



SEVERELY CENSURED

Tillman and McLaurin Sharply Raked
By the Senate.

ALL HANDS NOW SEEM SATISFIED.

Mr. Tillman Still Showed a Disposition to Protest the Method of Procedure.

Washington, Special.—Senators McLaurin and Tillman, of South Carolina, Friday were severely censured by the United States Senate. The administration of the censure grew out of the sensational personal encounter between the two Senators on the floor of the Senate last Saturday during the consideration of the Philippine tariff bill. The adoption of the resolution of censure probably closes the incident, so far as official action of the Senate is concerned.

Immediately after the Senate convened Mr. Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, to which the McLaurin-Tillman controversy had been referred, reported the resolution of censure framed by a majority of the committee. Accompanying the resolution was a report narrating the events which led up to the fight between the two Senators and setting out the conclusions of the majority. A brief statement was presented by Senators Bailey, Blackburn, Pettus, M. J. Foster and Dubois, Democratic members of the committee, dissenting from some conclusions of the majority. They agree, however, to the resolution offered. A minority report was presented by Senators McComas, Beveridge and Pritchard, Republicans, who maintained that the adoption of a resolution of censure was not sufficient punishment. Practically there was no debate on the resolution, although Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, made it evident in brief statements that the resolution was not quite satisfactory to them. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 54 to 12.

When Mr. Tillman's name was called he added now sensation to the proceedings by rising and saying with ill-concealed emotion: "Among gentlemen an apology for an offense committed under heat of blood is usually considered sufficient."

Exposition Matters Act.

Charleston, Special.—At the meeting of the board of directors of the Exposition Company, Colonel J. H. Tillman's message to President Roosevelt was fully discussed and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the president of the Exposition Company be, and he is hereby requested to communicate as once with His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States and extend to him the cordial greeting and good wishes of this board of directors, with assurances that we look forward to his promised visit to the exposition with the greatest pleasure and that he will receive from our people the warmest welcome.

"Resolved, further, That the President be informed that the board of directors deny any responsibility for the recent communication made by Col. J. H. Tillman to President Roosevelt, and express their utter lack of sympathy with his action in that matter."

A committee was appointed by the board of directors to convey this action to President Roosevelt. The city council will hold a special meeting to take action in this matter.

Colonel Tillman was interviewed at his home in Edgelyield by a correspondent of The News and Courier and said: "I do not propose to be placed in the light by my conduct of having been the cause of President Roosevelt's decision not to attend the Charleston Exposition. I am in no way connected with the exposition, officially or otherwise."

The Cotton Supply.

New Orleans, Special.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued Saturday, shows the total visible to be 4,437,989 bales against 4,493,841 last week and 4,020,722 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 6,390,989 bales, against 3,484,841 last week and 3,039,722 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,047,000 against 1,009,000 and 881,000. Of the world's visible supply there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 2,322,000 against 1,789,000 last year; in Egypt, 252,000 against 186,000; in India 542,000 against 502,000 and in the United States, 1,220,000 against 1,541,000.

TILLMAN SPEAKS TO IRISH

Speaks About Our Wars and Other Matters.

New York, Special.—Under the auspices of the Clan-Na-Geal, the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet was celebrated Sunday night at the Academy of Music. A large crowd was in attendance. State Senator Victor J. Dowling presided. United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, delivered the oration. Resolutions were adopted condemning England's colonial policy, deprecating entangling alliances by the United States with other nations, sympathizing with the Boers, protesting against the United States Government allowing England to use the United States ports for the fitting out of vessels in which to ship her horses and mules, and pledging the people of Ireland hearty support in their struggle for freedom. Senator Tillman was received with great applause. He said:

"I am, no orator and if I have any claim to it, it is because I speak the truth and fight the devil with fire."

"Well," came a voice from the audience, "if you're not an orator, you're a good fighter."

A little later he said: "I was afraid I would have to postpone my visit because of an incident you all probably recently read about, that occurred to me in Washington, but one of your committee came to Washington and with his Irish eloquence made me promise to be on hand unless I was in jail. Now, here I am, so take a good look at me, for I am going to talk plainly."

