

LYNCH-LAW IN OHIO!

Lynchers Killed and Wounded by the Militia.

BUT THEY LYNNCHED HIM

Negro Rapist Mitchell Taken by a Desperate Mob.

TWO DEAD AND TWO WILL DIE

SEVEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED—SHERIFFS PUT TO FLIGHT.

TWENTY VOLLEYS WERE FIRED

AT SEVEN A. M. THE MILITIA ABANDONED THE JAIL.

VICTIM, A RESPECTED WIDOW

Frightful Consequences of the Deed May Cause Her Death—Governor Bushnell on the Scene of Action—The Population Inflamed—A Second Birmingham Only Alabama's Militia Stand Their Ground.

Urbana, O., June 4.—Two men were killed and nine wounded by a company of the Ohio National guard at this place at 2:30 this morning.

DEAD.

ALVEY BELL, Urbana, shot in the head, instantly killed.

UPTON BAKER, farmer, North of Urbana.

FATALLY WOUNDED.

WESLEY BOWEN, of Cable, shot in the hip.

ZACH WANK, Urbana, shot in the groin and leg.

LESS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

DENNIS GRANEY, Urbana, right foot, slight.

DR. CHARLES THOMPSON, North Lewisburg, head, slight.

S. S. DEATON, Urbana, Prosecuting Attorney, leg, slight.

GUS WEISER, Urbana, in the face, painful.

RAY MCCLURE, Urbana, right arm, serious.

JOHN M'KEEVER, Urbana, right arm, painful.

RYA MCCLURE, Urbana, right arm, painful.

The soldiers were attempting to save Cahries Mitchell, the colored assaulant of Mrs. Eliza Gaumer, from the hands of an infuriated mob, but their efforts were unavailing. Mitchell was taken from the jail at 7:30 this morning and hanged to a tree in the court house yard.

The two previous nights and yesterday portended the gravest danger, but no such results were anticipated as those within the five hours from 2:30 to 7:30 a. m., when those killed by the militia were spectators at the scene of excitement. In addition to this list, it is feared that Mrs. Eliza Gaumer, who was criminally assaulted by the negro, will not recover and several of the injured are in a serious condition. There is intense feeling against some of the officials and further complications are apprehended. While the past two nights and days witnessed scenes of lawlessness and bloodshed yet the feeling at no time has been as intense as it is here to-night. The body of Mitchell was exposed all day in a rough coffin and it intensified the feeling among the masses. The citizens who were killed will be buried Sunday and their funeral will tend to keep alive the bitter feeling. Several of the wounded are crippled for life.

One week ago today Mrs. Gaumer was criminally assaulted, in day light, at her home in this city, near the court house. Mrs. Gaumer was prostrated. She felt the disgrace and requested her son to announce that she was assaulted for robbery. It was given out that Mitchell attempted to force her to sign a check for \$500. But as Mrs. Gaumer's condition became more serious the facts became known and also that the negro was afflicted with a loathsome disease. Mitchell was first held for robbery, but on last Wednesday he was arraigned for criminal assault. Mrs. Gaumer was unable to appear in court, and the hearing was held at her home. As Mitchell entered her room she raised up in bed and exclaimed: "The brute, hang him. How dare you face me again you brute."

Soon after the identification on Wednesday there was talk of lynching. Crowds surrounded the jail that night and the sheriff and local militia had trouble in protecting the prisoner. Yesterday a grand jury was impaneled and it soon returned an indictment for criminal assault. Mitchell, disguised in a soldier's uniform, was brought last night from jail to court. He waived the reading of the indictment, plead guilty and was promptly sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. The militia were not present at the trial. It was over before nine o'clock last night, when an attempt was made to take Mitchell to Columbus on the train at ten p. m. But the crowds were about the court house and jail and when the carriage drove up, the crowd made a dash for the jail. The militia drove the people back, but the crowd soon increased in fury as well as numbers, so that Sheriff McLean and the troops had to leave the jail and go to hold the jail, and they could do to hold the jail, and before the departure of the last train, it was 1:30 a. m. when the first attack was made on the jail. The soldiers opened fire on the mob and twenty volleys were poured into the advancing crowd. They were killed and nine wounded. The attacking party retired but the sight of the dead and injured infuriated them and the crowd soon rallied.

