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NO. 17.

SENATE TARIFF BILL READ

Every Paragraph in the Bill Will Be Subject to Amendment When It is Taken Up Monday and the Whole Bill is Thus Subject to Revision Before Passing.

Washington, Special.—The first reading of the tariff bill for consideration of committee amendments was concluded when the Senate adjourned Friday. According to an agreement made when the reading was begun every paragraph of the entire bill will be subject to amendment when it is taken up for final consideration on each paragraph Monday. While the whole measure is thus subject to further revision, all conceded that substantial progress has been made. There will be no return to many of the schedules.

There was comparatively little debate on the measure Friday, as Senator Aldrich postponed replying to many questions asked of him in order to hasten the conclusion of the reading of the measure, saying he would make full explanations when the various amendments receive final consideration. Many provisions, including the wood pulp and wool schedules, were Friday passed over on specific objection.

During the reading of the tariff bill, numerous requests were made on the part of both Republicans and Democrats for the passing over of various schedules, although an agreement had previously been made that such action was not necessary in order to permit a Senator to enter and obtain a vote on any amendment.

Senators McCumber and Simmons suggested that the lumber schedule be passed over and Senator Beveridge made the same request in respect to the tobacco schedules.

Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, requesting that various schedules under the head of agriculture be passed over, Senator Aldrich asked whether he did not wish to make a similar request in respect to rice, the duty on which the finance committee had allowed to stand at 2 cents per pound as passed by the House.

"There is nothing under the agricultural schedules that is so high as the duty on rice," suggested Mr. Aldrich.

"Still we might amend the schedule," said Mr. McCumber, smiling.

"Let it be passed," interposed Senator Gallinger with a significant glance toward the Democratic side.

The Philippine sugar schedule called forth a vigorous criticism on the part of Senators Clay and Bacon, of the policy of admitting sugar from the Philippine islands to the United States free of duty. They declared that the free admission of 225,000 tons of sugar from Porto Rico and 400,000 tons from the Hawaiian islands had not affected the price of refined sugar and added that while granulated sugar in the United States sells for 4.96 cents per pound, it is sold for 2.70 cents a pound in London. Mr. Bacon insisted that the introduction of free Philippine sugar would, by replacing an equal amount of dutiable sugar, reduce the revenues without any benefit to the people of this country.

The paragraph was passed over under objection by Senators Foster and Newlands.

HOW SENATOR ALDRICH FIGURES SURPLUS

Senator Aldrich estimates that the Aldrich bill will produce \$399,052,479.70 in 1910 on the basis of the importations of 1907, as against \$329,118,263.54 in 1907.

He calculates that the Aldrich bill will raise \$9,934,426 more in 1910 than the Dingley law did in 1907.

He claims that the Aldrich bill will collect \$155,542,538 from luxuries and \$183,510,141 from dutiable necessities.

He submitted the following statements showing the receipts and disbursements, actual and estimated, of the Treasury for the fiscal years 1900 to 1911 inclusive:

Fiscal Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1900	\$ 567,240,851.89	\$487,713,791.71	\$ 79,527,060.18
1901	587,685,337.53	509,967,353.15	77,717,984.38
1902	562,478,233.21	471,190,857.64	91,287,375.57
1903	560,396,674.40	506,089,022.04	54,307,652.36
1904	540,631,749.40	532,237,921.31	8,393,828.09
1905	544,274,684.85	563,360,093.62	*19,085,408.77
1906	594,454,121.67	549,405,425.35	45,048,696.32
1907	663,140,334.05	551,705,129.04	111,435,205.01
1908	601,126,118.53	621,102,390.64	*19,976,272.11

*Deficit.

Estimated receipts and disbursements for fiscal years 1909 to 1911, inclusive:

Fiscal Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1909	\$ 605,047,230.00	\$674,509,680.00	*69,462,450.00
1910	655,000,000.00	700,000,000.00	*45,000,000.00
1911	695,000,000.00	655,000,000.00	30,000,000.00

*Deficit.

