

Nation Must Supervise The Corporations

By President Theodore Roosevelt.

(Speech made at Denver.)

WANT to say a word as to governmental policy in which I feel that this whole country ought to take a great interest, and which is itself but part of a general policy into which I think our government must go. I have spoken of the policy of extending the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of giving them particularly the power to fix rates and to have the rates that they fix go into effect practically at once.

As I say that represents in my mind part of what should be the general policy of this country.

The policy of giving not to the state, but to the national government an increased supervisory and regulatory power over corporations is the first step and to my mind the most important step. In the days of the fathers of the old among you the highways of commerce for civilized nations were what they had always been; that is, waterways and roads. Therefore they were open to all who chose to travel upon them. Within the last two generations we have seen systems grow up and now the typical highway of commerce is the railroad. Compared to the railroad, the ordinary road for wheeled vehicles and the waterways, whether natural or artificial, have lost all their importance.

Here in Colorado, for instance, it is the railroads which are the only highways that you need take into account in dealing with the question of commerce in the state or outside of the state. Therefore, under this changed system we see highways of commerce grow up, each of which is controlled by a single corporation or individual; sometimes several of them being controlled in combination by corporations, or by a few individuals. When such is the case, in my judgment, it is absolutely necessary that the nation, for the state cannot possibly do it, should assume a supervisory and regulatory function over the great corporations which practically control the highways of commerce.

As with everything else mundane, when you get that supervisory and regulatory power on behalf of the nation you will not have cured all the evils that existed, and you will not equal the expectations of the amiable but ill-regulated enthusiast who thinks that you will have cured all those evils. A measure of good will come. Some good will be done, some injustice will have been prevented, but we shall be a long way from the millennium.

Get that fact clear in your mind, or you will be laying up for yourselves a store of incalculable disappointment in the future. That is the first thing.

Now the second step: When you give a nation that power, remember that harm and not good will come from the giving unless you give it with the firm determination not only to get justice for yourselves, but to do justice to others; that you will be as jealous to do justice to the railroads as to exact justice from them. We cannot afford in any shape or way in this country to encourage a feeling which would do injustice to a man of property, and more than we would submit to injustice from a man of property.

Whether the man owns the biggest railroad or the greatest outside corporation in the land or whether he makes each day's bread by the sweat of that day's toil, he is entitled to justice and fair dealing, no more and no less.

"To-Day:" A Rhapsody

Editor of the News and Courier.

BORN between two heart beats and dying as instantaneously; ever ending only to begin again before we can draw a breath; filling the space between yesterday and tomorrow without ever merging into either; passing with the swiftness of a weaver's shuttle; dropping one by one into the ocean of eternity, as precious pearls might slip from a silken cord into some deep lake; as unfeeling in its flight as is the motion of the earth on its axis, and ever bearing our life with it from one eternity to another, there is nothing more real, nothing more elusive—than that period of time which we call "to-day."

Our life for a day is but an epitome of a lifetime. We wake in the morning with no knowledge of where our souls have been wandering while our senses slept; with fresh vigor and interest we enter upon the occupations and interests of our daily work, and fulfill our duties with a vigor which begins somewhat to fail as the evening shadows lengthen. As darkness deepens, the freshness and strength which marked the early hours of the day give place to weariness, and at last we are glad to lay aside our work and cares and to surrender ourselves to the sleep which so closely resembles death, even though we have no certainty that we shall ever wake to see the light of another day.

Each day has its own allotted task, and it is seldom more than we have the strength to perform. It is only when we go beyond that which was given us for the day and force the tired mind and body to go on and on doing what might well be left till the morrow; when we are not content to bear the evils of the day, but harass our souls by anticipating those the future may bring; when we are not satisfied with the "daily bread" for which one wiser than we taught us to pray, but strive to "lay up much goods for many years;" when the pleasures that were given us to enjoy in moderation degenerate into wild excesses, that nature takes revenge for the neglect of her laws, and sanitariums and lunatic asylums are filled with victims of ill-regulated lives.

Judges Always Fail

Heredity and Environment Make Difference.

By Justice David J. Brewer.