The Senator launched into an attack upon England for trampling under the Irish. "For long centuries the Irish have been trampled upon and murdered by the English," said he, "and it may not be amiss to here state that bickerings and petty squabbles among Ireland's own sons have been responsible for her conditions today. They make grand soldiers for her away from home, but fail to show their qualities in her own behalf."

Turning from this subject, he said in strenuous tones: "If being a sunkey and aping nobility and establishing a system that is akin to England's policy is making Tories of us, then I think we are there at last, or at least the Government at Washington has got there. England," continued the Senator, "can squint and shake its thumbs at us and say 'Your work in the Transvaal.' Why have we got such a Government? There is the rub. Why do you pass resolutions such as you have tonight and on other occasions, and then go out and vote for those who are stifling liberty at Washington? We are losing our love for our institutions, and if we continue thus we will go the way of other republics."

Senator Tillman then said the American people were slaves to partyism and could get along without a "boss," who, he predicted, in time would betray the people.

Maj. Jenkins Declines.

Warrenton, Va., Special.—Major Micah J. Jenkins has declined to accept the sword which it was proposed to present to him at Charleston, S. C., when the president visited that place. Major Jenkins, who is a member of the faculty of Bethel military academy here, has sent the following telegram to Lieutenant Governor Tillman, of South Carolina:

"Lieutenant Governor James H. Tillman, Columbia, S. C.—You are represented in the press as having telegraphed President Roosevelt at the request of subscribers to the sword recently offered me through you, requesting him to withdraw acceptance to present same. If this is so, I must decline under these circumstances to accept the sword. Thanking you for personal kindness in the matter, I am, truly yours, "M. J. JENKINS."

Strike at Norfolk.

Norfolk, Special.—The street car strike here continues to be a strike. The strikers gather in the vicinity of the Norfolk Railway and Light Company's barn to see that no cars move. The officials have been in conference with the sheriff and the local militia to devise a plan to prevent a disturbance when an attempt is made to move the cars.

Pottery Plant Burned.

Zanesville, O., Special.—The large plant of the J. B. Owens Pottery Company was destroyed by fire Sunday, causing a loss of \$300,000 with insurance about one-half. Many valuable designs, the accumulation of years, were destroyed. Four hundred employes are out of work. The works will be rebuilt at once.

FLOODS IN SOUTH.

Gulf States Suffer From Excessive Rainfall.

MANY PLACES ARE DELUGED.

The Dome of the Capitol of Georgia Injured—Flood Warnings Issued by Weather Bureau.

Atlanta, Special.—The southeastern Gulf States were deluged by rain Thursday night and Friday. The precipitation was very heavy and at Columbus, Ga., a bridge was swept away at 5 o'clock. The rainfall was almost a cloudburst, the Chattahoochee river rising at the rate of two feet an hour. Several washouts were reported on a number of roads and trains out of Columbus were annulled. There has been no loss of life. The Columbus bridge broke in two about a hundred feet from the Georgia shore and went sweeping down stream at a frightful pace. Just four and a half blocks below it is the other bridge which crosses to Girard, Ala., and it also would have been carried away had not the fall over the Eagle and Phoenix dam demolished the floating bridge before it reached it. The electric light and telephone wires running over to Phoenix City and Girard went across on the bridge and they were snapped like threads. The water pipes which supplied the city with water were also on the bridge and they, too, were broken like sticks and carried away, leaving the city without water for a time. The water company has an old submerged main across the river and this was placed into commission saving the city from a water famine.

The rain has been falling in torrents all day. No trains except the Central of Georgia from Macon have reached Columbus since noon. A washout near Seale, Ala., holds the Mobile and Girard passenger train due this morning. The departing of trains was annulled. There are several washouts on the Seaboard Air Line. Washouts are also reported on the Southern Railway between here and Shiloh. Tonight the Associated Press wire is the only one in operation toward the North. After an intermittent rain of 20 days Birmingham was deluged early this morning. The rain flooded the streets and many street crossings were torn away. All streams are swollen and rapidly rising.