Actual receipts, nine and one-half months, 1909... \$468,042,873.28
 Disbursements, nine and one-half months, 1909... \$533,986,815.88
 Deficit, nine and one-half months, 1909... 65,943,942.60

KIDNAPERS IN THE MESHES OF THE LAW

Mercoer, Pa., Special.—Indictments were returned here Friday night by Mercer grand jury against James H. Boyle and his wife in connection with the abduction of Willie Whittle, of Sharon, Pa., on March 18. A true bill was found against Boyle, charging kidnaping. The maximum sentence is life imprisonment. In the case of the woman, the same bill was also returned, with an extra count charging her with aiding and assisting

and abetting in the kidnaping. The indictment against Mrs. Boyle identifies her as follows: Mary Doe, alias Helen Annas McDermott, Parker Miner, Yorks and Boyle. The trial of the abductors will begin next Friday, April 30. The grand jury reported that Sheriff Chess had been instructed by them to place Boyle in a burglar-proof cell because of recent attempts to liberate him by parties on the outside.

SIX PERSONS INJURED IN GEORGIA CYCLONE

Fort Gaines, Ga., Special.—Six persons were injured and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed in a cyclone that swept through Clay county Friday morning. The approach of the storm threw this place into a panic, the roaring of the elements causing woman and children to run about the streets crying distractedly. Within a few hundred yards of Fort Gaines the storm sud-

denly swerved and took away only a corner of the town, demolishing a number of negro homes, wrecking the country homes of B. F. Grimsey and J. W. Sutton. Mr. Grimsey, Mrs. West, two negro children and two farm hands of Mr. Grimsey were injured. A Central of Georgia train escaped by the narrow margin of thirty seconds, having passed that far ahead of the cyclone.

TAYLOR GETS PARDON; GOEBEL'S MURDER UNAVENGED

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—Governor Willson Friday cleared the Kentucky court records of all charges growing out of the murder in 1900, of William Goebel, except those hanging over witnesses in the alleged conspiracy, by granting pardons to former Gov. W. S. Taylor and Sec. of State Chaas. Finley, who have been fugitives in the State of Indiana for nine years; to John Powers, brother of Caleb Powers, to Holland Whittaker, John

Davis, of Louisville, and Zach Steele, of Bell county.

Those over whom indictments are left hanging are Walton Golden, of Knox Co., now in Colorado; Frank Cecil, of Bell county, now a railroad detective in St. Louis, and William H. Coulton, of Owsley county, said to have died in the West recently.

These cases, with the possible exception of that against Cecil, will be dismissed, leaving Henry E. Yontaus, now serving a life sentence in the State penitentiary, the only person to suffer for the assassination of Goebel

ICE JAM BLOCKS RIVER

Residents and Property Owners Along Banks of the Lower Niagara River Are Panic Stricken.

Lewiston, N. Y., Special.—The great ice jam still seals the waters of the lower Niagara river. In 24 hours the ponderous mass has not moved forward a hair's breadth. Residents and property owners all along the banks from Queenston to Lake Ontario are panic stricken, fearing out so much a future rise in the river as the sudden breaking of the jam. The ice, which, in its slow progress during the past few days, has uprooted huge trees and carried away dozens of docks and boat houses would, it is feared, in a sudden rush, erase acres of territory along the upper banks of the river.

With the approval of the War Department and Governor Hughes, efforts are being made by State employees and property owners all along the banks from Queenston to Lake Ontario by the use of dynamite. Reports submitted to Superintendent Stevens by experts in the use of explosives, detailed to make an examination of the river, stated that conditions were serious; that the ice was twelve miles long and sixty feet high; that damage was inevitable and that something should be done at once. They recommended the use of dynamite.

Four Killed in Tornado.