THE highest thought of the judicial life is justice. That is its ultimate purpose. But what is justice? As between individuals it is securing to each the exact measure of his rights and taking from each the exact amount of his obligations. In other words, it establishes a perfect balance between every act and its result to the actor. Hence the frequent picture of the blind goddess.

Law in the moral world is as imperative as law in the material. The inexorable certainty which appertains to the latter is an attribute of the former. The one is the mathematics of matter; the other the mathematics of the spirit. The scientist is never satisfied until in all the phenomena of matter he has disclosed that certainty.

The judge longs to discover it in all actions to which the moral test is applicable. But here we come to the parting of the ways. The student of matter may succeed; the judge will always fail.

There are two great forces creating and molding our characters—heredity and environment. Two men are brought to the bar of criminal justice. In the eye of the law they stand alike, and yet in the essential elements of character, those elements that enter into and determine the question and quantity of moral guilt, they may be as wide apart as the poles.

Through past generations forces beyond human ken have been operating to give form and shape to their characters. They are unlike because they come of separate ancestry, and different influences have from remote time been at work fashioning them into being.

Those two men stand at the bar of human justice on the same plane, and for the concrete fact proved against them suffer the same punishment; but in the eye of higher wisdom there is a world-wide difference between their guilt. The extent of that difference is something which no human knowledge can determine. In some other time and place the failures of justice on earth will be rectified. Infinite wisdom will there search the past of every life, measure with exactness the influences on heredity and environment, and out of the fullness of that knowledge correct the errors which we are powerless to prevent.

The inevitable failure of justice in this life is an assurance of a life to come.

Hi Death Dream Came True.

Henry King, a veteran of the civil war, 70 years old, died last night.

Two weeks ago he dreamed three times that he had but two weeks to live, and told his family repeatedly that he expected to die to-night. He remained in his usual health till Friday, when he was taken sick and grew rapidly and constantly worse till late last night, when he died—two weeks, to the hour, after his first dream.—Parkersburg correspondence Baltimore Sun.

A Love Song.

Beloved, thou hast been to me As some most fair and favored life, Surrounded by a wondrous sea And bright 'neath heaven's sunniest smile.

Wouldst thou to one who, wandering From where depends the cold north sky Looks out with hope the day will bring The Southern sea's tranquillity.

Beneath a sky all dense and dark, With radiance rarely falling through The clouds that hovered o'er my bark, Did I my dreary way pursue;

The fairy Isle is still afar, The clouds that hovered o'er my bark, Did I my dreary way pursue;

But Hope will be my guiding star, And Love will aid me in the quest. —John Eugene Butler, in Brooklyn Eagle.

PRESIDENT SPOKE TO MINERS

President Roosevelt Gave Some Splendid Advice.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Special.—From every section of the anthracite region miners and temperance workers came here, thousands arriving on the early trains, and before daylight crowds of people with lunch boxes and umbrellas had camped out in advantageous spots to await the arrival of President Roosevelt.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union delegates transacted but little business this morning, and at noon the ten thousand uniformed cadets and soldiers of the two regiments of the order paraded. This parade ended in time for the regiments to line the streets and keep back the great crowds. Before the President's train came to a full stop a great shout went from the enormous crowd assembled at the station, which increased into a roar as the President stepped briskly from the train. The President was met by the local reception committee, which included Father Curran and John Mitchell. The streets along the route from the station to the Susquehanna river, where the speakers' stand was erected, were lined with a solid mass of people. Many of them had been standing at their favorite places for hours. The President's reception as he was rapidly driven over the route was a tremendous one. The President appeared to be extremely pleased at the demonstration and kept bowing to the right and left. The crowd at the speakers' stand was so noisy that it took several minutes to quiet the enthusiasm and permit the exercise to begin. Those who spoke were President Roosevelt, Cardinal Gibbons, President Mitchell, Mayor Kirkaldy and Father Curran.

John Mitchell, in introducing the President, made a long defence of trade unionism. The President then spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I am particularly glad to speak to this audience and their wives and children and especially to speak under the auspices of this great temperance society. In our country the happiness of all the rest of our people depends most of all upon the welfare of the wage-worker and the welfare of the farmer. If we can secure the welfare of these two classes we can be reasonably certain that the community as a whole will prosper. And we must never forget that the chief factor in securing the welfare alike of wage-worker and of farmer, as of everybody else, must be the man himself.