The total rainfall in Montgomery Ala., up to 7 p. m., was 4.50 inches and a heavy downpour is reported in other parts of Alabama. The barometer recorded 29.23, the lowest reading on record in the city. The excessive rainfall has caused a rapid rise in the Coosa and Alabama rivers. The director of the weather bureau has issued warnings for points below Wetumpka, and advised that stock be removed from lands subject to a high stage of water. At West Point the merchants are busy removing goods from stores to places of safety. The unprecedented rainfall there has rendered the recent improvements along the river utterly useless. Fancy prices are being paid for all kinds of labor. A patrol for all-night duty along the river was established there at 9 p. m.

In Atlanta rain fell in torrents all day. The wind damaged the ventilators in the dome of the capitol and blew in several panes of glass. The water damaged many of the offices. The telegraph companies were severely handicapped by the rain and lightning which was at times incessant. The rainfall up to 8 o'clock at night was 3.36 inches. The barometer was the lowest on record. The Atlanta weather bureau sent flood warnings to all points in Alabama and Georgia reached by the Chattahoochee and Alabama rivers.

In the southwestern section of this State the rain and wind storm almost attained the proportions of a cyclone and it is feared considerable damage will result. In Americus trees and fences have been blown down by the gales.

Trust Buys Pig Iron Cheap.

Pittsburg, Special.—One hundred and three thousand tons of Bessemer pig iron was bought for the mills of the United States Steel Corporation. This purchase, although calling for delivery in the third quarter of the year by the merchants' furnace interests of the Mahoning and Shenago valleys, made at a remarkable low price, \$16 a ton at the valley furnace.

IN CONGRESS.

Detailed Doings of Our National Law-makers.

HOUSE.

Fifty-second Day—The House passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. It was the fifth of the regular annual supply measures to be sent to the Senate at this session. No amendments of importance were adopted. The feature of the day was the speech of Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, in reply to Mr. Corliss' speech a few days ago in favor of the construction of a Pacific cable by the government. The question of reforming the consular service was debated at some length, but no amendments upon that subject were offered.

Mr. Richardson protested against Mr. Corliss' course in delivering what he termed his "well-prepared and widely-disseminated speeches" before the subject had come before the House for consideration and said it looked like an effort to forestall the judgment of the House. He warned the members of the House not to decide the question until the facts on both sides had been regularly and finally presented.

Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, made a characteristic speech, urging that instead of criticising the present consular system, definite plans for bettering the system should be presented. For himself, he did not favor the so-called merit system. When the Republicans carried the election he believed they had a right to the offices; when the Democrats carried the election he believed they had a right to the offices. Mr. Clark caused much laughter by referring to the Democratic success in the election of Mr. Cleveland as "the greatest calamity that has befallen the human race since the fall of Adam."

Mr. Dinsmore made a strong speech against permanent consular service.

The House then adjourned. Fifty-Third Day—The House sent the Philippine tariff bill to conference, non-concurring in the Senate amendments. The Democrats sought to adopt the amendments by reducing the rates of duty and declaring the United States should relinquish all claim to the archipelago, but all propositions were defeated.

SENATE.

Fifty-second Day—Quite unexpectedly the Senate adjourned within 15 minutes after it convened. An hour before the body convened the galleries began to fill with spectators, all expecting a sequel to the great debate of yesterday, on the right of the Senators from South Carolina to cast their votes while under the ban of contempt of the Senate.

Several Democratic Senators had books upon their desks and it was evident that they were preparing to continue the contest of Monday. This was made the more evident immediately after the Senate convened. When the clerk began the reading of the journal of Monday's proceedings, the usual request that the reading be suspended was made by Mr. Stewart, Republican, of Nevada.

"I object," interjected Mr. Turner, Democrat, of Washington, and Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, in unison, and the reading was continued. At its conclusion the announcement was made to the Senate of the death of Mr. Crumpacker, of Michigan. Resolutions were presented of sorrow of the Senate at the announcement. These were adopted, and then the Senate, as an additional mark of respect, adjourned.