The final attack on the jail was made at 7 o'clock this morning. The local company, which did the shooting, had been on duty for two nights and a request was sent to Governor Bushnell for reinforcements.

He ordered a company from Springfield and the militia arrived before 7 o'clock. Mayor Ganson met the soldiers and sent them back to the court, saying that they were not wanted. The local company was also withdrawn from the jail about this time. The mob, which had grown in numbers at the break of day, seeing the way open, secured a large sledge hammer and started for the jail. The hammer was not needed, as Sheriff McLean delivered the keys and the crowd soon found Mitchell's cell.

A rope was thrown around the negro's neck and he was dragged out. When the outer door was reached the noise slipped, but was replaced and the condemned man was hurried into the yard.

The rope was then thrown over one of the limbs of a tree. Mitchell was jerked up until his head struck the limb. His neck was broken and his body dropped to the ground. The crowd repeated the jerk several times until they were sure he was dead. There is some doubt as to what occurred inside the jail from midnight until the time of the lynching. The facts, as near as can be arrived at, are as follows:

When the first attack was made on the jail at 7:30 a. m. a dozen negroes mounted the roof and threw down upon the sledge hammer on the doors. The local militia company was under arms on the inside with Sheriff McLean and his deputies. Capt. George W. Leonard stepped out and said: "I will give you three minutes to disperse. If you do not do so I must shoot."

The crowd generally believed that Sheriff McLean had already ordered the troops to fire and they dispersed. But when the attack was renewed on the rear door of the jail with sledge hammers, the firing took place and the crowd dispersed, leaving their dead and wounded. It was about three o'clock when Sheriff McLean telegraphed Governor Bushnell, at Wooster, Ohio, that a mob had attacked the jail, that he had opened fire, that his force was inadequate and that assistance was needed at once.

The colored people are greatly excited over the affair. They had previously met and adopted resolutions for the punishment of Mitchell, but many of them talked about him not being guilty. Women children, as well as a multitude of men, witnessed the lynching. There was no attempt at disguise or secrecy. An hour or more after the shooting, Mitchell's body was picked up and placed in a rough coffin, but left under the tree, where hundreds of people continued to view it. Later in the day the body was removed by the coroner and other traces of the violence were removed as far as possible. Mentioned words of people poured into the city from all surrounding towns and viewed the blood stained steps of the jail and the marks of the bullets on the surrounding houses. Among the sights shown visitors was a tree in the same court house yard where a man named Terry was hanged three years ago, for a similar crime of the 7-year-old daughter of J. B. Morgan. Then the jail was burst open with a log and the sheriff surrendered the keys and no lives were lost except that of the culprit. The tree is still standing, but the limb on which Terry was hung is dead.

Governor Bushnell arrived here tonight to investigate the trouble and especially the action of the troops. While the Urbana company is overwhelmed with indignation against their action, they are also liable for abandoning their post of duty. Capt. Leonard withdrew the guards about 7 a. m., and the Springfield company took orders from the mayor instead of the sheriff, when they turned back from the court house.

Governor Bushnell was attending an encampment at Woodstock last night and was met by a delegation from here on his return to Columbus this afternoon. The citizens are indignant against Sheriff McLean against whose life threats had been freely made during the afternoon, and if he was here tonight it is believed there would be trouble again. Sheriff McLean left here at 8 p. m. and arrived at Springfield at 10 p. m. en route to Dayton. He escaped by the back door of the jail and claims that dynamite was being prepared to blow him up. In the excitement and bitterness that prevails tonight it is almost impossible to see the facts as to the responsibility for the loss of life, but it is generally claimed that Sheriff McLean ordered the troops to fire.

It is believed there will be a thorough investigation into the action of the mayor as well as into the action of the sheriff and military officers.

Mrs. Gaumer is the widow of a well-known newspaper publisher. Her brothers-in-law are S. D. Gaumer, publisher of the Mansfield News and an ex-State Senator, and C. N. Gaumer, formerly publisher of the Mansfield News and an ex-State Representative.

