

SUGAR TRUST AND SENATE

Tillman in a Fiery Speech Demands an Investigation.

ACCUSATIONS AND DENIALS.

The South Carolina Tells the Senators They Cannot Afford to Heat Under Damning Charges—Aldrich Says Tillman Tells Untruths and Misrepresents the Circumstances—Matter Referred.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—One of the most sensational speeches heard in the United States Senate since the Civil War was made by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, when he offered a resolution calling for a new investigation of the Senate sugar scandal. The resolution quotes the Senate resolution of May 17, 1894, authorizing the original inquiry, and then proceeds as follows:

"Whereas, The committee therein designated in the pursuance of its duties examined several witnesses; and

"Whereas, Several of these witnesses refused point blank to answer the questions put to them; and

"Whereas, One of these witnesses, after three years of legal contest is now in prison under sentence of the court for contempt, said committee having declared the questions put to him pertinent; and

"Whereas, Another of these witnesses was yesterday acquitted on a technicality which cannot stand in the face of the consequences of refusing to answer the questions put to him, if the Senate will renew the inquiry; and

"Whereas, Within the last thirty days sundry newspaper correspondents have openly charged Senators with speculating in sugar stocks while the sugar schedule is under discussion, and that such speculators in New York know in advance as to what the Senate Finance Committee would report as to the sugar schedule, all of which involves a question of the highest privilege to wit: The right of the Senate to protect its members from slander and to protect the body as a whole from these open charges of corruption; therefore

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed with powers to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer and to administer oaths, to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the charges made in May, 1894, and into the charges recently made, and the scope of the investigation shall cover every detail of the sugar resolution of May 17, 1894, as to the methods pursued by the American Sugar Refining Company, better known as the Sugar Trust, in controlling legislation in favor of the present rate, and especially whether it has in any wise contributed to or controlled the election of a Senator in this body at any time."

Mr. Fry promptly ruled that the resolution should go to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

But Mr. Tillman was not to be stopped. He asked consent to make a statement on the resolution, and this being granted, the South Carolina Senator began a speech which proved to be one of the most sensational the Senate has heard in recent years. Mr. Tillman spoke with his characteristic vigor and force. He declared through the chamber and corridors, adding expressive gestures to his utterances.

"We have arrived at a time," he declared, "when the Senate can no longer afford to rest under the damning accusations made against Senators."

"If there are men here debauching the Senate, then we should be purged of them. If these reports are slanders, then in the galleries should be purged. We cannot afford to pay back on our dignity any longer, and say we will not investigate."

"Both parties are face to face with this scandal. The former sugar investigation sought to learn whether members of the Finance Committee, which had been bought and sold like cattle. That investigation involved the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Finance Committee."

"Both parties are involved," exclaimed the Senator, "and one is as deep in the mud as the other is in the mire. You know the reports against certain members of the old Finance Committee, and now we have more damning accusations against the present committee."

"If any man has been influenced in the manner charged, the Senator asserted, he was no better than 'the blackleg gambler who had cards up his sleeve.' Such a man should be made a public example, and his fellow colleagues allowed him to remain in the Senate."

Mr. Aldrich was at once recognized, and said:

"I desire to say to the Senate, to the Senator, and to every man in the United States, that no person connected with the sugar trust, at any time or in any place, influenced the framing of the sugar schedule or received information as to its character. I desire to make the statement as broad as the English language can make it."

"And any man who says so, or intimates so," added Mr. Aldrich, "deserves to be denounced in a way which would not be parliamentary here."

Without further debate the resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

WIDESPREAD EARTHQUAKE.

Three States and Two Canadian Provinces Felt the Tremor.

Never since the Charleston earthquake of September, 1888, has there been so severe a shaking of any portion of this country, and with the exception of that Charleston episode the Atlantic coast has never known a tremor that ran over so great an area as the one which was felt in New Hampshire, Vermont, Northern New York and Ontario, on Thursday night.

The tremor began in New Hampshire at 12:30 p. m. and was last observed at Watertown, N. Y., at 3:30. Three States and two provinces of the Dominion of Canada are included in the territory affected by the disturbance, which Dr. Daniel Draper says was caused by the slipping of strata. The course of the wave was from east to west, and the lines converged as they neared Lake Ontario.

It began in Coos County, New Hampshire, and rolled westerly through Vermont, where it was felt in almost every hamlet. Burlington clocks were stopped by the earth's motion at 10:15 p. m. The duration of the wave is variously reported by observers, who call it from ten seconds to half a minute. At first the motion was like the long swaying roll of a wave at sea and then there was a vertical shaking which caused houses and brick chimneys to fall.

Two Hanged Together.

W. T. Fowers and John Lettjourn, convicted of murder, were hanged at Chicago, Ill., on the same scaffold. The men walked boldly to the scaffold. Having experienced religion some time ago, they were prepared for death. Fowers, a Quaker, was a man of Murphy, obtaining \$225 and two gold watches, while Lettjourn stoned a man to death since the drainage canal, robbing his body of gold.

