

# The News and Herald.

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WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1902.

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## OUR SENATORS MIX.

### Tillman and McLaurin Come to Blows in the Senate Chamber.

### BOTH SUSPENDED FOR CONTEMPT.

### Sensational Development in the Old Controversy Between the Senior and Junior Senator From S. C.

Washington, Special.—Washington's birthday was signaled in the United States Senate by a fist fight.

The two Senators from South Carolina were the active participants in the affray. Mr. Tillman, in the course of a speech upon the Philippine tariff, made serious reflections upon the honor of his colleague, Mr. McLaurin. In brief he charged that Mr. McLaurin's vote in support of the ratification of the treaty of Paris had been cast through the air of improper influences.

His statement was developed in a colloquy between him and Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin. Mr. Tillman at first declined to mention names, but when the Wisconsin Senator reminded him that he owed it to himself, to the Senate and to the country "to name the man," Mr. Tillman indicated that he referred to his colleague from South Carolina. Little imagining that his words were likely to be prophetic, Mr. Spooner remarked, sardoniously: "I will leave the Senator to fight that out with his colleague."

Mr. McLaurin was not in the chamber at the time, being engaged in committee work; but he was sent for and appeared just as Mr. Tillman concluded his speech.

Pale as ashes, Mr. McLaurin rose to address the Senate, speaking to a question of personal privilege. He reviewed Mr. Tillman's charges briefly and then denounced the statement made by his colleague as "a wilful and deliberate lie."

Scarcely had the words fallen from his lips when Mr. Tillman, sitting a few seats from him, with Mr. Teller of Colorado between them, sprang at him. Mr. McLaurin, who had half turned towards Mr. Tillman, met him half way. In an instant the two Senators, having swept Mr. Teller aside, were engaged in a rough and tumble fist fight. Mr. McLaurin received a heavy blow on the forehead, while Mr. Tillman got a bad punch on the nose, which brought blood.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Layton sprang over desks to reach and separate the combatants, and himself received several blows. He got between them finally and by main strength wrenched them apart.

Senators Warren of Wyoming and Scott of West Virginia, two of the most powerful men in the Senate, leaped to his assistance and, plucking the arms of the belligerent Senators, forced them into their seats.

Intense excitement prevailed in the Senate and in the galleries, which were thronged with people who had been attracted by the spirited debate. Everybody was on his feet. Not a word, however, was spoken. Senators stood about the chamber, for the moment quite helpless and pale to the lips. Finally order was restored partially, and in the midst of intense excitement the Senate went into secret legislative session.

For two hours the Senate discussed the event behind closed doors. When the doors were reopened it was made known that both of the South Carolina Senators by unanimous vote had been declared to be in contempt of the Senate. They were permitted, by a vote of the Senate, to make apologies to the Senate. The statements were listened to by both the Senators and the people in the galleries with breathless interest.

Senator Tillman left the Capitol when adjournment was taken for recess and did not return for the night session. Senator McLaurin was in the chamber about 8 o'clock, but left early. Neither Senator, when seen at his home, would make a statement.

### Another Account.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier gives the following account of the altercation between Senators Tillman and McLaurin in the Senate Chamber on Saturday:

Senator Tillman and Senator McLaurin came to blows in the Senate Saturday afternoon. McLaurin called Tillman a malicious liar. Tillman sprang at his young colleague, dealt him a severe blow in the face and McLaurin retaliated with an upper cut on Tillman's jaw. The belligerents were separated, the doors closed, and, in executive session, the two South Carolina Senators were declared to be in contempt of the Senate, and their cases were referred to the committee on privileges and elections for such action as may be deemed necessary. After the executive session the two Senators in contempt were permitted to apologize to the Senate and it is probable that the incident is closed for the present.

The course and vulgar performance of the South Carolina Senators surpasses anything of the kind in the history of the United States Senate. It is difficult to describe the sensation created as the two Senators grappled each other in desperate encounter in the presence of more than a quorum of the Senate and well-filled galleries.

It was Washington's Birthday and Senator Spooner was delivering his

speech in favor of the Philippine tariff bill. There was a large crowd in attendance to hear him, and during the course of his speech he became involved in a spirited colloquy with Senator Tillman as to the part William Jennings Bryan played in securing the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain, by which the Philippine Islands came into the possession of the United States.

