

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Meeting Labor Difficulties.

The one difficulty which largely confronts Southern farmers is the labor question. Thousands of colored hands have left the country districts, and found employment in the large cities and towns, and on the railroads, and this exodus of labor is going to continue so long as trade continues good. The only way to meet it is to turn large areas of arable land into permanent grass and meadows and to make use largely in the working of the arable lands and of the meadows, of the labor saving machinery which has been invented and put on the market at such reasonable prices. With this machinery lands can be dispensed with and better work be done and crops be made and stored at less cost than ever in the past. Another means of saving cost must be found in the production of larger crops on the same area of land. This will be found easy when the crops are largely converted into meat and dairy products on the farm, resulting in a larger production of household produce, which is the best and cheapest fertilizer which a farmer can use, and which, if supplemented with needed commercial fertilizers, will result in doubling our present crops without adding one acre to the land under cultivation. The cost of making and saving a crop of forty bushels of wheat, or of fifty bushels of corn to the acre, will be found to be very little more than that of making and saving our present meager crops of twelve or fifteen bushels of wheat and fifteen to twenty bushels of corn to the acre. The secret of this increased production to the acre will be found in better preparation of land before planting, and in the use of farmyard manure, and the leguminous crops to supply humus to the soil. The profitable conversion of these crops into money comes in the use of better bred live stock, which will mature in half the time required by the average stock, and which will produce more milk and dairy products of a better quality than the average stock. We speak for this method of the careful study of our records. It means thousands of dollars in the pockets of Southern farmers, and a complete change in the appearance of thousands of acres of land. Progress is the only way.

Keep an Account.

One of the greatest, and most neglected causes of failure in agricultural efforts in the South is a lack of ordinary business methods, writes M. L. Duggan, in the Southern Cultivator. Such methods, or rather lack of methods, would bring failure in any kind of enterprise. This is especially true in dairying. Intelligent action must be based upon accurate information. The dairyman who keeps an account against each cow, charging to her the amounts and kinds of food given, and crediting her with the amount and value of her products, is never in doubt as to his course of action, and the results will always be a profit to him. Now, with a cheap memorandum book, a pencil, and a 2-cent pair of draw-scales hanging conveniently in the milking-stalls, it is very little trouble to keep a daily record of each cow's performance. At the end of each month and at the end of the year it is a very interesting study to go over this carefully kept record, and with accurate information as to which to base it, almost anyone will arrive at a proper course of action with very little trouble.

Suppose we begin this new year with a little book. Provide yourself with a little notebook, memorandum and begin this account against your cows. Keep an individual record against each cow. Also note down each item of expense, and each item of profit against the business. Note the amount of manure saved, and the manner in which it is handled. Put down any, and everything that may be worth referring to again, and do not trust to general estimates and rough guess-work judgments. The fault is usually not with your judgment, but with the information upon which it is based. We plead for more businesslike methods in dairying, and indeed in all farm operations.

Plant Leguminous Crops.

It is always advisable, if the soil is too poor to grow them at all, to plant leguminous crops rather than the non-leguminous. If rice, corn, buckwheat, corn, etc., are grown on the soil and plowed in the soil is not materially enriched in nitrogen, the process is simply returning to the land the nitrogen which the crop took from it. But since leguminous plants may derive the larger proportion of their nitrogen from the air or the soil—for the scientific are not agreed which, and to the farmer it is a question of no practical importance—their use for green manure actually enriches the soil in nitrogenous matter.

But it is a question of the highest importance how to retain this nitrogen.

News in Brief.

Robert Gould Shaw, recently divorced from the former Miss Nannie Langhorne, of Virginia, was married in New York to Mrs. Mary Converse, a Massachusetts widow.

Further efforts to agree on two United States Senators from Delaware were fruitless.

Testimony began in the trial of William Hooper Young, accused of murdering Mrs. Anna Pulitzer in New York.

Pitman McCarthy testified at the inquest at Plainfield, N. J., into the recent wreck on the New Jersey Central.

The Reading Railroad declared a 2 per cent. dividend on preferred stock, and elected H. McK. Twombly a director.