The Democratic Senators were evidently surprised but offered no objections.

Fifty-Third Day—Again the galleries of the Senate were filled with spectators. All were anticipating a reopening of the discussion of the controversy respecting the right of Senators McLaurin and Tillman, of South Carolina, to participate in the proceedings of the body while under the ban of contempt. Immediately after the chaplain had pronounced the invocation Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, was recognized. He said that on account of the McKinley memorial exercises, which were to be held in the hall of the House of Representatives at or about 12 o'clock Thursday, he moved that when the Senate adjourn it be until 11:45 a. m. The motion was agreed to.

Biggest Cargo of Cotton.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—The German steamship Drychenfolz, Capt. Linitz, sailed for Bremen and Hamburg with the largest cargo of cotton ever cleared from a South Atlantic port. She carried, according to the official way of estimating the total by counting round bales, two for one, 19,332 bales, valued at \$804,397. In addition to the cotton the Drychenfolz also took 2,100 barrels of rosin, 3,404 sacks of cotton seed meal and 2,491 tons of phosphate rock.

The irreverent receive no revelation.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

New Enterprises That Are Enriching Our Favored Section.

The Future of the South.

Baltimore, Special.—A striking feature of last week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record, its twentieth anniversary number, is the unanimity of the views expressed in it by authorities in diverse fields as to the wonderful future of the South. These contributors include officials of the scientific departments of the United States government, men of national standing as experts in finance and transportation, others who have made prolonged study of Southern condition and others who have long been prophets of Southern development and have participated therein by actual investment, or through publicity in the undertakings which have made the South today. Their views must have a world-wide influence in strengthening the upward movement of the South's material interests.

Prominent among these contributors is Mr. Stephen Jeans, of London, secretary of the British Iron Trade Association who is convinced by a close observation of Southern endeavor that he knows of no section in the United States, "with its cup of blessings fresh from nature's hands, so overflowing as the Southern States."

Figures tracing the wonderful progress in Southern railroads during the past 20 years are re-enforced by the opinion of Mr. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.

Col. Alfred E. Shepperson, the noted cotton statistician of New York, quotes the expert opinion of Mr. Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool, that "it looks as if the South will very shortly consume more cotton than the North," and adds himself: "I heartily agree with him that it is only a matter of time when the Southern mills will undoubtedly use more cotton than those of the Northern States." In spite of the revolution wrought in the cotton mill industry, based upon the long established Southern staple, Secretary James Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, does not think that the South will be much longer known and thought of primarily as the land of cotton. He says: "With the great industrial progress of the Southern States and the development of their wonderful mineral and manufacturing resources comes the best of all markets for the farmer—the great home market. More and more I hope to see the agriculture of the South diversified as this great home market expands. Let the cotton crop continue to increase in total production, but let its growth be rather by higher average per acre than a very large extension of the area under this crop. Let Southern farmers keep the plant food at home, and send the products of the farm to market in the form of manufactured articles (manufactured on the farm by nature's procession) rather than in the form of raw material. Let them grade up their flocks and herds, and keep many more of all kinds of domestic animals. Let them renovate the soil by the use of legumes, and save all the fertilizing material that the farm itself produces. Then will the agriculture of the South show in the census to be taken in 1910 advances greater by far than even the great progress made in the last 20 years of her history."

Mr. O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics of the United States Treasury Department, shows that the growth of foreign commerce at Southern ports has more than kept pace with the phenomenal development of our national commerce.

A fit climax to the expressions of hopefulness is the statement of that practical minded prophet of Southern greatness, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York: "There is no corresponding region on this habitable globe South, all available by natural or artificial communications, and capable of more economical operations than in any other part of the country."

Textile Notes.

Ouachita Mills of Monroe, La., mentioned last week, states that its full complement is 5,000 spindles and 150 looms (not 10,000 spindles, as given previously), but it will start with 2,500 spindles and seventy-five looms. About seventy people will be employed, and the production will be 20 to 25 yards and four-yard sheeting, 36 inches, 56 inches by 60 inches.