The only effective way to help anybody is to help him help himself. There are exceptional times when any one of us needs outside help, and then it should be given freely; but normally each one of us must depend upon his own exertions for his own success. Something can be done by wise legislation and by wise and honest administration of the laws, but this, something can be done by our action taken in our collective capacity through the State and nation.

INDIVIDUAL MAN PARAMOUNT. Something more can be done by combination and organization among ourselves in our private capacities as citizens, so long as this combination or organization is managed with wisdom and integrity, with instance upon the rights of those benefited and yet with just regard for the rights of others.

But in the last analysis the factor most influential in determining any man's success must ever be the sum of that man's own qualities, of his knowledge, foresight, thrift and courage. Whatever tends to increase his self-respect, whatever tends to help him overcome the temptations with which all of us are surrounded, is of benefit, not only to him, but to the whole community.

No one society can do more to help the wage-worker than such a temperance society as that of which I am now addressing. It is of incalculable consequence to the man himself that he should be sober and temperate, and it is of even more consequence to his wife and his children; for it is a hard and cruel fact that in this life of ours the sins of the man are often visited most heavily upon those whose welfare should be his one special care.

THE DRUNKARD'S FAMILY. For the drunkard, for the man who loses his job because he cannot control or will not control his desire for liquor and for vicious pleasure, we have a feeling of anger and contempt mixed with our pity; but for his unfortunate wife and little ones we feel only pity, and that of the deepest and tenderest kind.

Everything possible should be done to encourage the growth of that spirit of self-respect, self-restraint, self-reliance, which, if it only grows enough, is certain to make all the difference in the world between a man who moves steadily upward toward the highest standard of American citizenship. It is a proud and responsible privilege to be citizens of this great self-governing nation; and each of us needs to keep steadily before his eyes the fact that he is wholly unfit to take part in the work of governing others unless he can first govern himself. He must stand up manfully for his own rights; he must respect the rights of others; he must obey the law, and he must try to live up to those rules of righteousness which are above and behind all laws.

This applies just as much to the man of great wealth as to the man of small means; to the capitalist as to the wage-worker. And as one practical point, let me urge that in the event of any difficulty, especially if it is what is known as a labor trouble, both sides should show themselves willing to meet, willing to consult, and anxious each to treat the other reasonably and fairly, each to look at the other's side of the case and to do the other justice. If only this course could be generally followed, the chance of industrial disaster would be minimized.

To Convey Special Government. Washington, Special.—The cruiser Galveston, which arrived in Hampton Roads, Va., is taking on coal under hurry orders, preparatory to making a trip to Santo Domingo. She is assigned to the Navy department, at the instance of the State Department, to the duty of transporting Professor John H. Pender and his secretary to Santo Domingo. The professor is to continue the prosecution of his inquiry into Dominican finances and resources.

Injunction Against Boycott. Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—The strike and lock-out of union carpenters here was taken into the courts by the Builders' Exchange asking for an injunction restraining the Structural Building Trades Union from placing one of the members of the exchange on the unfair list, thus virtually boycotting him. The temporary injunction was granted by Judge Call, who set the case for hearing next Monday.

Two Big Volunteer Bankrupts. Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—Two volunteer petitions in bankruptcy were filed in the United States Court here Tuesday, the aggregate liabilities of which are over \$600,000 and the assets reported as slightly in excess of \$12,000. H. N. Saxton, Jr., gave his liabilities as \$261,219.92 and assets \$8,000. C. G. Shrader has liabilities of \$350,040.94, and assets of \$4,418.80. Both men were endorsers on the paper of Saxon & Company, lumber exporters, which firm recently failed.

WITH AWFUL CRASH

Department Store Collapsed Causing Heavy Loss of Life

20 TO 30 KILLED; MANY DOOMED

Large Albany Establishment's Entire Middle Section Crashes Downward and Inward, Casting Scores of Its Employees on Its Four Floors into the Midst of the Flying Wreckage of Brick and Stone and Timber.

Albany, N. Y., Special.—The middle section of the big department store of the John G. Myers Company, on North Pearl street, collapsed early Tuesday carrying down with it over one hundred persons.