General Manager Allen, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, announced in St. Louis that the difference between the company and its trainmen had been settled.

which is the most fungacious element in the whole list of fertilizers. An experiment at the Alabama station showed that cowpea vines gathered in October had from 1.5 to 2.42 per cent. of nitrogen, while if left lying on the ground until January they had only about 0.70 per cent. remaining. Hence, the necessity of plowing them under. And even this is not a positive guarantee of the retention of the nitrogen, since all varieties of soil seem to have slight affinity for nitrogen, and it is left to evaporate or wash away in the waters of drainage.

The only sure expedient, therefore, is to plant another crop to hold the floating element until spring by absorbing it into its own tissues. This retaining or cover crop may be rice, oats, or winter vetch, and the latter is, in some respects, the best of the three, because it is a legume itself and would thus compound the interest, while its roots would return only simple nitrogenous Farmer and Fruit Grower.

An Interesting Experiment.

The following experiment of Mr. Spicer shows conclusively that it pays to grow hogs, and sell corn in the shape of live animals instead of corn, and cattle and hogs.

How many pounds of pork will one bushel of corn make? This question is often asked, and often the answer is a guess, or an approximate estimate.

I will answer this question now from an experience to the exactness of a fraction of a pound and to the exact penny. Being so fortunate as to have to buy corn, or else being so fortunate as to have hogs to buy corn for, on August 28 I weighed and put into an empty crib an even 100 bushels of corn. I also weighed the same day thirty one shoats which weighed 3510 pounds. The shoats had been fed but fish corn and some scraps of milk and fish water from the house, but had the run of a good bluegrass pasture. At the end of twenty-two days I fed the rest of the 100 bushels of corn, thirty one shoats, this being the only grain they had between the two dates. On the evening of the twenty-second day, between the morning and evening feed I weighed them again, and they weighed 1870 pounds, a gain of 1520 pounds, or 13.6 pounds of hogs for each bushel of corn fed to them.

I paid \$30 for the corn. The hogs are in and gave me in return within twenty-two days \$95.20, or a balance on the right side of the book of \$65.20, C. F. Spicer.

To Cure Sealey Legs.

Sealey leg is caused by a mite which burrows under the scales of the foot and shank. The disease spreads by contagion and is contracted by contact with affected fowls, or occupying premises which have contained birds suffering from this.

An effective and easily supplied remedy is a mixture of kerosene, lard and sulphur, the legs to be rubbed with this every few days. Kerosene alone will effect a cure, but may make the legs very sore.

The removal of the scales can be greatly facilitated by first soaking the feet in warm soap suds, rubbing them with an old brush and gently removing the old scales before rubbing in the kerosene, lard and sulphur, as that allows the mixture to come in contact with the milks. Mercantile counters as applied above with cure obstinate cases.

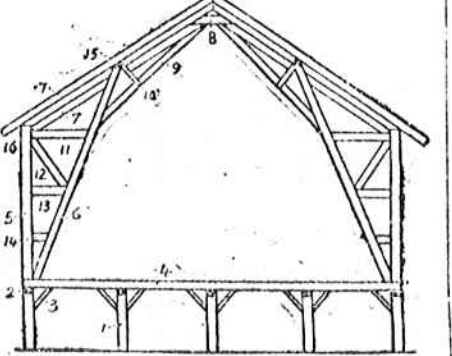
The difficulty with long standing cases is that the mites burrow in so deeply that it is exceedingly difficult to get to them to kill them. Dr. Salmon quotes cases in which fowls have lost their toes from this mite.

Painting the perches with a good floor killer is an excellent preventive.

Turkeys, pigeons and guinea fowls suffer from the same disease.

Plank Frame Barn.

The Ohio Farmer presents a picture of one of a plank frame barn as Mr. Shawyer makes it: 1, posts of basement; 2, joist beams; 3, braces; 4, sill of superstructure; 5, posts; 6, purlin beams.



INTERIOR VIEW OF PLANK FRAME. 1, posts; 2, roof of supports; 3, collar beam; 4, sub-supports; 10, staves; 11, main ties; 12, braces; 13, ties; 14, ties; 15, purlin plates; 16, main plates; 17, rafters.

The tariff on bodies was given in the trial of Dr. Alexander, in the Indianapolis grave robbery cases.