Gold in Massachusetts.

Archives of gold has been discovered in the farm of Charles Hamilton, near Pittsfield, Mass.

JAPAN'S GREAT MAN IN NEW YORK.

Marquis Ito and His Party Are on Their Way to the Queen's Jubilee.

Japan's Grand Old Man arrived in New York City and was received with distinction. He is the Marquis Ito, the Premier who conducted the successful war with China. The Marquis is on his way to the Queen's Jubilee in London, where he will attend Prince Tak-hito, of Arisugawa No. Mizo, who is now in Paris and will represent Japan at the coronation.

RAILROAD WRECK IN IDAHO.

A Head-End Collision Kills Nine Men and Injures Eight Others Seriously.

A head-end collision between a freight and a passenger train at American Falls, Idaho, caused the death of nine men and the serious injury of eight others, two of whom will die. This is the worst wreck of the kind ever occurred on the Short Line in many years.

The westbound passenger train was waiting for the freight at American Falls, standing in front of the station building. The freight coming east ran away on the hill west of the Falls. It is thought that the air brakes were tampered with. The freight running fifty miles an hour, crashed into the passenger train. Two men were on the station platform; one was killed and the other fatally injured. The collision resulted in the death of nine men and the serious injury of eight others, two of whom will die. This is the worst wreck of the kind ever occurred on the Short Line in many years.

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HAVEMEYER GOES FREE.

Did Not Refuse to Answer as to Matters Within His Knowledge.

Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the \$200,000,000 Sugar Trust, was acquitted at Washington of the charge of contempt in refusing to answer questions asked by a committee of the United States Senate. The verdict of the jury was that Havemeyer was not guilty of the charge of contempt in refusing to answer questions asked by a committee of the United States Senate. The verdict of the jury was that Havemeyer was not guilty of the charge of contempt in refusing to answer questions asked by a committee of the United States Senate.

ASKED TO BE BURIED ALIVE.

Over Twenty-four Bodies of the Fanatical Victims Recovered in Russia.

Details have been received from Odessa, Russia, of the self-immolation of a number of the fanatical followers of Baskovitch. More than twenty-four bodies of persons who were buried alive have been recovered from a series of pits near Tiresopol. The sect is a survival of the old dissenters who were persecuted in Russia for two centuries. The result was that they became fanatical and invented a doctrine of self-immolation. They are now practicing self-immolation.

Six bodies were accidentally discovered on the premises of Feodor Kovaloff, who confessed that he had walked up in his cellar five living persons, including his wife and two young children. He further admitted that he had buried the other six, while they were still alive, in a specially excavated eight feet deep. Kovaloff declared that all these were voluntary victims. In an adjoining garden, belonging to Matvei Sukula, four bodies were discovered in a pit. Sukula says that these were buried alive at their own request.

A Historic Church Burned.

Christ Church, at Savannah, the oldest church in Georgia, where John Wesley preached before he promulgated the Methodist faith, was burned almost to the ground. The building contained all the records of Savannah and practically of Georgia prior to 1820, most of which are now lost. The church was founded soon after the settlement of Savannah. The first edifice was begun in 1733, but was not completed until 1750. The founder of Christ Church was the Rev. Henry Herbert, who came over from England with Oglethorpe. John Wesley was its third pastor, and on the site of the present edifice stood the rustic chapel in which he ministered to the colonists.

Shoots Her Friend.

Emma Lutz, of Newcastle, Penn., in a spirit of fun, picked up a shotgun, and not knowing it was loaded, pointed it at her friend, Minnie Leach, who was reclining on a lounge, remarking that she had better be quiet. The gun was discharged, blowing Miss Leach's hair out and wounding another girl seriously. Miss Lutz is crazed with grief.

Prohibition in South Dakota.

Presiding Justice Owsen, of the Supreme Court, has handed down an opinion fully sustaining the legality of the amendment repealing Prohibition in South Dakota.

JOHN LOWMEDES McLAURIN.

Sketch of the Life of the New Senator From the 6th District.

ASHINING LIGHT IN CONGRESS.

A Very Broad Man in Politics—Not Thought of as Being a Member of Either Faction.

John Lowmedes McLaurin was born in Marlboro county, May 9th, 1860. His father's name was Philip B. McLaurin. He was a lawyer of marked ability, but died at an early age, leaving the subject of this sketch, Thomas and Margaret. Thomas died when about 13 years old and Margaret is now living in Marlboro county as Mrs. Crossland. His mother was a daughter of Col. T. C. Weatherly, who was prominent in public life before the war. He was sheriff of his county and represented it in the General Assembly for many years. Whatever of political ability and taste that Mr. McLaurin has is from this side of the house, all of the Weatherlys being successful politicians. Mr. McLaurin's father while he was in politics was elected at the very early age of 23 to the General Assembly. He was just old enough to be eligible. On this side of the house there was marked intellectual and cultural; while they were in politics, they did not care as much for them as for matters of an intellectual character. Mr. McLaurin's father was a fine speaker.