Cleveland, O., Special.—Probably four deaths, scores of persons injured and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage marked the path of the tornado which passed across the northern part of Ohio at noon Wednesday. The storm consumed only five minutes in passing a given point, but during that brief period it was as dark as night, hail battered in windows, lightning set fire to hundreds of buildings, and the wind, which reached a velocity of 66 miles an hour, razed buildings and chimneys, tore off roofs, laid low many telegraph and telephone lines and demoralized traffic upon steam and electric railways. In neighboring towns considerable damage was done. Ten dwellings were reported to have been blown to the ground in the southwestern part of the city. Many homes were burned as the fire department could not attend to all of the calls. An unidentified young woman was blown into a lake and drowned.

Alabama Statute is Held Invalid.

Montgomery, Ala., Special.—The State law of Alabama annulling the licenses of foreign corporations taking cases from State to federal courts has been declared unconstitutional in a decision by Judge Thomas G. Jones of the United States court of the middle district of Alabama. He said that the law violated both the State and the federal constitutions. The decision was made in an order enjoining the secretary of state from canceling the license of the Western Telegraph company in Alabama. Judge Jones holds that the act is violative of the 14th amendment of the federal constitution, in that it does not apply to domestic corporations as it does to foreign, and of the state constitution because it denies the right given by that instrument to a corporation to conduct its business without molestation. He holds that the law is in no sense justified as a police measure.

"Tennessee Dutch" in Jail.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Advised received here by the postoffice inspector in charge from the authorities at Bowling Green, Ky., as to the effect that a man believed to be "Tennessee Dutch," the notorious safebreaker who recently escaped from the Greenville, S. C., jail, is under arrest there. The man is being held pending identification.

Sixty Killed in Bortie.

Tabris, Persia, By Cable.—In the sortie from this city Tuesday the Nationalists lose 60 men killed and 100 wounded. Among them were H. C. Baskerville, an American school teacher, who lost his life.

The armistice arranged by the Shah for the purpose of bringing in provisions is not regarded with enthusiasm here, as the absence of transport makes provisioning the town very difficult.

American Schooner Seized.

Vancouver, British Columbia, By Cable.—The cruiser Kestrel, of the Dominion government, arrived in port Wednesday, having in charge the American halibut fishing schooner Charles Levi Woodbury, which she captured after firing four rounds from her machine guns, and threatening to sink the alleged poaching vessel unless she surrendered. The action took place Sunday afternoon in northern waters, alleged to be contiguous to Canada.

SULTAN A PRISONER

Young Turks Win Victory in Stiff Contest

YILDIZ GARRISON SURRENDERS

Constitutionalists Have Situation in Hand—Martial Law Proclaimed—Foreigners Safe.—Will Test Sultan's Responsibility For Mutiny. Constantinople, By Cable.—The constitutionalist forces were in complete control of the capital Saturday. The Sultan was practically a prisoner in the Yildiz palace. His formal submission was not given, but he and the troops with him were at the mercy of the army of occupation.

Mahamoud Scheffket Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the invading forces, desired to finish the work without further bloodshed.

The sending forward of the advance posts of the Saloniki army Friday afternoon to within two and one-half miles of the palace foreshadowed the attack upon the city, which began at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. The bridges had been picked and small parties of cavalry had reconnoitered the ground. After desultory firing, just before dawn, a strong advance was made in the southwest part of Pera. The attacking forces spread out in a long line and made an assault upon the Matchka and Tasehkiechia barracks, south of the palace. Here they met with a stubborn resistance.

The invaders continued to advance in three columns with the utmost precision, and occupied all the points of vantage. The volunteers from Gnevelli received their baptism of fire from Matchka, but they stood their ground well and replied with steady volleys. The strength of the volunteers was overwhelming, and the Matchka garrison soon surrendered.

Almost immediately the loyal soldiers on the Tasehkiechia barracks, on the opposite hill, opened with a leady fire, but notwithstanding that many of them fell, the Saloniki troops did not hesitate in their advance, but moved slowly and cautiously, bringing up their machine guns, which eventually resulted in silencing the garrison. There were heavy losses on both sides. While this attack was proceeding, another corps of Saloniki infantry encountered a sudden attack from the artillery in the Taxim barracks but these were only supplied with rifles.