Great Britain, Germany and Italy will be notified that President Roosevelt declines to arbitrate the question of preferential treatment of Venezuelan claims.

Brazilian troops captured Puerto Alonzo, in the disputed territory of Acre, which Bolivia had occupied.

Benarro Rubio was put on trial at Buenos Aires for attempting to assassinate King Leopold November 15 last.

A Day of Prayer.

Washington, Special.—The central committee of the twentieth century national Gospel campaign, with headquarters in New York city, has issued an appeal to the Christian ministers and leaders of the country for a national Lenten Gospel campaign. The appeal asks that Ash Wednesday, February 25, be set aside as a special day of humiliation and prayer. The committee suggests that from "the day of prayer" until April 10, every minister undertake the work of personal, positive evangelism among the unconverted.

Among the singers of the address is Bishop Bondthaler, of Salem, N. C.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

Drainage.

In asking the South Carolina legislature for an appropriation to continue its work, the sanitary and drainage commission of Charleston county has made an interesting report of its progress in reclaiming 15,000 acres of lowlands near Charleston. At a cost of a little more than \$5,141 about 3,036 acres have been drained, and the commission reports that that territory is now perfectly healthy, and it asserts that the mere reduction of the number of mosquitoes which had been bred in the ponds and morasses has been of incalculable benefit to the health of that section. The commission states that the work is now approaching a section of the county which has been for years considered the most lawless, drainage will make the territory healthy and permit its occupation by law-abiding whites, so that it will be sanitary both from the physical and moral standpoint. The undoubted good results already obtained through this drainage work ought to encourage its prosecution of completion and lead to a more general movement for the reclamation of other such waste lands in the South.

A 10,000 Spindle Addition.

One of the most successful cotton mills in the South, and one of which the public hears but little, is that conducted by the Odell Manufacturing Co. at Concord, N. C. This company held its annual meeting last week and the reports of the management presented some interesting facts regarding the enterprise. The company declares a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., charged off \$50,000 for wear and tear of machinery making \$100,000 for this purpose in two years, and added an amount to its surplus fund, increasing same to about \$275,000. The stockholders also authorized at the meeting the issuance of additional stock to the amount of \$100,000, almost all of which was subscribed at once. This new capital will be expended on the erection and equipment of an addition to contain 10,000 spindles. Its product will be fine yarns up to 60s. The Odell plant at present has 30,000 ring spindles and 17,226 looms, and its capital before this increase was \$500,000. It uses about 10,000 bales of cotton annually, and during 1902 manufactured 21,694,413 yards of cloth.

Textile Notes.

C. R. Somerville and associates were mentioned recently as having purchased Armstrong Knitting Mills at Charlottesville, Va., as to operate same and introduce the manufacture of overalls in connection with the mill. They have organized H. C. Merchant Manufacturing Co. to carry out their plans. H. C. Merchant, being president; R. P. Valentine, vice-president; C. R. Somerville, secretary, and W. O. Watson, treasurer. This company will knit men's, women's and children's ribbed underwear and manufacture overalls, adding two sewing machines for this purpose.

Berkley Knitting Mills, Berkley, Va., has completed a new 60,000 spindle building. The main building has been doubled, making it 90x120 feet in size. It is two stories high. Considerable new machinery was also put in position. This mill manufactures high grade underwear finished with silk. Several of the twenty-five assortments produced are listed below.

Messrs. W. L. Wellman and T. W. Pratt, president of banks at Huntsville, Ala., have been in New York during the past week negotiating with a party of capitalists for the erection of a large cotton factory at Huntsville. It was reported some weeks ago that New York party contemplated leaving a \$400,000 mill at Huntsville. James L. Wood, of Morrisstown, Tenn., will establish a knitting plant. He intends to install twelve machines and manufacture men's hosiery. A suitable building has been secured for the enterprise. Operations will be conducted under the title J. L. Wood Co.

Engle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., will erect an addition and install machinery for manufacturing cotton rope. Construction of the required building has begun.