Senator Tillman, with characteristic vim and brutal frankness, declared that the ratification of the Spanish treaty had been secured by the vote of a member of the Senate in return for the disposal of Federal patronage in a certain State. Senator Spooner interrogated Senator Tillman so closely that the latter was forced to admit that the subsidized Senator was his own colleague from South Carolina. Senator Spooner replied that he would leave the matter to be settled with the junior Senator from South Carolina.

It was supposed that the incident was closed, in view of the fact that Senator Tillman had repeatedly charged his colleague with selling his vote for the treaty in consideration for Federal patronage in South Carolina. During the colloquy between Senators Tillman and Spooner Senator McLaurin was absent from the chamber, attending a meeting of the committee on Indian affairs. He was notified that he was being attacked in the Senate by his colleague, so he hurried back to the chamber. He sent for a copy of the notes of the official reporter, giving the exact language of Senator Tillman. After reading the notes carefully Senator McLaurin was recognized and addressing the Senate, denounced the situation of Senator Tillman as "A wilful, deliberate and malicious lie."

The assault came when the final word "lie" was spoken by Mr. McLaurin. Tillman sprang up like a flash, jumped over the chair between him and his colleague, and before he could be stopped dealt him a severe blow on the forehead which raised a large red welt. McLaurin warded off the blow, which was intended for his eye, and retaliated with a fierce upper cut, landing on Tillman's jaw. The two men clinched, but before any more blows were exchanged Senator Warren, of Wyoming, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Layton, Senator Tillman's son, who was present, and several other persons, separated the belligerents.

The encounter only occupied a few seconds, but it was fierce and desperate while it lasted. The greatest excitement prevailed in the Senate and the occupants of the galleries arose from their seats, apparently anticipating a free fight all around on the floor below.

Senator Teller, who sits next to Senator Tillman, arose and called the two Senators to order as soon as he could recover from the shock which Senatorial dignity and decorum had sustained. Senator Foraker and other Senators were on their feet at the same time, declaring that the dignity of the Senate had been outraged by the unprecedented performance of the two Senators from South Carolina, and moved that the Senate proceed to executive session.

The galleries were cleared, the doors locked and for more than two hours the two Senators from South Carolina were subjected to severe censure by their colleagues, Democrats and Republicans, for the disgraceful encounter in open Senate. At the conclusion of the debate, in which neither Senator Tillman nor Senator McLaurin was permitted to participate, a motion to declare the two Senators in contempt was unanimously adopted. A further motion was adopted to refer the case to the committee on privileges and elections for such action as the circumstances justify.

It was half-past 5 o'clock when the executive session concluded and the Senate resumed business in open session. Senator Tillman sat quietly at his desk, surrounded by three or four Senators, with a smile of defiance on his face. A short distance away sat Senator McLaurin, cool and collected, in conversation with Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and Patterson, of Colorado.

Senator Blackburn, acting as mediator between the two Senators, urged that Tillman be allowed to apologize for his unseemly conduct. There was a parliamentary squabble as to whether, under the rules of the Senate, Senators in contempt were allowed to be heard in their own behalf. Senator Teller said that both Senators had indicated a desire to make amends, and the Chair ruled that by unanimous consent both Senators might be heard.

Senator Tillman took the floor first and apologized for losing his temper and offending the dignity of the Senate. He remarked, sarcastically, that his experience as Governor of South Carolina for four years had perhaps unfitted him for meeting all the requirements of the dignity and precedents of the Senate. He said he regretted his conduct and added, while he was sorry for what had occurred, he had acted under severe provocation. "I am sorry for what I did, but under the circumstances I could not have done otherwise, and, while I apologize to the Senate, I have nothing to say."

Senator McLaurin was then recognized, and declared, with great earnestness, that he was not willing to admit that he was in contempt, and appealed to the Recorder to show that his utterances had violated no rules of the Senate. He was proceeding to say that these charges made against him in connection with his vote on the treaty had been repeated so often that he was tired and sick of having them thrust into his teeth. As a man of honor he could not hold up his head unless he openly branded these accusations as maliciously false. Then, for the first time, showing great excitement, Senator McLaurin was proceeding to say:

"If I hear any more of this"—here he was suddenly interrupted by Senator Patterson, of Colorado, who advised him to say no more. It was evident that the junior Senator was worked up to the point of delivering a threat, but acting upon the suggestion of several Senators near him, he abruptly took his seat.