Mitchell was 25 years old and a hotel porter. He was married and the wife, Mrs. Gaumer, and knew she was alone while her children were at school. He deliberately studied his opportunity for assaulting her.

It is learned tonight that Sheriff McLean and Capt. Leonard left this afternoon at the request of citizens, who feared they were in danger of violence to-night. They took supper at Springfield and left at 7:30 on the Big Four express for Cincinnati, but would not tell where they were going. After the fatalities of the night, it is known that Sheriff McLean and Capt. Leonard decided before daylight that there would be no more shooting. The guards were removed and the militia went from the jail to their homes in citizens' clothes. Before this evacuation the keys of the jail were thrown from a window to the mob. Mayor Ganson ordered Mitchell's body removed immediately after the lynching. He expressed the feeling that the crowd would not allow the police to touch the coffin till after dark tonight, when the body was removed to some unknown place.

TO FIGHT ANOTHER DAY.

Soldiers Flee in Terror from Urbana's Mob.

Urbana Ohio, June 5.—Instead of a negro dangling from a tree in the most prominent street corner, the excited populace thronging the streets, the military and sheriff hiding in the county jail, the spectacle of a peaceful community, a fleeing sheriff, a missing captain and a

A DUTY ON COTTON

Bacon Springs a Surprise on the Senate.

DECISIVE VOTE OF 42 TO 19

TWENTY PER CENT AD VALOREM REM ON WHITE STAPLE.

WARING NOTES FROM VEST

Washington, D. C., June 5.—By the decisive vote of 42 to 19, the Senate today adopted an amendment to the Tariff bill placing raw cotton, the great product of the South, on the dutiable list at 20 per cent ad valorem. It is the first time in the history of tariff legislation that a duty on cotton has been incorporated in a bill. The amendment was proposed by Mr. Bacon (Dem. Ga.), on his individual responsibility and without the approval of the Finance committee, which thus far has been requisite to the success of every amendment except a minor one which went through by default.

The amendment led to a spirited debate, Democratic Senators disclosing a wide difference of views and at times exchanging sharp personal criticisms. On the final vote seven Democrats, Bacon, and Clay, of Georgia; McHenry, of Louisiana; McLaurin and Tillman, of South Carolina; and Rawlins, of Utah, voted with the Republicans for the Bacon amendment while the negative vote was solely Democratic with one exception, Kyle, Populist. The debate on cotton took up the most of the day and but little progress was made on the bill. Early in the day the sugar schedule was passed over and the agricultural schedule taken up. Less than two pages were disposed of during the day. The paragraph on cattle went over but the balance of the agricultural schedule up to and including paragraph 228 was agreed to as reported, all amendments except that of Mr. Bacon being rejected.

When the tariff bill was taken up, at 12:20 p. m., Mr. Allison, Iowa, requested that the sugar schedule be passed, stating that it would be considered to-morrow. The agricultural schedule being next in order, a number of amendments were offered by Democratic Senators, but all were rejected until Mr. Bacon offered his amendment, placing a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on cotton. Mr. Bacon said the omission of this article from the dutiable list was a violation of the principle of the Democratic platform that tariff legislation should be so imposed as to discriminate against no section. The tariff as a whole, felt like a dead weight on the producer of cotton, raising the price of all articles essential to his use, and yet on his article of production, raw cotton, he was "left in the lurch."

Washington statistics showed that 55,000,000 pounds of cotton were imported into the United States, valued at \$6,000,000. The arrivals of foreign cotton were increasing constantly. Mr. Bacon said he addressed himself particularly to his Democratic associates.

Mr. Vest said he was excluded from the benefits of a revenue duty if all other agricultural products were to have the benefit of such duties. Under the rule of consistency, there should be a unanimous vote favoring the duty on cotton.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, who was in charge of the bill pending Mr. Allison's absence, indicated a readiness for a vote favorable to the amendment and Mr. Chandler (Rep. N. H.), added: "We are just dying to support the Senator's amendment."

Mr. Chilton (Dem. Tex.), said the amendment would not raise the price of cotton. According to the Georgia Senator (Bacon) there would be no diminution of the importation of Egyptian cotton so that the only effect would be to give additional revenue on cotton without taking away the competition from foreign cotton.