Caught in a chaos of brick, plaster and wood beams, between 20 and 30 men, women and children met death. Twelve hours' frantic work on the part of the rescuers disentangled fifty people, six of them dead and many of the rest badly injured. Three bodies were in sight at a late hour, but many hours work will be required to get them out. Anything like a complete list of the killed and injured will be unobtainable until the workers have made their way to the very bottom of the mass of wreckage. With few exceptions, those caught in the ruin were employees, a large majority of them girls.

The catastrophe occurred shortly after the opening hour, when barely a score of shoppers were in the store. A clock found in the debris had stopped at 12 minutes before 3, showing when the crash came.

The best account of the event that probably caused the ruin is given by the head of the crockery, glass and drug department, which occupies the basement.

"The workmen were sawing at a wooden floor beam," said he, "which runs underneath one of the central pillars in the middle of the store. Excavation for the cellar was going on about the base of the pillar, and I believe that jarring of the beam beneath it displaced the foundation of the pillar. The first thing I know two of the counters near the place where the men were working began to sag, several pieces of glassware slid off on to the floor with a crash.

"I yelled to my clerks to run for the front of the store. The words were not out of my mouth when there came a creaking and everything around us began to fall. The wreck came slowly, however, and I think every one in my department escaped, as well as the workmen.

The pillar which drew away supported the ends of two giant girders, and when it fell, the main support of the central part of the building was gone. With a noise that could be heard blocks away and which shook the adjoining buildings, nearly half the great structure, from cellar to roof, and extending from one side wall to the other, came grinding down. Into this cavern fell scores of employees who were working on the four floors above and lacked the warning which enabled those in the basement to escape. Some, however, were apprized of the danger by falling plaster and saved themselves by rushing to the front of the store or to the fire escape in the rear.

Clouds of dust which shot out of the front entrance caused those outside to believe that the store was afire, and a fire alarm was immediately turned in. When the fire department arrived they had plenty to do in rescuing those who were pinned under the top wreckage. They were joined by scores of volunteer rescuers, and within an hour 15 or 20 persons were carried out, none of them fatally injured.

The volunteer rescuers and the firemen continued the work until exhausted, when their places were taken by a wrecking force numbering 300 men from the New York Central and Delaware & Hudson Railroads. These delved in the ruins all night, but the work of rescue progressed slowly. When darkness came it was estimated that nearly 50 persons still remained in the ruins and that not more than half of these could survive the weight pressing upon them. Fortunately the wreckage did not take fire. Some one hundred persons are still unaccounted for, but 50 of these are cash boys, of which the firm has no record, and the loss of the pay roll makes it difficult to get any thing like a complete list of many others. In all, the company has 400 employees, but 50 of these are away on vacations.

LOSS \$200,000 TO \$300,000. The building which collapsed stands in the heart of the shopping district at Nos. 29 and 41 North Pearl street. It is owned partly by the company and partly by the estate of the late David Orr. The loss to the company is estimated at between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

St. Thomas Church Consumed. New York, Special.—St. Thomas Episcopal church, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, one of the most richly furnished religious edifices in America, was wrecked by fire Tuesday.

The Hotel St. Regis is scarcely one block away and scores of the finest city homes in America are in the section of which the church was practically the center. The fire was confined to the church. A defective electric wiring is supposed to have started the fire. The loss is estimated by Fire Chief Crocker as at least a quarter of a million dollars.

Ward Line Steamer on Florida Reefs. Miami, Fla., Special.—The Ward line steamer City of Washington is stranded on the reefs, five miles south of Fowey Rock light. Wreckers have gone to her assistance. It is expected that the boat is lying in a very dangerous position, and that unless boats of larger size come to her assistance there is little hope of getting her off. It is said that the boat has a large and valuable freight cargo.

Meridian, Miss. It is expected that contracts will be signed in the near future for the equipment of machinery for the Beatrice Cotton Mills. This is indicated by the fact that General Manager L. Cohen, of the company and one of the directors, John H. Christian, have gone to New York to investigate as to machinery contracts.

Textile Notes. W. B. Manson, J. B. McDougal, S. P. Archer and J. R. Handy have incorporated the Denison, Texas, Cotton Mill Co., with capital stock of \$150,000. They will utilize an established plant.