Mukstasr Bey, commander of the Saloniki forces, fell dead and many were killed or wounded on the first assault.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the attack upon the city was the great number of people of all nationalities, including many European women, who thronged the streets immediately outside the zone of fire. Everybody showed that confidence had been inspired by the discipline, valor and friendly courtesy of the invading troops, particularly the gendarmes of Saloniki.

The number of casualties probably will never be known, but it is estimated far into the thousands. Around the Taxim barracks alone it is believed that a thousand or more men fell. The private houses within the line of fire suffered greatly.

In one quarter some 6,000 or 7,000 troops were engaged in the conflict, but with the terrific exchange of shots, few non-combatants were killed.

SITUATION IS ALARMING.

Refugees From Duryul Say 100,000 Armenians Are Besieged by 50,000 Moslems.

Alexandretta, Asiatic Turkey, By Cable.—Refugees who have made their escape from Duryul, which is a small town not far from Alexandretta, bring most alarming accounts of the situation there. They affirm that 100,000 Armenians are beleaguered by 50,000 Moslems. The besieged are half starving and the conditions within the walls of the city are pitiful. It is difficult for foreign residents here to credit these numbers. The foreign consuls estimate about 6,000 townspeople are refugees at Duryul, with perhaps as many more Turks threatening them from the outside. It is certain there are no Americans at that place.

Commanders of the British and other warships at this port have had under consideration the landing of a force to relieve the besieged town which is within one day's march of Alexandretta, but they finally decided that this was wholly impracticable, as they had no right to interfere in a purely international affair, and the Governor declined to give his permission to the landing of an armed force.

Boat Sinks With Eight Men.

New Orleans, Special.—The tugboat Eagle sank about 40 miles south of the city Sunday at 4:30 a. m., carrying down Captain George Joyce, Second Engineer Charles Goodhue, Fireman Charles Martin, Mate Richard Leblanc, two negro deck hands, a negro chambermaid and cabin boy. Without any apparent cause the boat seemed to part and sink before the situation could be grasped.

Silver Service For the Mississippi.

Washington, Special.—More attention has been attracted to the coming presentation of the magnificent silver service to be given by the State of Mississippi to the gigantic battleship bearing that name than has attended similar ceremonies in years, in which the older ships of the navy figured. The sixty-two pieces are to cost \$7,200. The main utensil will be a punch bowl of 7 1-2 gallon capacity.

Tariff Closes Hosiery Mill.

Philadelphia, Special.—Two hundred and fifty employees were laid off Wednesday night by the Brown Knitting Company, and in the trade it is thought this shortening of working force is preliminary to a long shutdown affecting many hosiery mills. Falling off in orders, due to tariff situation in Washington, is given as a reason for the stagnation of trade. Under the Dingley tariff importers have been able to bring into the country goods to sell at retail for 75 cents a pair and more.

SULTAN MUST ABDICATE

Mehmed Reechad Effendi Probably the New Ruler of Turkish Empire.

Constantinople, By Cable.—The deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid appears now to be certain and the 101 guns saluting Mehmed Reechad Effendi as the new ruler of the empire probably will be heard before the next Selamluk on Friday. The dignitaries of the church care as little for Abdul Hamid as does the committee of union and progress, but the higher clergy are seeking to curb the agitation of the enthusiasts of the Mohammedan League. Senators and Deputies, who have made inquiry among the Ulemas, find them in different degrees favorable to the Sultan's removal.

A caucus of Senators and Deputies Monday determined to make an effort to compel him to abdicate under the ecclesiastical law, by the terms of which a decree may be issued by the Sheik-ul-Islam, the highest authority of Mohammedanism, next to the Sultan, pronouncing the Sultan incapable of ruling.

Mehmed Reechad Effendi, the heir apparent to the throne, probably would be selected for the accession. He is gray haired and not very strong, to judge from his appearance. He is 65 years of age and well educated, although inexperienced in the affairs of the world.