Mr. Chilton said it was impossible to increase the price of cotton by a tariff so long as it was necessary to find a market for the surplus of American cotton as was the case in Liverpool or in any other foreign market. It was with cotton as with wheat—the foreign price would fix the domestic price. Hence the only result would be to increase the price on cotton goods.

In Vest said the amendment would be adopted, as it was in the line of increased rates of duty and would receive Republican support for that reason and because it was calculated to cause dissension in the Democratic party. He claimed that the addition of the 20 per cent, provided would simply add that amount to the finished product. He took issue with Mr. Bacon on the contention that the amendment was in line with the platform adopted at Chicago. "If," he said, "I had thought the platform meant what the Senator from Georgia says it does, I would not have touched it any more than I would have touched a rattlesnake, knowing there was no whiskey within a hundred miles. God help us if the new eva-er is to prevail."

He expressed surprise at Mr. Bacon's statement that the cotton manufacturer's need not die.

In conclusion Mr. Vest said he was proud that heretofore cotton was admitted free of duty as showing the Democratic consistency in supporting free raw materials. Hence his disappointment that this amendment should be proposed by a Southern Senator, as it would justify and open the way for a duty on wool, lumber and all other articles classed as raw materials. "Indeed," he exclaimed, "it leaves us naked without argument."

Mr. Jones (Ark.) also opposed the amendment in an incisive speech. He agreed with Mr. Vest that the Republicans would support the amendment in the hope of creating dissension in the Democratic party and added that they also would support it for the purpose of

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

Teller, Dubois and Others Formally Launch the Silver Republicans.

Chicago, Ill., June 7.—A new political organization, already christened "The Silver Republican Party of the United States," is about to be formed in this city. Its promoters are Henry M. Teller, Fred J. Dubois, John P. Jones, F. J. Cannon, Richard F. Pettigrew, Senator Manly, Charles A. Towne, Charles S. Hartman, John F. Sharf and Chas. H. Allen.

These men bolted the St. Louis convention and supported Wm. J. Bryan. From the squad near the First Baptist church and tried to escape. He got a good start and had darted around the corner at the arsenal, when one of the guards ran through Capitol square and shot at him. The report of the gun and the whizzing bullet so terrified the man that he stopped and agreed to return to his companions.

Richmond, Va., June 8.—There was a head-on collision of freight trains on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad near Ashland this morning. The engines were badly damaged. The crews jumped and escaped injury.

RECEIVER APPLIED FOR.

The Bill Against the Southern Railway Made Ready.

Aalanta, Ga., June 5.—A special to the Journal from Macon says that a bill has been prepared there for filing in the United States court to put the Southern railway in the hands of a receiver. Rumor had it yesterday that the bill would be filed today, but it is learned this morning that nothing will be done in the matter today, though the bill has been made ready.

It is understood that Bacon & Miller and Dessau, Bartlett & Ellis are the attorneys, representing W. B. Sparks, the Dunlap Hardware Company, M. J. Datcher, Sam Mayer, B. L. Jones and others in the petition.

While the suit will be directed primarily at the Southern Railway, it is reported that all other roads supposed to be controlled by that corporation will be made parties, including the Georgia Pacific. The Georgia and the Southwestern will not be included, as they are merely leased lines. The petition, it is said, will rest mainly on the provision of the State constitution which inhibits the purchase or operation of a competing line by the owners of another.

A MOUNTAIN MURDER.

Two Men Blown Up With Dynamite on Account of a Widow.

Lenoir, N. C., June 7.—(Special)—On Anthony's Creek, a tributary of the Gregg prong of John's River, under the shadow of Grandfather Mountain, three miles west of Globe Postoffice, in Caldwell county, situated among steep mountains, some distance from any public road, William C. Moore and James D. Moore erected a portable steam saw mill one mile from any residence. Walter Moore and Dallas Bowman managed the mill for the company.

On the evening of June 4, 1896, only a few logs remained to be sawed, which were to have been completed early the next morning, and the mill to be moved to another place during the day.

The young men had erected a small shanty to cook and sleep in near the mill and after the hands left it is supposed they went to bed and to sleep.