H. Kaulfers, representing Valentine Bliss of Scranton, Pa., has announced that his principal will establish a branch silk-throwing mill at Roanoke, Va., investing about \$10,000. It is said the plant will employ about 150 persons. Valentine Bliss operates three mills in Pennsylvania, the Scranton plant having 68,600 spindles.

E. L. Shuford Manufacturing Co., Brookland, N. C., contemplates adding 11,000 spindles and 300 looms to its equipment. If it is definitely decided to purchase this additional machinery the new spindles and looms will be purchased from an idle mill in New York. The Shuford plant now has 7,500 spindles and 200 looms.

E. Shields Hosiery Co. will establish knitting plant at Manchester, Va. Its equipment will be removed from Scotland Neck, N. C., the change being made to be located where more labor can be readily secured. R. E. Reichelt is manager.

The directors of United States Cotton Duck Corporation of Baltimore held a meeting in New York last week. They elected Charles K. Oliver, president, to succeed Trencher L. Park of New York, who resigned.

Williamsburg (Va.) Knitting Mill Co. is about to put its plant in operation. It had been idle for some weeks past while extensive improvements were being made. A number of new knitting machines have been added.

Messrs. S. B. Turner, W. T. Hasty and R. W. Mitchell of Camden, S. C., have incorporated the Vulcan Supply Works, with capital stock of \$5,000, for manufacturing and dealing in cotton mill supplies.

Messrs. Stahl & Co., 103 Green street, High Point, N. C., will build the silk mill reported lately at High Point, N. C. It has been purchased, and a decision as to the further details will be made soon.

DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN MOODY.

North Carolina Member Passes Away Honored By Senate.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—Congressman J. M. Moody died at his home in Waynesville Thursday at 1:45 o'clock. The news of Major Moody's death came as a shock. He had been ill for several weeks in Washington before he returned to Waynesville last Saturday morning. Part of his time he was in a Washington hospital, and when it was seen how really serious his condition was it was suggested by the physician that he go home and take a rest from his congressional work. It was thought also that the damp weather at the capital was injurious to him, and that when he returned to the high, dry and healthy atmosphere to which he was accustomed he would recover.

Major Moody was here last Friday night. He was in very bad health. Dr. J. Howell was his attending physician. A message from Waynesville to the citizens said that Major Moody had been in bad health for three years although it was not known to the public. He has been critically ill for four days. The immediate cause of his death was congestion of the lungs. About three o'clock Thursday morning he lost consciousness and did not regain it up to the time of his death.

Major Moody was 44 years old. He leaves a wife and six children. The funeral will take place Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, Rev. J. E. Abernethy, of the Methodist church of Waynesville, of which Major Moody was a member, will conduct the services. The Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum, of which the congressman was a member, will attend.

Washington, Special.—Representative Klutz received a telegram from Waynesville, announcing the death of representative James M. Moody at his home in Waynesville, shortly after 1 o'clock Thursday. Mr. Klutz immediately announced the death of his colleague in the House, and the usual resolutions of regret were adopted. Speaker Henderson named the following committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. Klutz, Charles H. Kitchin, Blackburn, Knott, Claude M. Steele, Burn, Poi and Sall of North Carolina; Brownie and Glenn of Tennessee; Tate of Georgia; Finley and Johnson of South Carolina; Lamb of Virginia; Haugen of Iowa; Henry of Connecticut; Campbell of Texas and Comer of Missouri.

The Senate adjourned Friday afternoon at 3:20, two hours in advance of the usual time, out of respect to the memory of the late Representative James H. Moody. Senator Simmons called up the House resolution passed Saturday in honor of the members of the deceased and referred in appropriate words to the demise of Mr. Moody. The Senate unanimously adopted the House resolutions and as a further evidence of respect adjourned on motion of Senator Simmons. In the House this morning the bill for the relief of C. C. Couden, referred in touching language to the deceased Representative. The desk which he occupied was heaped with a beautiful floral offering. From the capital building the flags floated at half mast.

The Cotton Supply.

New Orleans, Special.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows the total visible to be 1,922,263 bales, against 1,997,355 last week and 4,451,718 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,093,263, against 3,294,355 last week, and 5,511,718 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 329,000, against 399,000 last week and 910,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 1,559,000 bales against 2,233,000 last year; in Egypt, 199,000, against 214,000 last year; in India, 437,000, against 355,000 last year, and in the United States, 1,989,000, against 1,617,000 last year.