The Mandeville Mills, of Carolton, Ga., will increase capital stock \$40,000.

Sam R. Chew is reported as interested in a plan for the organization of a \$100,000 stock company to build a cotton mill at Banburen, Ariz.

TEXTILE NEWS OF INTEREST

Notes of Southern Cotton Mills and Other Manufacturing Enterprises.

Asheville, N. C.

The Asheville Cotton Mill plant will soon be operated by electricity furnished by the W. T. Weaver Power Company, from the latter's water power plant on the French Broad, five miles below Asheville. The mill is now being equipped with the necessary motors. These are of large size and power, the machinery to be affected being grouped into units fly floors and not actuated by a motor attached to each loom, as in the Olympia Mills at Columbia. The steam power will be discontinued. To supply this power and to meet other demands, the Weaver Company has recently doubled its power producing capacity by the installation of a Bullock 750-horse power 600-volt dynamo which is now in operation.

Ashboro, N. C.

Mr. S. Bryant and Mr. S. G. Newlin have recently purchased the entire corporate property of the Randleman Manufacturing Company, and they practically own the Xavani Falls plant, near their recent purchase. Mr. Newlin is president and Mr. Bryant secretary and treasurer of both corporations. Mr. Bryant owning the controlling interest in both plants. The mills consume 7,600 bales of cotton, with an output of 3,700,000 yards of plaids and 750,000 seamless bags annually. They operate 16,000 spindles and 1,018 looms and have recently put in place two improved Sampson water wheels of 230-horse-power, each of which greatly reduces the cost of production, which is a matter of very great importance in this day of close competition in most all lines of manufacturing in this progressive and wide awake country of ours.

Gastonia, N. C.

A gentleman who is in a good position to know says that as far as possible H. Beeler Moore will succeed his father in the management of the cotton mills in which Captain Moore was interested. Mr. Moore has been in office with his father since the building of the Modena mill and is familiar with all the work in hand. He possesses many of the traits of his lamented father and has unquestioned business ability.

Haw River, N. C.

The Tullinwood Manufacturing Company has begun work in its new plant, recently completed. It is expected the output of cottonades will soon reach 18,000 pounds weekly. The plant has an equipment of 2,210 spindles and 125 looms. The main building is 240 by 75 feet; engine room 40 by 30 feet; boiler room, 30 by 40 feet; dye house, 28 by 50 feet; cotton warehouse 40 feet square. This enterprise represents the investment of \$30,000.

Cherryville, N. C.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Gaston Manufacturing Company, a 10 per cent dividend was declared, the 5 per cent semi-annual dividend having been ordered in February. The reports of the officers showed the mills to be in a prosperous condition. New officers were elected as follows: President, J. M. Rhodes; vice-president, J. A. Black; secretary and treasurer, D. P. Rhodes.

Anderson, S. C.

Water power electrical development.—The Hattons Ford Power Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$150,000 to develop water power and build an electric plant at Hattons Ford, 16 miles west of Anderson. It is estimated that 6,000 horse-power can be obtained. Augustine T. Smythe of Charleston, S. C.; R. S. Ligon and Fred G. Brown of Anderson are the incorporators. Reference has been made to this project previously.

Charlotte, N. C.

Cotton mill machinery and supplies.—Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., reported incorporated last week with \$200,000 capital stock, has completed organization with T. M. Costello, president; W. H. Monty, treasurer, and A. Guillet, secretary. The company will manufacture spindles, steel rolls, pressers, etc., repair spinning and speeder frames and engage in general cotton mill overhauling. A building 50x150 feet will be erected; offices, Cedar and First streets.

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SOUTH CAROLINA CROP BULLETIN

Weather Conditions Given Out by the Department Observer.

The South Carolina section of the climate and crop service of the Department of Agriculture issues the following official bulletin of weather and crop conditions for the past week:

The mean temperature for the week ending 8 a. m. August 7th was slightly below normal, but the week ended with excessive heat. The extremes were a maximum of 98 degrees at Columbia on the 6th, and a minimum of 60 degrees at Greenville on the 2nd and at Kingstree on the 3rd. The prevailing clear nights were favorable for rapid radiation causing considerable complaint of the nights having been too cool for vegetation, although not unusually low. The days were clear and hot. Winds were generally light. There were no damages reported from storms, hail or floods.