About midnight a terrible explosion was heard for miles around, but no one could locate it, owing to the convergence of the mountains. It was talked of next morning at the breakfast table by the different families, who finally concluded that it must have been a thunder or a mountain slide, as large rocks sometimes give way and go crashing down the side of the mountains and make considerable noise.

On the morning of June 5, when the hands arrived, they found everything gone; no fires had been started in the furnace, no one was near. On investigation they found the shanty wrecked and among the debris the bodies of Walter Moore and Dallas Bowman, fearfully mutilated and cold in death. They further found that dynamite had been planted under the building in which they slept, and the explosion had wrecked the building and thrown the bodies to the diagonal corner of the room and were nearly concealed by the rubbish of the explosion.

The neighborhood was soon informed of the assassination, and the coroner sent for, but owing to the distance, twenty-four miles from the county seat, he nor the officers arrived at the scene until late the next night. A jury was summoned and an investigation made by the coroner, physician and jury, the bodies taken out of the debris and an adjournment made until next morning.

The jury on assembling next morning decided to hold the investigation isolated from the crowd, for prudential reasons, awaiting the witness or performer allowed to be present at a time. When interrogated as to enemies or threats made by any one, from various persons, the information was given that Simon Gragg, of Dallas Bowman, because he was the father-in-law of a widow by the name of Burfield, who had given Gragg the "mitten" and had accepted Bowman, or had intimated that she intended to do so. There were so many circumstances brought to light by the investigation that the jury agreed that Simon Gragg was the assassin and the sheriff was ordered to quietly arrest him before the decision was known and hurry him off to jail, for fear that he would be lynched by the infuriated crowd, as he was present and had taken an active part in unearthing the dynamite.

It is not generally believed that the assassin intended to kill young Moore, though it is said they had a slight misunderstanding about some work a year before. Simon Gragg was then his custom to go to his father's and spend the night, and return early in the morning to his work.

With this epitome of the case, the trial commenced on Thursday morning before His Honor Judge Hoke, who is looking forward to the trial with interest. A special venire of one hundred and twenty-five citizens had been summoned to select the jury from. Nearly all of Thursday was spent in the selection of a jury; only one witness was examined that evening, Friday and part of Saturday the examination of witnesses for the State continued.

The court adjourned late Saturday, and Solicitor Spainhour and Hon. W. H. Bower concluded their speeches at 4 o'clock.

Judge Hoke made a fair and impartial statement in his charge, and the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree at 5 o'clock. Judge Hoke sentenced Gragg to be hanged July 18, 1897.

A difficulty occurred this morning near Catterville between Leonard Henly and John Clark, brothers-in-law, over the measurement of a half bushel of corn. Henly stabbed Clark in the neck, severing the carotid artery. Clark was brought to Lenoir in the train for repairs, but will probably die tonight. Henly made his escape, but five officers are after him.

Reports from different portions of the State to the Agricultural department indicate that the damage to apples by the frosts of early spring is much greater than was at first supposed. Some correspondents put the apple crop in their section this year, as compared with last, at 5 per cent; others put it at 20. It is to be hoped that there is some mistake about this.

EDENTON'S NEW POSTMASTER.

Leroy L. Brinkley Appointed—Lawrence Townsend Appointed Minister to Portugal—Other Nominations.

Washington, June 4.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

State—Lawrence Townsend, of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Portugal.

Treasury—Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, to be treasurer of the United States; Conrad N. Jordan, of New York, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York City; Wm. E. Andrews, of Nebraska, to be auditor for the Treasury department; Wm. W. Brown, of Pennsylvania, to be auditor of the War Department.

Postmasters—North Carolina—Leroy L. Brinkley, Edenton.

IT WAS ONLY A MATCH

But it Dropped Into a Fire-Works Factory.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS WERE INJURED.

THE BUILDING A \$60,000 LOSS

Explosion Caused a Wild Panic—Had Not it Been After Closing Time

Loss Would Have Been Very Heavy.

Chicago, Ill., June 8.—A match, carelessly dropped by one of the workmen in the fireworks factory of M. Shure, at the corner of West Van Buren and Halstead streets, caused a terrific explosion a few minutes after 6 o'clock tonight.