Convention Adjourns.

Gainesville, Fla., Special.—The morning session of the convention of county superintendents of public instruction and general educational board was consumed in the discussion of school buildings and equipment.

The afternoon session was devoted to negro education and how it should be conducted. After 4 o'clock the visitors were tendered a drive through Gainesville and the near-by country. Prof. Bucholz and Dr. Buttrick of the general educational board, addressed the convention at night on general education, after which the convention adjourned.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Special.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: J. K. McDonough, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands; Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming, United States Circuit Judge for the eighth judicial circuit; Clinton P. Irwin, of Illinois, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

Police Chief Shot.

Bamberg, S. C., Special.—Chief of Police J. B. King was shot and killed by Joe Davis, at the latter's home. King, it is said, went to Davis' house at the instance of Davis' wife. The latter had quarreled with her husband and desired him to be placed under a peace bond. As King entered Davis ordered him to stop. King advanced and tapped on the door when Davis shot him from a window with a shot-gun, killing him.

Hobson's Resignation Accepted.

Washington, Special.—Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson's resignation has been accepted by Secretary Moody, who has written Mr. Hobson as follows: "The Department acknowledges receipt of your recent resignation tendered January 29, 1903; also your telegram of February 5, 1903, declining to reconsider the same. Your resignation from the United States Navy is accepted to take effect from this date, February 6, 1903."

THE MARKETS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Coffee.—The market closed dull, with quotations on the basis of 55c. for No. 1. Mild Coffees were steady at these quotations: Santos, 7 1/2c; Java, 13c; Mocha, 18c; Java, 13c; Mocha, 18c. Deliveries in Baltimore last week were 2,799 bags; stock, 55,397 bags.

The second cut of rice were 9,000 bags; stock, 57,000 bags; exchange, 11 23-24c; market was firm. Receipts at Santos were 20,000 bags; stock, 1,200,000 bags; market steady. At Havre futures closed steady at 1/4c. advance. Sales were 5,000 bags.

Roasted Coffee.—The market was quiet at quotations as follows: R. L. C., in cases, 10c; 10c, per pound. In cans and bags, pure Java, 32c; 32c, pure Maracabo, 22c; 22c, Santos 18c; 18c, Java and Mocha blend, 27c; 27c, Santos.

Refined Sugar.—The situation was quiet, and while prices were quoted steady, the undertone was still easy. The quotations were as follows: Per pound, Cut Leaf, 5 1/2c; 5 1/2c, Powdered, 5 1/2c; Standard Granulated, 5 1/2c; Fine Granulated, 5 1/2c; Crystal A, 5 1/2c; 5 1/2c, Columbia A, 4 7/8c; Yellow, 4 7/8c; 4 7/8c, 4 7/8c.

Salted Meats.—There was no change in this market. The movement was fairly active and prices were quoted as follows: Per pound, Bulk Shoulders, English Cut, 19c; Bulk Short Ribs, 19c; Bacon Clear Sides, 19c; Bulk Bellies, 19c; Bacon Shoulders, 10c; Sugar-Cured Shoulders, 10c; Sugar-Cured Ham, 12c; Ham, 13c; 13c, skinned, 12c; picnic, 12c; Mess Pork, \$18.50 per barrel; Lard—in tins and tubs, 11c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—The butter market was quiet, and while prices were unchanged, the undertone was unsettled. The quotations were as follows: EXTRA Creamery Separator, 22c; Creamery Gathered Cream, 22c; Creamery Imitation, 22c; 22c, lower; Northwestern Lady, 21c; 21c, Western Store Packed, 17c; 17c, Creamery Prints (1-lb.), 30c; 30c, Creamery Prints (1-lb.), 30c; 30c, Creamery Blocks (2-lb.), 30c; 30c, Small packing lots sold by 2c. higher than the wholesale quotations.

Cheese.—Prices were firmly maintained in all grades, with the demand still active. The quotations were: Per pound, New York full cream, 60c; 60c, 14c; 14c, flat, 35c; 35c, 14c; 14c, picnic, 14c; 14c, 14c.