Thus the most exciting incident the Senate has ever known ended for the time being. At night the Senatorial scrap is the one topic of conversation in Washington. Opinions are about equally divided as to who had the advantage in the encounter. The apologies which both Senators offered can hardly be regarded as due reparation for the disgraceful indignity inflicted upon the Senate, and many Democratic and Republican Senators express the opinion that precautions shall be taken so far as the committee of privileges and elections is concerned to prevent a recurrence of the scene.

Way down under the surface it is believed that the friction between Senator Tillman and Senator McLaurin is due to the fight they are now engaged in over the pending appointments of Mr. Koester as clerk of internal revenue, and Postmasters Richardson, Chaffee and Purcell, at Greenville, Alken and Newberry, respectively. All of the appointments were made at the instance of Senator McLaurin, and are being held up in committee, it is said, indirectly, by Senator Tillman.

### NEWSY CLEANINGS.

Business in London has not been so bad in years.

Germany's new postage stamps will be issued on April 1.

The Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor greatly needs repairs.

Southern cities will make a great cotton display at St. Louis in 1903.

The United States requires the services of about 130,000 physicians.

A promoter has offered to present a bloodless bull fight in New York City.

A friend of the Tuskegee Institute has given \$25,000 for a girls' dormitory building.

A new electric road, part elevated and part underground, has been opened in Berlin, Germany.

The Paris Municipality has definitely adopted the scheme of farming out the gas supply to a new company.

The will of the late Thomas Robertson, of Rockford, Ill., leaves \$30,000 to educational and religious institutions.

The first American blast furnace in Germany, with an automatic charging apparatus, has been started in Silesia.

It is reported that no fewer than thirteen officers of the garrison at Perzamis, in German Poland, have committed suicide within three months.

The new railway bridge, the longest in South Africa, across the lower Tugela, in Natal, is very nearly finished, and the new line will be completed in about a year.

In a north Italian paper an advertisement offers constant employment to experts who can imitate old handwriting. It is thought this statement ought to put manuscript collectors on their guard.

Horses are becoming uncomfortably scarce in the West, due in part to the demand for remounts by the English in South Africa and in part to an unusually high death rate in the States east of the Mississippi River.

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Marconi is now insured for \$750,000.

It is said that Secretary Shaw attributes all his greatness to his wife.

Sir Thomas Lipton has accepted an invitation to go to Chicago in 1904.

The King of Siam has given up his project of visiting the United States.

Thomas A. Edison has taken out nearly 800 patents on his various inventions.

Albert Harmsworth now holds the automobile record between Paris and Mote Carlo.

President Charles M. Schwab, of the Steel Trust, has arrived home from a long European trip.

King Edward has unofficially notified theatre managers that plays ridiculing kings are not to his liking.

General Hector MacDonald has been appointed to succeed Major-General F. T. Hobson as commander of the British forces in Ceylon.

Captain Sir Edward Chichester, who commanded the British squadron at Manila during the Spanish-American war, has been made an admiral.

Pietro Mascagni, the composer, is working on his new opera, "Marie Antoinette." The scene of the prologue is placed in the court of Austria.

Prince Nicholas of Greece recently won a poetic competition held at the Athens Academy. The poem was a comedy in blank verse called "The Reformers."

After a year's complete rest Henrik Ibsen has so far recovered his health that his physician has sanctioned his resumption of work, and the dramatist has started on a new play.

Lieutenant-General James B. Longstreet, one of the great commanders in the Civil War, is a prominent figure at all public functions in Washington this winter. He is almost blind, very hard of hearing and shot all to pieces, but he attends to his duties as Railroad Commissioner daily.

The proposition to increase the census facilities should bring a thrill of pride to every American. We have grown to be such an enormous population that it is no small job to count us.

### LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

#### The Session of 1902 Now A Thing of the Past.

HOUSE.  
Last Day.—The session of the South Carolina Legislature closed Saturday by sine die adjournment. The closing day was devoted to the ratification of bills, resolutions of thanks and other matters customary on similar occasions. The State Company was elected State printer, on lowest bid. The speaker made a neat little speech to the members, thanking them one and all for their uniform courtesy during the session. And the session of the State Legislature for 1902 became a thing of history.

Twenty-sixth Day.—In the House Monday morning the bill to fix the salaries of county officers was taken up and given second reading. The House passed the Senate bill after it had been variously amended. The bill is to take the place of existing laws which are said to be unconstitutional. The only matter which provoked discussion was whether or not the auditors and the treasurers should get the same amounts.