It was shortly after the closing time of the factory and many of the workmen had gone home, otherwise the loss of life must have been very heavy. As it was, a number of the employes were badly hurt and the flying rockets and candles struck several people who were passing on street cars and on the sidewalks. Following is the list of the injured:

Mrs. Maggie Kenny, struck by runaway horse; bruised and cut.

Miss Minnie Theury; bruised and cut.

M. Shure, proprietor fireworks factory; badly cut by glass.

George Grant, cut by glass.

Ohm Lemper, cut on head by falling beam.

Fred A. Stiles, motorman on passing cable car; severely bruised and cut by being thrown from his car.

Andrew Lawson, conductor on the same train; bruised by being thrown from car.

C. N. Smith, cut by glass while working on the street.

Phillip Shepard, struck in back by skyrocket while on the opposite side of street; unconscious and badly hurt.

J. F. Hartz, cut by glass.

Edward Hayes, passenger on cable car; head cut.

Samuel Brasnik, tailor; jumped from a balcony; leg broken.

John Bechauer, back cut.

William Blaha, injured by a runaway horse.

Max Brasnick spine injured by fall.

Patrick Hussey, struck by a falling beam and several ribs fractured.

Unknown boy, run over by Fire Chief Swenic's buggy.

Georg Behlke, clerk for Yendorff Bros.; struck by falling walls, not serious.

C. M. Gordon, hurled through a plate glass window into a saloon; badly cut.

The following were slightly injured by flying glass, but all are expected to recover: Nellie Burke, Petty Bullet, Frank P. Pucker, Charles Carli.

The force of the explosion was so great that nearly all the windows in the block were demolished and the Shure building—a four-story—was demolished. Immediately following the explosion the building was ablaze from cellar to roof and the fire department had a desperate struggle before it succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The building was almost entirely destroyed by the fire, however, and such portions of the large stock of fireworks as had not been scattered throughout the neighborhood by the explosion were destroyed, causing a heavy loss to Shure.

The explosion caused a wild panic in that part of the city for a time. It happened when the street was crowded with people going to their homes and the street cars, which passed the front of the building every minute, were packed with people. The flying missiles from the factory struck a number of people on the cars, and one man who was gazing into a store window fully 400 feet distant had his attention attracted to other matters by a rocket which hit him squarely in the back. He fell to the sidewalk unconscious and was carried to the hospital before he was able to give his name. The majority of those injured have received but trifling hurts and all will be recovered within a day or two. The loss to the building and contents is estimated at \$60,000.

REAR ADMIRAL LEE DEAD.

A Virginia Descendant of Light House Harry Lee and Fought on the Union Side.

Washington, June 5.—Rear Admiral Samuel P. Lee, U. S. N., retired, the last of the commanders of the ship by the name of "Light House Harry Lee," of revolutionary fame, Admiral Lee's war record was one of the brightest in American naval annals. He was on the Vandalia at Cape Town, when he learned of the breaking out of the war and he returned the ship to the support of the union and participated in the blockade of Charleston and in the attack upon Fort Jackson, where in command of the guard division of the fleet he fought the Fort in the Omida to protect the operations of the mortar batteries below, standing on the forecasle piloting the ship by the fort and relieving the Varuna and capturing Captain Kenon and others. During the last three years of the war he held important naval commands and his system of steam-blockade then devised has been followed ever since. In the work of blockading he captured or destroyed 54 steamers and sent out 91 affairs and expeditions. He was an important factor in the support of Thomas in Tennessee and was highly complimented by that commander. In 1870 he became a Rear Admiral and was retired in 1875.

Washington, D. C., June 8.—The following fourth-class postmasters were today appointed for Virginia: Eggleston, L. B. Williams; Fairfax, Job Hawkburst; Johnson, J. J. White; Kimberling, L. K. Morehead; Rialy, D. M. Fitzgarrald; Saint Clair Bottom, J. H. House; Skipwith, H. B. Pope.

JONES ALSO JOINS IN REPUDIATING BACON'S POSITION AS DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

The Republicans Welcomed the Chance Offered.

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