladden, on his third trial on the charge of criminal assault, was confleted by a Simpson County (Ky.) jury. The judge then sentenced him to death.

On President Roosevelt's homeward voyage from New Orleans, La. the armored cruisers West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Colorado will race under forced draught for 1200 miles.

Secretary Shaw, addressing the Ohio Bauters' Association, at Cleveland, urged that a more clastic currency system be adopted,

The second tube of the New Jersey unnel under the Hudson River, at New York City, was finished.

About 200 delegates representing dassachusetts councils of the Royal Arcanum, at a meeting in Boston voted to take legal measures to prevent enforcement of the new rates of assess-

John D. Rockefeller gave \$10,000,000 in cash to the General Education Board.

A Coroner's jury found that Cornelius A. Jackson, towerman, and Paul Kelly, motorman, are criminally respensible for the wreck on the "L" train on September 11, in New York City.

President Roosevelt will visit New Orleans, La., October 26, returning to Washington on a wars up to svoid quarantine.

Judge Tayler, in the United States Circuit Court, Cleveland, Ohio, ap-proved the report of a referee cutting down the fees of lawyers who appeared in the Cassie L. Chadwick bankruptcy proceedings.

FOREIGN.

Germany and France have come to an agreement on the Morrocco question, regulating police and financial reforms, but affairs on the Algerian from tler are to be under French control.

For insulting the President of Nicargua, William S. Albers, representing a Chicago mining company, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the authorities of that company. Albers will appeal.

Fifty thousand Bengalis assembled at the Temple of Kalighat, in India, have sworn by the goddess Kali to boycott British goods as a protest against the partition of the province of Bengal.

A meeting of the Chamber of Com-merce of the Japanese Empire was be-gun in Tokio to consider the revival of trade and industry now that the war ls over.

There was more rioting at Budepest among university students, and the bostility of the Boctalists to the contition plans is expected to provoke further outbreaks.

News of the CHEAP INSURANCE LOANS

President McCall, of New York Life, Makes Startling Statements.

MONEY SPENT FOR LOBBYING

Investigator and Attorney Hughes of the State Insurance Inquiry Committee Makes Some Remarkable Discoveries Regarding Modern "High Finance"-How the McCalls Benefited

New York City.-Something approaching a definite explanation of the mysterious legislative activities of "Judge" Andrew Hamilton, legislative. agent of Mutual, Equitable and New York Life companies, and of the hitherto inexplicable "yellow dog" funds came, when John A. McCall, President of the New York Life, testified that three-quarters of the measures proposed in Legislatures of the United States were "strike" or blackmailing bills, designed to "bleed" insurance companies.
Following this frank arraignment of

Legislatures Mr. McCall outlined in detail the vast sums that have been handled by "Judge" Hamilton in fighting hostile legislation at various State capitals in the last five years. From the New York Life alone "Judge" Hamilton received \$711,000 in this period, in addition to a single fee of \$134,000 for counsel services. It will be recalled that testimony of Equitable officials revealed the fact that "Judge" Hamilton's expenses were divided between the three great companies, and if he received equal sums from the other two his expenditures for "legislative work" against insurance legislation in the last five years would aggregate over \$2,000,000.

Mr. Hughes pressed home the probe into this form of insurance activity in a merciless fashion. He not only turned a flood of light upon the proceedings which permitted an official of the New York Life to swear that the company had made no campaign contributions in a year when it had actually contributed \$50,000, but he gave Mr. McCall a bad half hour explaining the circumlections by which Governor Culberson and the Texas State officials were hoodwinked about this

Most striking, however, was the adregarding the uses to which the vast legislative funds were put. In form, Mr. McCall continued his former declaration that so fag as he knew not a cent had been used corruptly to "in-fluence legislation." In fact, he admitted that the money was turned over to "Judge" Hamilton to use in legislative halls in such a way as "to produce results," "Producing results" from the insurance point of view meant nothing more or less than the stiffing of inimical legislation, whether bad sanitary conditions may be im-the ordinary "strike" form of black proved. The public school system is mail, or the recommendations of State well established and attended with gratifying results.

In all, or the recommendations of State insurance departments, Following this line Mr. Hughes led the witness this line Mr. to the admission that while the New York Life officially dealt only with at-torneys "Judge" Hamilton was free to employ any one who could do the work, whether an attorney or not. "Entire freedom" were the words with which he described "Judge" Hamil-

ton's power.
Then Mr. Hughes took a forward step in the tracing of the methods of the great insurance lobby that has been so frequently described as existing at Albany and at other State capitals. By close cross questioning he obtained from Mr. McCail the ad-mission that there were in many States men in a position to deal with legislative measures in such fashion as to exercise pressure to the extent of pre-venting the re-election of men acting counter to their wishes. Mr. McCall was not sure that those men could drive recalcitrant legislators out of politics, but he admitted their position would be "seriously strained." That Congress Mr. McCall admitted in testifying to the employment of an agent to fight a Federal bill solely "because he was a man of very large acquaintnuce in Washington."