The House made the following changes in the Senate's provisions as to the auditors' salaries: Barnwell, from one thousand to \$1,300; (\$366.55 to be paid by State and \$433.33 by the county). Charleston from \$2,800 to \$3,200 (\$2,200 to be paid by the State and \$1,000 by the county). Chesterfield, from \$675 to \$700. Colleton from \$1,000 to \$900. Dorchester, from \$700 to \$800. Georgetown from \$975 to \$1,000. Hampton—amount not changed, but county to pay \$300 instead of \$400 and State \$600 instead of \$500. Oconee from \$900 to \$800. Pickens was changed from \$675 to \$525, but was restored to \$675 when the House subsequently decided to pay treasurers and auditors the same amount. Union from \$500 to \$600. The State pays two-thirds and the county one-third of each auditor's salary.

Under the provisions for sheriffs, Charleston's was changed from \$1,800 to \$1,600; Cherokee from \$800 to \$1,150; Colleton from \$1,300 to \$1,200; Darlington from \$1,500 to \$1,800; Edgefield from \$900 to \$1,000; Georgetown from \$1,000 to \$1,400; Newberry from \$1,100 to \$1,400; Oconee from \$500 to \$750; Orangeburg from \$2,000 to \$2,200; Pickens from \$700 to \$600; Spartanburg from \$2,000 to \$2,400; York from \$1,400 to \$1,350. The Senate bill provides "That the sheriffs of the various counties of this State shall receive annual salaries in lieu of all costs and fees chargeable against the county, as follows, etc.": After stating the amount to be paid the salary of the sheriff of each county, the bill provides: "That in addition to the salary hereinabove provided, the sheriffs of the various counties of the State shall receive 20 cents per day for dieting each prisoner while in his custody, and actual traveling expenses for himself and prisoners and lunatics, when called beyond the county."

The House changed the Senate's figures for clerks of court in the following particulars: Chesterfield \$350 to \$400; Georgetown \$500 to \$600; Marlboro \$350 to \$500; Oconee \$250 to \$300; Spartanburg \$500 to \$1,500; York \$400 to \$300.

And the following changes were made as to county supervisors: Abbeville \$10 for clerical services; Barnwell \$800 to \$900; Florence \$600 to \$750; Oconee \$300 to \$500; Orangeburg \$400 to \$350; Richmond \$900 to \$1,200, with the provision that this does not apply to current term of office.

The House changed the Senate bill as to the pay and service of county commissioners as follows: In Anderson to get pay for not more than 40 days (Senate had it 25 days); Greenville from 75 and mileage to 150 days and no mileage; Greenwood from 40 to 35 days; Hampton from \$2.00 and no mileage to \$1.50 a day and mileage; Laurens \$100 per annum (omitted from Senate bill); Lexington county \$250 to \$300 each per annum; Marion county 40 to 30 days; Marlboro \$3 per day, not to exceed 25 days and mileage at the rate of 5 cents a mile (omitted from Senate bill); Oconee \$250 each to \$300 each; Richland \$2 per day for 25 days and mileage.

Clerks of county boards—Alken \$200 to \$225; Edgefield \$75 to \$150; Georgetown \$150 to \$200; Dorchester \$75 (not in the Senate bill); Horry \$150 to \$100; Laurens \$150; York \$1,000.

Township commissioners were to get \$1.00 per day in the Senate bill, but the House changed this to \$2 per day.

Changes as to county superintendents of education were: Bamberg (where the auditor does the work) from \$25 to \$5; Barnwell \$450 to \$500; Charleston \$600 to \$750; Cherokee \$300 to \$400; Fairfield \$450 to \$500; Hampton \$400 to \$450; Lexington \$500 to \$600; Marlboro \$400 \$600; Newberry \$600 to \$650; Richland from \$1,000 to \$1,150. In Lexington, Charleston and Newberry counties special provisions for traveling expenses were inserted, but were afterwards taken out as it was feared the constitutionality of the bill might be made questionable. The traveling expense then was included in the regular salary.

Township assessors and city boards of assessors are to be paid \$2.00 per day.