Eggs.—There was a firm feeling in Eggs, and buyers showed more eagerness than at any time during the week. Of course, the cooler weather stimulated the market, just as the warmer weather earlier had depressed it. Prices were advanced and concessions were not granted. The quotations were as follows: Western, 23c; West Virginia, 22c; 22c, Southern, 21c; 21c, Strictly fresh new-laid farm Eggs, per dozen, 21c; 21c, cold-storage, 19c; 19c, Jobbing lots from 1c to 1c, above wholesale prices.

Live Poultry.—The receipts were only moderate, while the demand was constant, and prices were held to a firm basis in all poultry. The quotations were as follows: Chickens, Hens, per pound, 11c; 11c, 12c; 12c, Roosters, each, 25c; 25c, young, large Chickens, per pound, 12c; 12c, young small, fat, 14c; young stalks, 10c; 10c, Ducks, 12c; 12c, Muscovy and Mongrel, 12c; Muscovy Drakes, each, 40c; 40c, White Pekins, per pound, 13c; 13c, 14c; 14c, Western and Southern, each, 50c; 50c, Maryland and Virginia, per pound, 10c; 10c, Kent Island, 12c; 12c, Turkey, choice Hens, 15c; young, 10c; 10c, old and mixed, 13c.

Dressed Poultry.—There was a ready outlet for the offerings and when stock was chosen it was in demand at a premium. The situation generally was healthy. The quotations were as follows: Chickens, young, per pound, 12c; 12c, old and mixed, 12c; Ducks, 11c; 11c, Geese, 11c; 11c, Turkey, small, each, 25c; 25c, young, large, 15c; 15c, small and large, 12c; Capons, large, 16c; 16c, small, 14c; 14c, slips, 12c; 12c, Dressed Hogs.—There was a fair demand for choice stock and prices were steady. The quotations were as follows: Choice light hogs, per pound, 12c; 12c, heavy, 11c; 11c, 10c; 10c, Sows, 6c; 6c, Boars, and Stags, 14c; 14c, to quality.

REVERSED ORDER OF THINGS.

Son's Pants Are Confiscated to Fit the Father.

State Senator Bernard E. Martin was reminded by the story of The Man in the Street last Sunday about the boy of twelve, with pants marked sixteen, of the following:

"I had a constituent, Wiegand by name, a little, thin, wispy of mankind, who was the father of four big girls and one small boy. Wiegand's income was small, and to make ends meet the father's trousers had to be cut down to fit his boy. This work the lad's sisters did, although they did not relish the task. When the boy grew so tall as to have reached the long-trowsers stage, the event was celebrated by the purchase of a brand new pair, while the money the lad had earned. After awhile the boy bought another pair for himself. At this point his sisters noticed the father's only trousers were shabby, so they confiscated the boy's first long-legged pair and gave them to Wiegand, senior. When the old man appeared in them, one of the girls said to the others:

"Ain't it nice? We won't have to do any altering for awhile, for Benny's pants will now fit papa."—New York Times.

Fame.

Your great man shines before the populace in vain—without the newspaper. He spreads eagle the Constitution in vain—without the newspaper. His clarion voice wakes up the universe in vain—without the newspaper. His most astounding financial enterprises serve him in vain—without the newspaper. His scientific researches and achievements are vain—without the newspaper. His wireless telegraph would be an accomplished of small merit—without the newspaper. His moving sermons, rattling hell fire on the faces of sinners, are in vain—without the newspaper. His successes in every walk of life are vain—without the newspaper. The newspaper is the fame-maker of the age. Of course some of the fame is cheap, but it satisfies the living wearer of the cloak, even though posterity may change it.—New York Press.

IN CONGRESS

A Hard Fight Against All Anti-Trust Legislation.