His father died from illness contracted from exposure in the army in 1864. In 1867 his mother married Mr. William S. Mowry, of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Mowry was a very wealthy gentleman and the family lived for several years in Marlboro county and then moved in 1873 to Englewood, N. C., where Mr. Mowry had a grand father, who had been a very successful member of the cotton and stock exchange. Mr. and Mrs. Mowry, and five half brothers and sisters are now living at this place. All Mr. McLaurin's half brothers are in business in New York City.

In those early days the school system of South Carolina was so defective that "Johnnie and Tommie" were sent up to the Bethel Military academy near Warrenton, Va. Tommie died while attending the school and John, the new Senator of today, was then taken to Englewood and sent to school there until he was 15 years of age. He was then sent to Swartmore College near Philadelphia. A Quaker school didn't suit our South Carolina temperament and after two years Colonel Weatherly, John's grandfather, concluded that a military school and a disciplinarian like Col. John P. Thomas were needed to properly train and hold in check the promising young Carolinian. He remained under Col. Thomas in his school at Charlotte, N. C., until he graduated in 1880. John was noted more as a baseball and boxer than as a student, though his natural quickness and aptness enabled him to stand well in his classes. He then went to the University of Virginia and took the law course and in 1882 went to Bennettsville and began the practice of law.

Although Mr. McLaurin up to this time had given very little attention to the realities of life and his future prospects, having been a wayward youth at college insofar as respect for rules and so on were concerned, when he began the practice of law he decided to turn over a new leaf and make a name for himself in his profession. He hung out his shingle. Soon an opportunity came along in the shape of cases brought against thirty-two roads including the present assistant attorney general of South Carolina, ex-Judge Townsend. Mr. McLaurin was advised for the defense and many had advised the accused to plead guilty. After five days of legal fighting, Mr. McLaurin won in every case by appeals to the jury. The law and justice and prejudice of the people being against him. Judge Townsend was attracted to the bright young lawyer and offered to take him into partnership. This co-partnership was formed in 1883 and continued until Mr. McLaurin's election to Congress, the firm being recognized as one of the strongest in that section of the State.

On the 19th of February, 1888, Mr. McLaurin married Miss Nora Breeden, of Bennettsville, S. C., the daughter of Mr. T. J. Breeden, and a niece of his law partner, Judge Townsend. They have six children, four girls and two boys. The marriage has been a most happy and congenial one and Mr. McLaurin attributes his success in law and politics to the influence of his law partner. His friends will tell all that he has never taken an important step in his life without consulting his wife, and he has even discussed his law cases with her.

Under the former regime in South Carolina, Mr. McLaurin from almost the time that he began the practice of law rebelled against the existing political conditions. In 1888 he made in his county a fight such as Tillman led in the State in 1890. He was defeated only by the greatest effort and by the combination of all the opposing forces. In 1890 he was elected to the legislature. The General Assembly was composed almost entirely of new men and contained Senator Irbly, ex-Governor Evans, Justice Gary, Judge Gary and many other men who have since become prominent in State and national affairs. In a very few days Mr. McLaurin made a speech that developed the fact that he was one of the coming factors in South Carolina politics. At the second term of the legislature Atterbury General Pope was elected associate justice of the State Supreme Court and Ernest Gary, Congressman Wilson, D. A. Townsend and Mr. McLaurin were candidates for attorney general to succeed Justice Pope. McLaurin had many voters being elected on the third ballot. He plunged at once into the line of litigation. The Coosa case was pending, involving a large sum and the bank and railroad tax cases that have since become so noted finally ended in the Supreme Court of the United States. All of these cases were of the utmost importance to the State. His record as attorney general was good.

During the campaign of 1893 Governor Tillman was opposed by ex-Governor John C. Sheppard. The main fight upon Tillman was made by Col. Youmans, who was a candidate for Secretary of State. He was a very eloquent, fluent and forcible speaker. There were personal differences between Youmans and Tillman, and Tillman refused to debate or recognize him in the campaign at all, which threw the fight, so far as Youmans was concerned, upon McLaurin. Rarely has such a debate ever taken place in any campaign in this State. It was of such a character as to excite the keenest public interest, yet the two men came out of it the best of friends, personally. The result created a wave of public favor for Mr. McLaurin that has since been the most important to the State. His record as attorney general was good.

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Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children.

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Lowell, Mass.

Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves.

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Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me.

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TURPENTINE DRIPPINGS.

Charlotte's twelfth cotton mill is now going up.

Monroe is making big preparations for the Fourth of July celebration.

A leatherback turtle, weighing 800 pounds has been received at the State Museum from Beaufort.

The Democratic Club at Asheville has been reorganized with nearly 1,000 members. Dr. A. Crawford is president.

The number of insane in the asylum at Raleigh has increased to 400; the largest number in its history of say half a century.

The Governor has ordered a special term of Buncombe Superior Court July 12th and of Transylvania June 25th, both civil.

The State convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held in Henderson June