Twenty-seventh Day.—The house gave third reading to the bill fixing the salaries of county officers and three legislative measures. Second reading was given Mr. McGowan's bill to change the penalty for non-payment of taxes; Mr. Carter's bill to regulate the sale of seal cotton; and Mr. Lockwood's bill to abolish the office of phosphate inspector.

There was a long and animated discussion over the bill to allow county boards of education to appoint teachers for county institutes. The bill was

finally withdrawn from the Senate and killed. The House held an evening session and dispatched a good deal of routine business.

Twenty-Ninth Day.—When the house met it was for the purpose of considering an attenuated calendar, a mere skeleton of its former self. Yet there were 80 second reading bills left. The house had by resolution Tuesday night agreed to strike from the calendar all second reading house bills. In this way about a hundred house bills went to their destruction, being nothing but senate bills to be acted on by the house.

There were 15 third reading bills, but some of them although having passed second reading Tuesday night, were killed yesterday. Among the third reading bills which were sent to the senate were Mr. Weston's relating to improvements on property of State hospital for the insane, Mr. Kinsey's bill relating to publication of legal notices, Mr. Bacon's resolution to create a commission for the St. Louis exposition, and Mr. Lockwood's to abolish the office of phosphate inspector.

There was one incident which caused some interest. The house several days ago killed Mr. Richards' bill to increase the value of scholarships at Winthrop college. Mr. Richards Tuesday night took up a bill to provide for courts in Kershaw and moved to strike out all after the enacting words and to substitute therefor his bill relating to scholarships. There were several protests entered but the speaker ruled that the motion was competent. Mr. Richards stated that if the body of the bill be proposed should be adopted he would change the title accordingly. The house filibustered until nearly midnight and adjourned with this matter pending.

### SENATE.

Last Day.—The State Senate adjourned Saturday sine die. Ratification of bills and resolutions of thanks occupied the most of the day. No new business was taken up, and no important matters were acted upon. The session for the most part has been a harmonious and pleasant one.

No legislation of a radical or revolutionary character has been enacted and the session just closed has been marked by conservatism.

Twenty-sixth Day.—The Senate got down in good shape and transacted a lot of business. Many bills received their final reading, and some others were killed. The chief interest in the day's proceedings centered in a speech by Senator Stanland, in which he made the charge of mismanagement and extravagance against the directors of the State dispensary. A bill passed its third reading forbidding the directors from buying liquors except upon a requisition from the State commissioner.

Yesterday Senator Stanland asked leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate his bill providing for the establishment of a Senate soldiers' home. There was no chance for the passage of the bill at this session.

Senator Stanland's request was complied with and the soldiers' home scheme is dead for the present at least. The bill establishing Lee county was given its third reading. The Senate has amended the bill in certain unimportant particulars and the bill will go back to the House for concurrence—a mere formal procedure.

Mr. Prince's bill to provide for recovery of damages from railroads when they convert to their own use coal or other freight in transit, was given its second reading.

Twenty-seventh Day.—The Senate did a very good day's work disposing of a number of matters at the day session, and at night commenced work on the general appropriation bill. One of the results of the morning session was the virtual passing of the street car vesting bill, with necessary amendments, but not applying to Charleston. At night there was quite a debate over the military item in the appropriation bill. The Senate adjourned at 10 p. m.

Twenty-Ninth Day.—The senate spent all of the day, both morning and night sessions, in considering the appropriation bill. After considerable discussion the item giving \$200,000 for pensions was allowed to stand. The appropriation for Winthrop college was increased from \$50,000, as fixed by the house, to \$55,000. The senate reversed its action of the day before and restored the item giving an appropriation to pay the transportation of the State troops to the exposition at Charleston.

At the night session the senate gave a second reading to house joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to aid certain townships that voted bonds in aid of a railroad that was never built.

The appropriation bill was the first matter taken up as unfinished business, and Senator Sharpe resumed his argument in opposition to the increased appropriation for Winthrop college.

The committee amendment of \$55,000 was then adopted.

The committee had recommended \$150,000 for Confederate pensions, instead of \$200,000 as the bill came from the house.

Senator Graydon spoke in favor of \$200,000 for the soldiers. Last year the legislature voted \$150,000 for pensions, but by a mistake they only received \$100,000. Therefore he favored giving \$200,000 this year. If they had gotten \$150,000 last year he would have favored this sum this year, but he felt that the people of the State owed the old soldiers \$50,000 and he wanted the legislature to pay it. In justice and equity the appropriation should be \$200,000 this year.