The greater portion of the State was without rain. A beneficial rain on the 4th covered the territory from Oconee county to Cherokee and a portion of York but did not extend eastward beyond the Piedmont section. The extreme southern portion had rain on the 6th. The drought is severe and injurious to crops over the western and central counties and over practically all the Savannah river valley counties, but the need of rain is felt over practically the entire State.

The weather was favorable for cultivation and laying by crops which work is practically finished. With the exception of good reports from the coast counties where cotton is improving, there seems to have been a general deterioration in the condition of cotton over the whole State due to the plants turning young bolts, and to rusts which is now widely prevalent. Reports of damage by insects continue but are opening generally over the southern counties and in places, picking will be active next week. The first bale was ginned on the first of August. The 12 year average of first bales is August 6th; the earliest was July 28th 1896, the latest August 20th, 1895.

The dry weather is injurious to late corn, especially that portion now in the tasselling stage. Tobacco curing is nearly finished, with the late crop better than the early one. Early rice is heading and harvesting will begin the latter part of the month. Minor crops are doing fairly well, except pastures and gardens, but all need rain.

Belton Power Company's Plant. Chandler, Greenville County, Special.—At Holiday's bridge, four miles from Belton, six miles from Honea Path, and 12 miles from Williamston, there is being constructed a power plant, the importance and size of which are unknown to the general public. The builders are men who have no reason to advertise for subscribers to capital stock, and this in a measure accounts for the fact that practically nothing has been said about the development in the newspapers. A dam has just been completed, 32 feet in height, 8 feet in thickness at the top with the proper thickness at the base for such a structure. It is near 600 feet long, and will turn the entire current of Saluda river into the canal that is being dug. This canal, nearly half a mile in length, looks almost like a huge river bed itself. The power that will be developed by means of this current of water will be tremendous but for the present only a portion of it will be utilized. Three immense water wheels will be placed in position in the power house, on which work is rapidly proceeding, and 4,000 horse-power will be developed at once, though this is not by any means the full amount of power that will be available.

Fought Like a Tiger. Union, Special.—Will Huggins, an operative of the Union Cotton Mill after fighting two men, one of whom is in jail, was released on bond. Directly after midday, under the influence of intoxicants, he fought George Pearson and a few hours later attacked Charles Pressley, a lineman of the Union and Neals Shoals electric line, and a lively scrap ensued. Pressley weighs 200 pounds and Huggins is almost a midget but he fought like a tiger and it took three policemen to carry him and his opponent to jail.

New Power Company. Anderson, Special.—Messrs. Augustine T. Smythe, of Charleston and Messrs. F. G. Brown and R. S. Ligon of this city, the incorporators, have applied to the secretary of state for a commission for the Hatton's Ford Power Company. The capital stock is \$150,000. The company will develop power for lighting and manufacturing purposes. Hatton's ford is about 16 miles from the city on the Tugaloo river. It is a splendid water power, and the projectors estimate that 6,000 horse-power can be developed.

An Intruder Fatally Wounded. Greenville, Special.—Rufus Jackson, a notorious negro who is well known to the officers, came near losing his life while attempting to enter the house of Mary Dogan, colored, last Wednesday night, at which time he received the contents of a breech-loading shot gun in his right arm and left eye, which will probably cause his death.

The Season's First Bale. Charleston, Special.—The first bale of new cotton arrived Saturday, consigned to F. W. Wagener & Co., from H. C. Folk of Bamberg, who has shipped the first bale to Charleston for several years. The bale was classed as good middling, weighed 425 pounds and was sold to Goldsmith Mercantile Company for 13 cents. The first bale came in last year on August 13th. The earliest receipt of new cotton in Charleston was on July 29, 1896.

THE FEVER ST

Spread to Different Sections of City Unexpected

THE OUTLOOK GROWS ALARM

Official Record of New Cases Shows Only 50, But 19 More Were Turned In Just After the Closing Hour—Deaths Rise to 12 and Will Continue to Increase Owing to Swollen List of Cases—Threats of Prosecution Against Physicians Delinquent in Reporting Patients Have Good Results.