Monday afternoon witnessed the final act in the siege of the Yildiz, General Scheffket, commander of the Constitutionalists, overawing the Albanians into surrendr. This force, which was composed of 200 men, was stationed in the imperial palace. The Albanians were not engaged in the fighting on Saturday, but they persistently refused to lay down their arms. General Scheffket sent up a strong body of Macedonians and six field pieces were placed in a prominent position above the palace. Other guns were disposed on the neighboring heights, while troops commanded all the approaches.

The red flag continued, however, to fly defiantly until 2 o'clock, when the watchers saw it dropping slowly down the flagpole making place for the white token of surrender.

WASHINGTON NOTES

After twenty hours devoted to counting and recounting the ballots cast Thursday the Daughters of the American Revolution Friday found the honors of the biennial election of their society divided between the administration and the anti-administration forces. The big fight of the congress was won by the administration, in the election of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, of Illinois, to be president-general. The second officer in point of honor, that of vice president-general in charge of organizations, however, went to the anti-administration followers by the election of Mrs. Mirandi B. Tulloch, of this city.

With a majority over Mrs. William Cummings Story, of New York, of only 8 votes out of 873 ballots cast, Mrs. Scott's victory goes down upon the records of the society as one of the most closely contested in the history of the organization. Scarcely had the first wave of disappointment at the narrow defeat of Mrs. Story swept over her followers before action was taken to renew the fight to elect the retiring State regent as president-general two years hence, when Mrs. Scott's term of office will expire.

So close an election stirred the congress beyond the experience of years. It was characterized by a bitterness that prevented the motion of Mrs. Story to make the election of her rival unanimous being adopted, with dissent from a group of anti-administration delegates.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, Tuesday, in criticizing the conference report on the census bill, made the charge that the census office has in its employ in one bureau the wife of a secretary of a Representative in Congress, the wives of two officials of the War Department and the wife of a prominent official in the Treasury Department. "Promotion," he said, "seems to be almost wholly for women who have husbands in the departments. This is getting to be a city of official families holding positions under government."

In the Senate Wednesday cotton seed oil was the subject of an exchange of opinion between protectionists Republicans and tariff-for-revenue Democrats.

Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, protested against such action, declaring that he was free to say that he was not in favor of placing cotton seed oil on the free list.

Stating that the importation of cotton seed oil in 1908 was 202 gallons, worth \$81, and yielded revenue of \$8.28, Mr. Aldrich said the tax on that article was "for protection pure and simple."

"Any pretense," declared Mr. Tillman, rising in his place and speaking in vigorous language, "that there is protection on cotton seed oil through such a duty is a humbug. Cotton seed oil producers do not want any protection at all."

Senator Cummins' bill for an income tax provides as follows:

Upon incomes not exceeding \$10,000, 2 per cent; upon incomes not exceeding \$20,000, 2 1-2 per cent; upon incomes not exceeding \$40,000, 3 per cent; upon incomes not exceeding \$60,000 3 1-2 per cent; upon incomes not exceeding \$80,000, 4 per cent; upon incomes not exceeding \$100,000, 5 per cent; upon all incomes exceeding \$100,000, 6 per cent.

Mr. Cummins believes that the graduated tax so provided for will produce a somewhat less revenue than a flat tax of 3 per cent and in of the opinion that the amount raised under his amendment would be about \$40,000,000.

The senate finance committee Saturday agreed on a compromise between manufacturers of print paper and those who are demanding free pulp and reduced duties on paper. A continuance of the present rate of 15 per cent ad valorem on hides was decided upon. The house rates on steel rails probably will stand and some protection will be afforded independent oil producers.

For March, 1909, the Government receipts from internal revenue amounted to \$19,927,304, which is an increase over March, 1908, of \$649,386. The receipts from spirits aggregated \$11,079,938, an increase of \$356,227; fermented liquors, \$4,062,776, decrease \$69,375; oleomargarine, \$61,133, decrease \$12,145. Other items show slight increases. For the nine months of the present fiscal year a decrease is shown of \$7,988,993.