He who has no shame has no conscience.

### VALET CONFESSES.

#### Astonishing Turn In the Now Famous Rice Murder Trial.

#### TELLS PARTICULARS OF MURDER.

#### Lawyer Patrick Dosed the Aged Philionaire, and Finally Chloroformed Him to Death.

New York, Special.—A very dramatic point in the trial of Lawyer Albert T. Patrick for the murder of the Texas millionaire, William Marsh Rice, was reached Thursday afternoon. Chas. F. Jones, the valet, had been relating the circumstances leading up to the somewhat sudden death of Mr. Rice, in September. Then plunging at once into the details, he held the attention of his audience to the end of his recital. Freed of minor points his story runs:

"In August Patrick grew impatient. Mr. Rice, though an invalid, was living too long to suit the lawyer's purposes. Patrick said he would come to the house and kill him himself if necessary. He suggested chloroform and Jones said he would get some. The idea of chloroform as a means was suggested by a magazine article. It was determined on after Jones talked with a physician who said a person whose heart was affected, as was Mr. Rice's, could be most easily killed with it, and that little trace of the drug would be left. Jones got a two-ounce vial of it by writing to his brother in Texas.

Jones then branches off into the alleged plan adopted to weaken the alleged plan adopted to weaken the alleged mercury and iron pills. The pills brought on debilitating diarrhoea. Then, unwittingly, a friend brought Mr. Rice a present of bananas. Of these the old man ate nine. The fruit made him exceedingly ill, and yet the weakening doses of mercury were kept up. By Saturday, about the eighth day of the last illness, Mr. Rice became delirious. This testimony brought the events up to Sunday, the day of death, and the witness said that during these days of illness he kept Patrick informed of the details personally and by telephone.

William Marsh Rice's quick death, declared the witness, was decided on at a conference between Patrick and Jones held Saturday night. Jones had told the lawyer of the arrival of a draft for \$25,000. Patrick told him it was time to apply the chloroform, now that the draft had come and that Captain Baker was coming, or they would lose all. Jones agreed.

Jones here told his story of the actual killing. He made a cone of a towel in the small end of which was a chloroform-soaked sponge. Creeping into the room where Mr. Rice lay sleeping, he quickly covered the sleeper's face with the large end of the cone. Jones rushed out of the room. In half an hour he came back. He removed the cone. Mr. Rice was dead. Jones swore he telephoned to Patrick the words: "Mr. Rice is very ill," the agreed signal between the two of death. Jones' story of the end was concluded by the statement that Patrick came to the house and removed all of Mr. Rice's papers.

"Some time in August," Jones said in the course of his narrative, "Patrick asked me if I did not think Mr. Rice was living too long for our welfare. He thought it would be a good thing if he would put him out of the way. He said if I'd tell him some night when Mr. Rice was sleeping soundly, he'd come up and do it, if I would not."

"What was said of chloroform?" asked Attorney Osborne.

"Patrick said that would be an easy way to put Mr. Rice away. An article in a magazine gave him the idea. Something was said about getting chloroform, and Patrick said it was very hard to get; that one had to have all sorts of certificates before the druggist would sell it. I told Patrick he could leave that to me. I sent my brother \$5 and he sent me chloroform in a four-ounce bottle. Patrick said he had often wondered about what would be the effect of chloroform on a person afflicted with heart trouble. I put the question to Dr. Curry, and he said no little chloroform would be needed to kill a person who had heart disease; that it was doubtful if any traces of the poison would remain after death. I told Patrick what Dr. Curry had said."

### Secretary Long to Retire.

Washington, Special.—Now that the Schley matter has been settled officially, it is understood that Secretary Long feels that he is at liberty to carry out the project cherished by him in the last year of President McKinley's administration and retire to private life. However, this is not expected to ensue at once, for there is no certain knowledge of what may follow in Congress, notwithstanding a strong belief by the administration that the case is settled beyond revival. Therefore, it is understood the change in the cabinet circle will not take place before the adjournment of the present session of Congress and perhaps not until next fall.

### Carriage Factory Wrecked.

Valdosta, Ga., Special.—During a terrific wind storm here Thursday morning, the carriage factory of the Robert-Cranford-Dasher Company was wrecked. The building fell 15 minutes before the employees were due to begin their day's work. The loss to the company is \$10,000. No further damage than shade trees and fences destroyed has been reported.