New Orleans, Special.—Following is the official record up to 6 p. m. Sunday:

New cases, 50. Total cases to date, 963.

Deaths, 12. Total deaths to date, 154. New foci, 14. Total foci to date, 202. Cases under treatment, 343.

The heavy increase in the number of cases which began four or five days ago is beginning to manifest itself in the death list, which can be expected to grow steadily for the next few days. The number of new cases Sunday seems small in comparison with Saturday's record, but it is really nineteen short, as that number of cases were turned in by an inspector just after the hour for closing the report.

PROMINENT PEOPLE STRICKEN. Among the cases is Louis Cucullu, Jr., cashier of the People's Bank, who resides far out on North Johnson street. Another case is Maurice Kenney, ex-councilman and ex-member of the Legislature. Two of Kenney's daughters were stricken Sunday. Only five of the new foci are about Canal street.

Surgeon White made a change in his organization by which he hopes to accomplish results much quicker. The fumigation and screening work was all done by a central department under Doctor Gessner, which sent squads out on notification of cases by physicians. In the afternoon Dr. White assembled all of his subordinates in conference and decided to place the screening and fumigation work under the several district headquarters. The present force will be divided up among the district surgeons, and Dr. Gessner will be given charge of one of the districts.

CONCEALMENT MAIN TROUBLE. Assistant Surgeon Corput has just concluded a thorough investigation of conditions in Algiers, that part of New Orleans on the west bank of the Mississippi river. There has been two cases in Algiers since the outbreak of fever and Dr. White determined to ascertain by a house to house canvass if there had been any spread from them. Dr. Corput reported that he had found not a single suspicious case, which indicates that the prompt steps taken to screen and fumigate the original cases have been effective in preventing a spread. Dr. White says that if he could learn of every case in the city and apply the proper methods immediately it is confident that he could stamp out disease here in a short time.

The great cause of the spread has been the concealment of cases and the change of residence of people who have been infected. Dozens of cases are on record which show conclusively that the people have moved away from a house where infection had existed. This Dr. White proposes to stop, and while no drastic measures are being taken, he is enforcing his authority.

FORCING DOCTORS TO REPORT. The effectiveness of the district headquarters, which are making close investigations of the 17 districts, is responsible for a large number of the new cases which have been reported during the last few days, and as the efficiency of that force increases, an increase in the number of cases daily can be expected. Physicians who have failed to report cases that are discovered are given an opportunity to correct their omission, but a second offence will result in prosecution under the law. This has also brought out a large number of cases that were under cover.

Fatterson, which is the largest center of infection outside of the city, reports three new cases and the first death. The victim is a young lady. She died and this has naturally depressed the spirits of the people. They have had 39 cases there so far. They have opened an emergency hospital, which now has seven patients.

At Bon Ami, in Calcasieu parish, there is only one case of yellow fever, with no new cases and no suspicious cases.

An Ugly Infection Center. An exceedingly ugly center of infection was unearthed in St. Charles' parish by Dr. Corput, of the Marine Hospital service. Two days ago he unearthed six cases on the Diamond plantation and he found two more cases on that place and eleven cases on the reserve plantation, eleven miles further north, and one case on the Sarpy plantation. It is believed that over thirty Italians have left this group in the last week, but there is no trace of them, nor will there be unless infection should develop among them at their places of refuge. Two of the cases on the Reserve plantation died while Dr. Corput was there. This plantation belongs to the Godchaux estate, and Dr. Godchaux has taken charge of the situation there and will carry out the instructions of the Marine Hospital Service.

30 Cases in One Village. Five more cases have developed at Patterson in St. Mary parish, making 30 cases in all there. While the infection was taken there by Italians from the infected district in New Orleans the disease has spread among the residents, and several ladies and children are afflicted. Eight of the patients are convalescent.

Dr. Horton, the State Board of Health inspector, reached Tallulah but has not reported yet whether the illness there is yellow fever.

President Wires Condolence. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Special.—Cardinal Gibbons has received the following telegram from President Roosevelt:

"I am deeply shocked and grieved at the death of my beloved friend, Arch-Bishop Chappelle. His death is one of the most lamentable losses in the course of the outbreak of fever in New Orleans, which is causing such sympathy and concern throughout the nation.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."