... part from the legislative phases of his testimony, the most amazing single feature of Mr. McCall's examination was his admission regarding the hitherto unexplained foan of \$50,000 to John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at a nominal rate of interest. Mr. Mc-Call, apparently nettled by Mr. Hughes' questions regarding the reason for the loan of this sum at a nomregarded the interest rate as all right, and said with some feeling that he had obtained a similar loan from Mr. Hegeman at a similar rate. This apparent "brenk" was seized on by Mr. Hughes at once, and the fact shown that Mr. McCall, a director in the Metropolitan, had obtained a personal loau from this company of \$75,000. \$50,000 of it nearly three years ago. and that the rate had not been raised until after the insurance agitation had become pronounced. When Mr. Hughes attempted to emphasize an impropriclared with evident sincerity that he would have taken the money at a lower rate of interest if he could have

obtained it.
The yearly satury roll of the McCall family drawn from the New York Life was shown to be \$137,500.

Collections Improve. Moscantile collections improve as the STARVING IN CAUCASUS.

Armenians, Fired Upon by Tartars, Cannot Till Land. St. Petersburg. Russis.—Private dis-patelles received here from Affili say that conditions in the Concessor are desireable. As A respical section of ing and are shouldening that condition heads it is impossible to the con-cellents the second section of the WRECKER'S BOLD ATTEMPT

Train From Greenville Knocks Obstruction From the Track and the Next Train Finds it Replaced.

Columbia, Special -Two dastardly attempts to wreck passanegr trains No. 12 and No. 15 on the Columbia branch of the Southern were made Sunday morning by unknown persons about two miles north of Honea Path. Neither of the attmepts was success-

Train No. 15 which leaves Columbia at 7 o'clock in the morning, struck a piece of iron known in railroad parance as a bumper knuckle, which had been placed on the rail, and knocked the iron from the track: No damage was done and the train proceeded to Belton, where trains 12 and 15 meet. The engineer of the train from Greenville was told of what had happened and cautioned to look out for the obstruction. He acordingly slowed his train down when he approached the spot where the obstruction had been tashed aside by the first train and found that it had been replaced by the would-be wreckers. The train was brought to a standstill and the knuck-

picked up and brought to Columbia. No one was seen in the vicinity by he crew of either train and so far as could be learned no clue has been found or no motive discovered that will lead to fixing the crime upon the guilty persons. It was stated by one who came to Columbia on the train that Capt. G. R. Willis who is the agent of the Southern at Williamston was at Honea Path and went, accompanied by several others to the place to search for evidence and if possible to locate the person who placed the iron on the track.

Rewards Offered by Governor. Columbia, Special.-Governor Hey-

ward has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the parties who waylaid and killed R. A. McDowell on the streets of Camden last Wednesday night, and at the same time inflicted dangerous wounds upon J. W. Porter in the attempt to take his life. Areward of the same amount had been offered by the city council of Camden. Governor Heyward received an appeal from Sheriff Trantham and this was endorsed by a number of the most prominent and most reliable business men of Camden, among them Mayor H. G. Carison, Capt. W. M. Shannon, Mr. B. B. Clarke, Mr. C. C. Moore, Col. T. J. Kirkland, Mr. W. R. Hough, Dr. A. W. Burnet, Mr. E. D. Blakeney, Capt. E. C. von Tresckow, Mr. L. T. Mills, Mr. Joel Hough, Col. W .D. Trantham, Capt. M. L. Smith, Capt. A. D. Kennedy, and Senator J. T. Hay.

A reward of \$100 was offered for the with assault with intent to rape and highway robbery in Richland county. The accused is said to be black, 5 feet S inches in height, weighs 175 ponds; is stoop shouldered, and has a swinging motion of the shoulders when 0

A Prolific Family.

The Greenville News says: "W. A. Curry is the proud grandfather of three sets of twins and all bern within the present year. There is no danger of race suicide in the vicinity of Simpsonville at least and President Roosevelt ought to be informed of the occurrence, and perhaps Andrew Carnegie might contribute a hero medal. The eldest set of twins were born five months ago. They are boys, the little sons of Mr. and Mrs. Arlington Curry. Two months later Mr. and Mrs. William Curry becames the parents of two little girls, and three days ago Mrs. Brazier, a sister of Arlington and William Curry, became the mother of the third set of twins in the family, one a boy and the other a girl. The children are lusty and bid fair to develop into sturdy manhood and womanhood."