Washington, Special.—It can be stated by authority that unless anti-trust legislation, at least satisfactory to the administration, is enacted at the present session, President Roosevelt, on the 5th of March, will call an extraordinary session of the Fifty-third Congress. The President himself has already informed members of Congress of his desire and of his determination in this regard. It is understood that the announcement was direct and unqualified. It is further stated that the determination of the President was reached only after careful study of the strenuous efforts that are being made to defeat any anti-trust legislation by Congress. These efforts have covered a wide range. They were characterized Saturday by one prominent Republican leader, to quote him directly, "as the most remarkable of which I have had personal knowledge during my public life." These efforts culminated during the past 36 hours, it is now declared, in direct appeals from the Standard Oil Company, through its president, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, to the members of the Senate not to enact any anti-trust legislation at this time. No less than United States Senators have received telegrams signed "John D. Rockefeller," urging that no anti-trust legislation be enacted. It has not been possible to obtain a copy of these dispatches, which it can be said, are practically identical. Substantially they read as follows:

"We are opposed to any anti-trust legislation. Our counsel, Mr. —, will see you. It must be stopped."

As stated, these telegrams, and it must be clear that only the substance and not the exact wording is here given, were signed, "John D. Rockefeller."

Yesterday morning one of the counsel of the Standard Oil Company arrived in Washington, and called immediately upon members of the Senate as indicated in the telegrams. He did not remain long. Scarcely had he made known his business than he was informed, a bit curtly, that his presence here was undesirable and he left with an intimation that he would better return to New York.

During the afternoon, information concerning the receipt of these messages leaked out, and became the subject of some quiet cloak room discussion at the Senate. The news also reached the House, some of the prominent Representatives learning the gist of the dispatches. Then it became known that the Standard Oil Company's counsel had endeavored to induce legislation in Congress at this session. The attorneys for the company, it was stated, had opposed vigorously the enactment of the measures submitted by the subcommittee of the House judiciary committee. Subsequently, when what is known as the Littlefield bill was reported to the House, it can be said on the best authority, that the Standard Oil Company's counsel began to devote their opposition particularly to the Nelson amendment to section 6 of the Department of Commerce bill—the amendment which contains practically the multiple features of the Knox anti-trust bill. They did not want that incorporated in the measure, and it is said, used their utmost efforts to prevent its favorable consideration. They were unsuccessful, as the bill, with that amendment, was agreed upon unanimously Saturday.

The action of the conferees was received, it is understood, with satisfaction by the officials of the administration, and it is regarded as a long and essential step toward the kind of anti-trust legislation that both the anti-trust Knox bill advocate, the legislation, particularly that the Standard Oil Company so vigorously objects to and which it is hoped might be headed off, or emasculated, through the appeals made to Senators before it reached the stage of actual passage.

It is said by authority that the administration hopes the Elkins rebate bill, which was passed by the Senate this week, will be passed also by the House. While this measure, too, is opposed by those who are in favor of trust legislation, the special opposition to it is not coming from the Standard Oil Company, because it is explained, that corporation has grown beyond any effects the enforcement of such legislation might have upon it. This President is understood, regards the Elkins bill as essential to a rounding out of the administration's plan for anti-trust legislation, and it is believed by those in charge that it will pass with the conditions in Congress that it may be enacted into law.

Saturday the efforts being made to defeat, or emasculate pending anti-trust legislation formed the basis of some animated conferences. Indeed, subjects likely to be developed in some detail in Congress. One of the recipients of the agreement signed by "John D. Rockefeller," said: "No such formidable weapon ever has been put in the hands of one man by any put in a legislative contest, as was put in my hands by the sender of that telegram. I feel necessary to tell you in my place in the Senate and read it. Then we will see whether any votes are to be recorded against the legislation aimed, which these efforts are being directed."

They shook hands warmly, partook of a friendly glass and departed, still ignorant of each other's game and occupation.

But the young man was determined to solve the problem, and he seized on a water and said to him: "Tell me, waiter, who is that distinguished stranger with the long white hair?"

And the waiter whispered lowly: "Please, sir, that's the pawnbroker."

THEY HAD MET BEFORE.

Medical Student Failed to Recognize Old Friend.

A young medical student came face to face with a dear, kind, fatherly-looking gentleman with white hair and of highly respectable appearance. They both stood transfixed. The same idea flashed across both of them. "Your face is familiar—very familiar; but I can't remember where we have met so often."

However, the friendly impulse was carried out.

They shook hands warmly, partook of a friendly glass and departed, still ignorant of each other's game and occupation.