Magistrate Mobley's Case. Governor Heyward has declined to remove Magistrate Jas. G. Mobley of Johnston who seemed to have excited the opposition of some people in Johnston by his action in regard to some cotton damaged in the fire at that place. Governor Heyward stated that there was not sufficient ground for removal. Mr. Mobley made a statement in his own behalf and pre-sented a letter from Mr. J. W. Brown agent of the Southern Railway company at Johnston, in which the agent says that Magistrate Mobiley was au-chorized to remove the cofton by the insarance adjuster.

A Negro Shot.

Charleston, Special .- A negro wo man, Christine Moultrie, shot another negro, Thomas Weathers Sunday. The shooting is declared by both Weathers and the woman to have been an accident, but the reports of the witnesses dont give the same version. The shooting occurred in the outskirts of the city. The woman was arrested and the man was sent to the city believed to the city to the city of the city. The woman was arrested and the man was sent to the city believed to the city believe man, Christine Moultrie, shot another hospital for treatment.

Recent Enormous Consumption of the Southern Mills

REPORT ISSUED FOR A FULL YEAR

First Census Bureau Bulletin On the Subject Shows An Aggregate of 14,-455 994 Bales, of Which 61 Per Cent. Consumed At Home, Leaving a Surplus of 9 Per Cent.

Washington, Special.-The census Bureau issued a bulletin showing the production and distribution of the cotton of the United States available, between September 1, 1904, and September 1, 1905, to be 14,455,994 bales. Of this 61 per cent, was exported, 30 per cent. was used in domestic consumption, leaving a surplus of nine per cent. The domestic consumption meludes 36,776 bales destroyed by

The exportation amounted to 8,-834,929 bales, the domestic consumpion 4,315,756 and the surplus 1,305. Of the total 13,693,279 bales were included in the crop of 1904 and the comainder in that of 1905. Of the quantity consumed in the United States, 2,138,829 bales were used in Northern and 2,140,151 in Soutrehn

BANNER EXPORT YEAR.

In addition to the totals given 124,-169 bales of foreign cotton were imported into the United States during the year. The exportation for the year covered exceeded that of any previous 12 months by 1,144,452 bales and they exceeded the average for the past te: years by 2,313,948 bales. New Orleans, with a total of 2,463,421 bales, held first rank as an exporting point, but was close pressed by Gal-veston with 2,388,318 bales. Savannah, Ga., with 1,290,989 bales held third place. The value of the total

export was \$104,209,293. The export of raw cotton was distributed in bales as follows: To United Kingdom, 4,043,999; Belgium. 161,151; France, 857,103; Germany, 2,115,672; Italy, 536,929; Russia, 125, 463; Spain, 289,688; other European countries, 172,112; Japan, 324,668; British North America, 125,407; Mexico, 73,276; all other countries 9461. SOUTH'S HUNGRY SPINDLES.

The total number of producing spindles in the United States is reported at 24,077,524 of which 8,211,-734 were in the South and 15,865,790 the North. Notwithstanding the great difference in the number of spindles of the two sections the con-sumption of cetton is practically the same, The annual consumption cotton per spindle in the Northern mills is 67 pounds, compared with 124 pounds in the South. The difference in the per spindle consumption indicates that the Northern mile are spinning yarns of very much gree fineness than those turned out by the Southern mills. The large output of the Southern mills this sesson has been mainly of heavy fabrics to sup-ply a greatly Thereased demand from

China and the Orient. The report shows that in 25 the production of the United States has increased from 5,755,350 to 13, 693,279 bales, and that the total consumption of cotton in this country has increased from 1,671,383 to 4,378,-928 bales. Within the last five years the cotton-consuming establishments of the Southern States have increase their consumption from 1,483,711 to 2,140,151 bales. During these five years the Northern cotton-consuming establishments have actually decreas ed their consequence by 16,955 bales, explained by these mills being an gaged during this period in replacing old machinery by more modern.

Collision on Pennsylvania. Millersville, Pa., Special .- Three men were killed, one man was injured and a cardload of race horses were either kiled or so backy hurt that they had to be shot as the result of a collision at the junction of the Lykens Valley branch of the tennsylvania railroad, a quarter mile with of this place Monday. place Monday.

Pat Crowe's Confes Butte, Mont., Special.-Pe Cro has admitted that he was in six weeks ago and appaged in a pistol duel with the police, during which an officer was shot. He says the police fired 16 shots at him before he rep